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SCIENCE ABROAD.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL CONGRESS.

A VISIT TO ST. GERMAIN—THE CHATEAU OF DIANE DE POITIERS—OUT-DOOR SPORTS THE PROPOSED DARIEN CANAL—POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Aug. 9, 1875.

The visit of the members of the Geographical Congress to Saint Germain was sadly marred by a heavy fall of rain, but the first part of it was agreeable. The party was met at the station by M. Bertrand, the Director of the museum established by Napoleon III. in the old château, built, or restored, by François I., in honor of the "belle Diane de Poitiers." The form of the building is like a gothic D, as will be remarked when one glances at the plan. In every part of the château one sees the initials F and D, François and Diane. Formerly the castles and domains belonging to royalty, and descending with the throne to the Bourbon family, were kept as royal demesnes, supported from the Treasury, and used by the King and court for pleasure parties only. Sometimes they were occupied during a portion of the year, like the Château of Grignon, by Princes of the blood. The Emperor resolved to remove this large burden from the Treasury, and early in his reign sought to turn these castles to some useful purpose. They belonged to the crown, and could not be sold or alienated, but early in his reign Napoleon III. changed the old phraseology, and said that they were the property of the nation. In some of them he resolved to establish museums, and sent the Chinese collections to Fontainebleau; his own private collection of arms, the finest in the world, probably, was established at Compeigne; the Château of Saint Germain was turned into a museum for Gallo-Roman relics and souvenirs. At that time the castle, the home of the Stuarts when in France, was in a very bad condition and had to be entirely restored. This work is now about three-fourths finished, the laborers being engaged upon the chapel, a very beautiful piece of ancient architecture. It served as a model for the much-admired Sainte-Chapelle of the Palais de Justice, visited by every American who comes to Paris. The original idea of founding a museum belonging to the Gallo-Roman period was afterward greatly extended, and relics of the reindeer age, the stone, and subsequent ages were sent to this museum. And during the past twenty years some very interesting discoveries have been made by the antiquarians of France. But more interesting still, in a historical point of view, were the additions made after the Emperor began his life of Cæsar. Wishing to be perfectly accurate in everything, he had all of Cæsar's Gallic camps restored in plans and models, and Col. De Raffeye was charged with the work of reconstructing the arms and engines of war used at the time of the occupation of Gaul. This was done partly from descriptions by ancient authors, partly by drawings on monuments found at Pompeii and Rome. Every college man recollects Cæsar's bridge, and knows how minutely every detail is described. Josephus, Pliny, and other authors have left us equally minute descriptions of arms and war material. After the models were made they were submitted to Niebuhr and other competent persons for criticism, and when changes were suggested by any of these authorities they were discussed by the Academy here, and by the Society of Archæologists, and a decision arrived at. There is no doubt, therefore, that these models were exact copies of the arms used by the Roman armies before the beginning of the Christian era, and during the siege of Jerusalem by Titus. Then the engines were constructed full size, and sent to Cæsar's battle-fields to be tried in order to determine the exact distance occupied by the Gauls when attacking one of the Roman commander's camps. These arms are now in the museum of Saint Germain, and can be inspected every day by the foreign visitor. They were of great service to Napoleon III. when writing his book, and Col. De Raffeye says that they have been of great service to him in his modern artillery studies.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

At 1:30 o'clock M. Bertrand met us at the station, and, as soon as the rain slacked a little, conducted us to the château. He first showed the relics of the age of stone, and gave historical sketches of the archæological discoveries that have been made; then came to the period of Cæsar's invasion of Gaul. It was interesting, indeed, to hear him read the account of one of the battles of the time before a large model in plaster, showing the exact position of the two parties in the various phases of the engagement. The engines of war had been taken to the field used as a parade ground by the troops, at the end of the Avenue Des Loges, but, owing to the rain it was feared that this part of the entertainment would have to be postponed. But about 4 o'clock it cleared a little, and the foreign savants, some two hundred in number, started off on foot for the ground. When I arrived M. Maitre was practicing with the *pilum*, and he threw it with remarkable precision. The heavier javelins were sent by him a distance of forty yards. A lighter javelin, thrown with a wooden handle some two feet long, which acted like a sling, was sent to a great height into the air, described a curve, and fell sixty and seventy yards away. The ground had been previously measured and marked upon pegs, so as to be read by the spectators. While these exercises were going on there came up a fearful storm, and rain came down in torrents. But no one seemed to mind it much, and, wet to the skin, the savants insisted upon seeing the experiments out. I noticed Mme. Clemence Royer, a lady who writes books on scientific subjects, standing in the rain without an umbrella, dressed in the fashionable costume of the day, and laughing gayly over the drenching she was having. After the javelins came the *ballista*, which threw large stones a distance of 150 yards. These stones fell with sufficient force to break through a board target half an inch thick. Stones weighing half a pound were thrown a distance of 300 yards. Then came the heavy artillery, which threw large javelins straight through the target at 150 yards, and, when elevated, threw lighter javelins more than 300 yards. We had demonstrated to us that these engines of war were capable of doing a great deal of harm, and quite as much as the earlier cannon used after the invention of gunpowder. This reminds me that there is an old manuscript in the British Museum, written just after the era of gunpowder, the writer of which tries to prove that the change was a piece of folly, and that it was a retrograde movement. He wanted the old matchlocks thrown away and the troops rearmed with their effective cross-bows. I am sure that I could have remained all the afternoon looking at these experiments, although wet to the skin, but the rain continued to fall so heavily that the course of the javelins could not be traced, and we had to give it up. The savants waded back to Saint Germain through the mud, but all present were very well satisfied, I believe, in spite of their wetting. Only one man complained, M. Francisque Sarcey, of the *Nineteenth Century*, who put in print his laments at being enticed away from the Boulevards in such weather.

THE PROPOSED DARIEN CANAL.

Saturday morning the Congress did some good work again, and were engaged upon a point which concerns us. Let me give one detail respecting this work. The Congress is divided into as many groups as there are groups in the programme, and the questions in each group are submitted to them. They are discussed from 10 to 12 in the morning, and at 3 o'clock the reporter sums up the discussion before the public. The reporter of the fourth group was speaking of the Darien Canal when I entered, and summed up the work done by our various surveying expeditions. He closed by saying that the project had been demonstrated as feasible. "It is a great work," he said, "but it has been decided. The outlines have been traced, though the precise route has not yet been determined; but, considering the known energy of the Americans, who have the sympathies of the world in this case, there can be no hesitation in saying that, at no very remote period, the Darien Ship Canal will be"—that is, will be a thing in actual existence. The fourth group then treated the gigantic plan for a railway through Russia to the Pacific, presented by the Russian delegates by order of the Emperor. Saturday afternoon M. de Lesseps entertained the members of the Congress at Bellevue, his Oriental château, and yesterday they visited Compiègne. This afternoon they visit the catacombs and sewers of Paris; to-night they are received by M. Wallon, Minister of Public Instruction; on Thursday evening by the Prefect of the Seine. On Wednesday evening Marshal de MacMahon gives a grand dinner in their honor. It will thus be seen that entertainments are not wanting to relieve the serious work of the congress. I am sorry to say that we have had no American delegate present. Gen. Crawford, who was appointed to represent the New-York Geographical Society, went up the Baltic with Mr. Loubat, in the Enchantress, and was last heard from at Stockholm. He may arrive just as the labors of the congress are brought to a close. I, for one, have reason to regret his absence, or the absence of some delegate from America, as I had prepared an abstract of the surveys and expeditions made by our Government, and wished to have it presented to the congress. Some of our expeditions are known here, but they have no idea how much we have done within the past few years.

POLITICS.

Since the dispersion of the Assembly we have had no political excitement, and, as usual, enjoy a period of comparative calm. The press, however, continues to dwell upon certain incidents which occurred at the close of the session. Among them is one relating to the *Domine, salvum fac Rempublicam*, of which I wrote some months ago. M. Pernalet was very much disturbed to find one morning, when the end of the parliamentary labors were near, that the clergy did not introduce these words into their prayers, and he wanted the Bishops instructed to give orders for its use. They had always used the formula *Domine, salvum fac imperatorem*, said M. Pernalet, and he did not see why they should not say *Domine, salvum fac Rempublicam*. "*Revisendam*," shouted a member on the right, to complete the phrase, and the house burst out into a fit of boisterous laughter. Nothing was done in the end, for all are aware that it is not easy to change such things without the clergy have a mind to do it themselves. They have a number of formulas to use, and which have been used on occasion, among them *Domine, salvum fac ducem nostrum*, "our chief" being a vague generality which may mean the Chief of State, the Pope, or the Archbishop of the Diocese. At the present moment the clergy do not seem inclined to say "God save the Republic," and such interpellations in the Chamber will not help the matter much.

THE COLLEGE CHAPTAL.

With regard to the affairs of the College Chaptal, Dr. Charles Loiseau writes a letter to the press to say that there have been insinuations that the Prefect's interference was due to the idea that he was going to deliver a political address. He says that the mere supposition is an insult to common sense and to truth, his character and conduct protesting loudly against such an assertion. He closes by saying that to endeavor to excuse the municipal ukase of M. Ferdinand Duval by such reasons is to accuse it once more. There was a belief, in fact, that Dr. Loiseau would seize this occasion for political purposes, but not for making what may be colled a political speech. M. Ferdinand Duval had just been at Guildhall to represent the municipality of Paris, a fact resented by the Council, as well as by M. Floquet, its President. He is the real Mayor of Paris, beyond question; but yet he is subject to the orders, or to the control, of the Prefect of the Seine. I have heard that Dr. Loiseau had determined to make use of the occasion thus offered to enter a protest against the usurpation of M. Duval. This, of course, would have been the subject of comment in the Radical journals, and thus gone to England. Whether or not this was the real reason, I cannot say; but M. Duval heard that something of the kind was coming, and made use of the authority conferred upon him to prevent a scandal.

THE BLACK HILLS.

THE RED CLOUD COUNCIL—GORDON, THE ARRESTED MINER, ATTEMPTS TO ESCAPE.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 21.—The Commissioners appointed to treat with the Indians for the cession of the Black Hills country are to meet here on the 25th inst., and to leave for the Red Cloud Agency, via Fort Laramie, the day following. The General Council will open on Sept. 1.

John Gordon, a Black Hills miner, who was brought here some weeks ago by order of the court, for a hearing on a writ of habeas corpus, was released on parole this morning. He, with his lawyer, appeared at the office of Gen. Ruggles, Adjutant General Department of the Platte, surrendered his parole, and then, by direction of his counsel, attempted to escape. The General immediately ordered his clerks and orderlies, who are enlisted men, to arrest him, but Gordon offered the most emphatic resistance, and this was assisted by his lawyer. He was, however, arrested and taken to Omaha Barracks, where he is confined in the guard-house. Since the above occurrence, he has had Gen. Ruggles arrested for false imprisonment, also the General and his clerks for assault and battery. The trial of the cases is set down for Wednesday next.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.

HUDSON, N. Y., Aug. 21.—Mrs. Mary Killerhouse died at Kinderhook last night, aged 106 years 2 months and 9 days. Her maiden name was Lick, and she was born in the town of Kinderhook, June 11, 1769. She had been married four times, the first at the age of eighteen, and the last at eighty-eight. Her last husband has been dead several years. She was very intelligent, and had a retentive memory. She always enjoyed a remarkable degree of good health, and died without any apparent bodily disease. She leaves an extensive progeny, scattered all over the country.

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

THE REPUBLICANS CONFIDENT.

WORK OF THE CAMPAIGN—THE DEBATES OPERATING TO UNITE THE REPUBLICANS —UTTER DISHONESTY AND TRICKERY OF THE DEMOCRATIC CANVASS—A POLITICAL MAP OF THE STATE BY COUNTIES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COLUMBUS, Thursday, Aug. 19, 1875.

As the Ohio canvass advances it increases in intensity and spirit. The work of organization is going rapidly forward, and a great deal has been already accomplished on the Republican side. Arrangements for public meetings are fast being completed, and over a hundred and twenty-five speeches by Republicans are now announced. In many cases two speakers are assigned together at one place, so that probably no more than seventy-five meetings have been determined. Among the speakers, besides Gov. Hayes, are Gen. Noyes, who was candidate for Governor against Allen when the latter was elected; Henry O'Connor, Esq., of Iowa, Solicitor of the State Department; J. C. Burrows, member of the last Congress from Michigan; Congressman Sherwood, of Ohio, and Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, of New-York. Several members of Congress from this State will soon enter the canvass, and several speakers from other States are shortly to be announced. Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, is expected for a few meetings. Ex-Senator Scott, of Pennsylvania, has partly promised to come. Gov. Hayes has continued speaking through the week, and Col. Grosvenor, of St. Louis, has made several very effective speeches. Senator Morton will return again, and Senator Sherman will soon begin, speaking and working till election day. The Democrats did not expect Gov. Noyes would take any part in the canvass, and they are much disappointed at his announcement.

A HARD-MONEY SENATOR ON THE INFLATION STUMP.

The Democrats have also a long list of appointments, which includes Cary's meetings up to election day. Tom Ewing is down for several speeches. But the most important speaker announced on their side is Senator McDonald, of Indiana. He was elected to the Senate as a hard-money man, and there has been some curiosity to know what financial position he will take. A Democrat tells me the Senator will not speak much on financial topics. If he does not, he will be out of place here, as there is little else for an outsider to talk about. Moses B. Field, "the gentleman of the elegant toilet," from Detroit, of whom the Republican Party seems well rid, will preach inflation. Fortunately for the Republicans, his ability to play the demagogue is not measurable by his disposition. Gen. George W. Morgan, who apparently departed this political life three years ago, is resurrected, and his fierce voracity has not abated during his retirement. As there are no rules, except the unwritten ones of common decency, for him to violate, and nobody can demand that his words "be taken down," he can drive his fiery speech with loose reins. In the House he was restrained, as John Young Brown was last Winter, by the uncomfortable rules. The Democrats have a dozen speakers announced who are unknown to fame, and they have not yet been able to get any effective assistance from abroad. From now till the day of election there will be no day without several political meetings in various parts of the State.

DEMOCRATIC TACTICS.

The Republicans expect to gain by the full discussion of the currency question before the people. The Democrats place their dependence upon inflaming laboring men out of work against "the money power," and they are trying to discover some means by which they can keep back the great Republican vote of the Western Resrrve. Wherever a mining or manufacturing population is oppressed by the hard times, there the Democrats send their most unscrupulous demagogues, such as Sam Cary and Dick Trevellick.

A FULL VOTE THE HOPE OF REPUBLICANS.

As the canvass advances the political atmosphere clears and a wider view of the situation opens up. It is now possible to discover pretty distinctly which way Republican success lies. What are the prospects in Ohio is the question asked by nine-tenths of the people of the Union when political matters are made a subject of conversation. To answer this question intelligently, and, indeed, absolutely, only two or three things, possibly only one thing, unknown, need be ascertained. If any one had foreknowledge that a full vote, in the aggregate say of 525,000, or upward, would be polled in the State, he could predict with the utmost confidence and certainty the election of Gov. Hayes. On a full vote the State is beyond doubt Republican and "hard money." This truth grows clearer and clearer every day. Very careful canvasses are in progress everywhere to discover the effect of the currency question, and the prospect to-day is that not a thousand Republican votes, perhaps not half that number, will be drawn away to Allen by the inflation rag-money heresy. A few losses are known, but no Republican of prominence has declared in favor of inflation. There is not a Bill Kelley, nor a Ben Butler, nor even a Moses B. Field, in the State. Indeed, one of the most refreshing incidents of the canvass is the development of the high tone and correct, honest views of the Republican masses of the State upon the currency question. Let the party lines of the whole country be redrawn upon the financial issues of this canvass, and the Republican vote of Ohio would be almost solid for an honest currency. The Republican losses on the currency question will be confined almost exclusively to a few counties in the south and south-east, in the iron and coal regions. Confidential information indicates but a very stight defection, however, which is expected to be overcome within the counties where it occurs by an increased vote and from Republican gains on the Catholic question. This information will be soon corrected and tested by a special and particular examination.

THE SECRET OF THE DEMOCRATS.

In the remainder of the State the changes on account of the inflation issues will not be important, but will be in favor of the Republicans rather than otherwise. The Democrats will retain the votes of the hard-money men in their party, with a few exceptions. They have been made to consider the inflation platform nothing but a party trick, to be useful in the State canvass in demoralizing the Republicans, and then to be thrown away. It is concealed from them as much as possible that the real intent of the leaders is a permanently irredeemable currency for the country, and that some of the leaders mean repudiation. All the Southern inflationists desire a repudiation of the national debt; they talk of it privately, and if their designs are concealed from the public through next Winter it will be a cause for surprise. But the fact that I intended to make prominent in this place is that the inflation question will not seriously disrupt either party in Ohio this year. Neither will the Catholic or school question. Whatever changes of votes may be caused by this question will favor the Republicans. There are here and there Democrats who change their votes because of the affiliation of the Church and the party, and the undisguised hostility of the former to the public schools, and I think the gains to the Republicans from this source will equal the losses on other accounts.

THE CONTEST BETWEEN THE OLD ANTAGONISTS.

The contest is, therefore, between the old forces, the principal effect of the introduction of the money and Catholic questions having been to reunite with the Republicans the Liberals and the Protestant Germans. That all the Germans who have ever voted the Republican ticket will vote for Hayes this Fall is now reasonably certain. The election of Hayes seems, therefore, fairly assured under any circumstances, and will be doubly assured by a full vote. And the prospects of getting out the full vote are excellent. Hayes Clubs are formed in all parts of the State, and are actively at work. From all the counties come reports of unusual interest taken by the people in political affairs, and they are being further aroused by the public meetings of both parties. The Republican organization is the best the State ever had, and the whole Republican canvass is conducted on the theory that the people of the State are intelligent, honest, and reasoning beings.

WHERE THE PARTY MAJORITIES ARE SITUATED.

The distribution, or location of the party majorities in the State is a fact of some interest. This is easily illustrated by taking a white county map of the State, and coloring it with two tints. If the counties which last year gave Republican majorities be colored with an orange tint, for instance, and the counties which gave majorities for Grant in 1872, but changed for the Democratic Secretary of State last year, be tinted brown, the map will show at a glance the distribution of parties, and reveal some interesting facts. The Democratic counties are left without color. I have such a map before me, and will try to describe it. If I draw a line north and south through the State, nearly midway between the eastern and western boundries, the orange color on the right forms an almost perfect figure 7 Erie and Huron counties are the extreme left of the top of the figure. The top extends to the right till it reaches the border of the State, and the downward stroke of the figure follows the eastern border and along the river so as to take in Lawrence, the most southerly county in the State. Following the figure 7 from Erie to Lawrence County, only three counties touching the border of the State are Democratic, and two of them were Republican in 1872, and promise to be again this Fall. The three are Cuyahoga, Washington, and Monroe. The latter is hopelessly Democratic. The figure 7, as made up last year, comprised twenty-four counties. But if the brown-tinted counties are attached to it, it grows more plethoric, and the counties number thirty. The other Republican counties last year were four in the north-west not connected with each other, and a goup of eleven counties in the south-west quarter of the State, not touching the border at any point, and one county on the west border not quite touching any part of the Republican group. The number of Republican counties last year was forty, and the Democratic forty-eight. In the Presidential election, fifty-three counties were for Grant, and thirty-five for Greeley. It is a little curious to note that all the thirteen counties which were Democratic last year, but were Republican three years ago, adjoin the groups of steadily Republican counties. They are, as it were, upon the edge of Republican ground, where its majorities are shaded down to the lowest, and where diverse influences, political and social, operate from opposite sides. There is only one permanently Democratic county which does not adjoin the single group comprising all the other Democratic counties. That is Monroe, which is surrounded, except on the river side, by Republican counties. Some of the Democratic counties of last year must be won back, and among these will probably be Lucas, Cuyahoga, Washington, Highland, Madison, Hardin, and Van Vert. There is a good prospect now, (which the Democrats admit, but claim it will be changed before election,) that Hayes will carry Hamilton County, which last year was 4,600 Democratic. Cuyahoga County was lost last year chiefly because Dick Parsons was the Republican candidate for Congress. He is in Europe this year, and if the local ticket is made satisfactory, the county will give Hayes a handsome majority.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

THE "NATIONAL UNION" PARTY ORGANIZED AT BOSTON—BANKS FOR PRESIDENT AND LAMAR FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

BOSTON, Aug. 21.—The initiative step to forming what is designated as the National Union Party, with Gen. N. P. Banks as Presidential candidate, and possibly L. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi, as Vice President, was taken here to-day. A State Central Committee was formed, and a platform and resolutions adopted. No prominent men of either party took part in the proceedings. The resolutions pronounce the Republican and Democratic partisan organizations dangerous, and call for a new party of peace, &c. They further condemn enormous frauds on the Government, dishonest public officials, great monopolies and corporations tending to oppress the people. Sudden inflation or contraction of currency is pronounced dangerous, and they state that the only way to specie resumption is to make the promise of nations as valuable as private notes, &c. No encouragement should be given to sectional enmity.

Gen. Banks was not present, but in a letter stated that he was not a candidate for the Presidency, and did not desire his name to stand in the way of that Governmental reform which four-fifths of the people demand.

THE DEMOCRATS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PENN.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 21.—The delegation from Allegheny County to the Democratic State Convention, to be held at Erie, met this evening and unanimously agreed to support the claims of Hon. James P. Barr in the pending Gubernatorial campaign, and to use all honorable means to secure his nomination at the Erie Convention.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CANTON, Miss., Aug. 20.—Col. Alexander Warner, Republican, was nominated here to-day for Congress from the Fourth Mississippi District.

THE TEXAS CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

GALVESTON, Texas, Aug. 21.—The official count of the vote on the Constitutional Convention of the returns from 101 counties shows the following result: For the convention, 46,253; against, 25,655.

KILLED BY A FREIGHT TRAIN.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Aug. 21.—J. M. Howarth was run over and killed this morning by a freight train, between Andover and Ballardvale.

THE COLORED VIRGINIANS.

OBJECT OF THEIR CONVENTION.

MATERIAL AND EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT AS THE BASIS OF TRUE INDEPENDENCE—RATHER CONFUSED AND INDEFINITE WORK OF THE CONVENTION —BITTER COMPLAINTS OF INJUSTICE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., Friday, Aug. 20, 1875.

The Colored State Convention, called by all the colored members of both branches of the General Assembly, met here yesterday at 12 M. The original call stated the purpose to be "considering and adjusting all political, financial, and other questions touching your interests and prosperity as freemen and members of a great Commonwealth." The following is also an extract from that address:

"The following startling facts should be sufficient to inspire you with hope, and at the same time prove that your own hands, your own energies, and your own genius must eventually lift you from the difficulties and embarrassments with which you are surrounded. You constitute 500,000 (nearly one-half) of the population of your State. You have no press! and whatever sentiments you may hold, or whatever emotions may burn in your bosoms, are almost totally unknown to your own fellow-citizens, to say nothing of the outside world. Many problems present themselves; and it is as clear as sunshine that you yourselves, and not others, are competent to offer a beneficial and natural solution. You will at once see the wisdom in reflecting your own views and your own policy, to the end that human rights may be secured and preserved, and the glory and prosperity of Virginia enhanced by the labor and sacrifices of its citizens. It is, therefore, suggested that each city and county elect twice the number of delegates now provided for in the Constitution for the House of Delegates, and that said delegates convene in the City of Richmond, Thursday, the 19th day of August, 1875, at the hour of 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of considering questions above indicated, and all other matters which they may deem right and proper. And upon our purposes and desires we invoke the favorable consideration of all good citizens."

It has been generally understood that one of the prime objects of the callers was at least to cut the negroes loose from the control of the white members of the Republican Party, if not to secede from the party wholly, and to put the negro vote of the State to the highest bidder. Nothing has so far appeared to justify this, beyond the fact that there are two factions in the convention, each warmly opposing the other on everything, without any avowed basis of hostility as yet.

CONFUSION IN THE CONVENTION.

There were about a hundred delegates present when called to order by John M. Dawson, colored State Senator from James City County—these representing over forty counties, cities and towns. The temporary organization was easily effected by calling Peter J. Carter, member of the House of Delegates from Northampton, to the chair, and appointing three Secretaries. A Committee on Credentials being named and sent out, then began the noise and confusion, every successive motion to adjourn, vacate the chair, or to hear somebody speak, being followed by innumerable "pints of order," appeals from the "cheer," &c. But Mr. Carter, the temporary Chairman, was equal to the emergency, and never did gavel do harder and more effective service than his. Its fierce, repeated, and continued rappings would drown a multitude of eager speakers at once, and completely deafen the reporters and others who were on the stand with him. Nevertheless, nothing but points of order and appeals were discussed and decided until 4 P. M., when, after much wrangling, a recess was taken until 5 P. M., the Committee on Credentials not yet being ready to report. The evening session, till 8 P. M., was but another contest of Gavel vs. Gabble—there being about a gallon of disorder to every "pint" of order. The Committee on Credentials having reported, however, and a Committee on Permanent Organization having also nominated officers, the real business of the convention commenced, and it seemed to quiet the members greatly. The committee nominated Col. Joseph T. Wilson, of Norfolk, for President, but it was moved to substitute Mr. Joseph P. Evans, a member of the House of Delegates, from Petersburg, in his place. This elicited a warm discussion, but at length Mr. Evans was chosen by an overwhelming majority. Mr. Wilson is a bright mulatto, and Mr. Evans is quite black, as is also Mr. Carter, who was temporary Chairman. This, doubtless, had something to do with the choice of the convention; but it was also understood that while Evans is for moderate and conciliatory measures, Wilson is an extremist and very violent in the expression of his opinions in regard to the rights of the colored race.

REMARKS OF THE CHAIRMAN AND THE DEFEATED CANDIDATE.

Mr. Evans on taking the chair made a very sensible speech. He said that he felt it to be a very high honor to be chosen President of the convention, for he believed that on its action would depend the future destiny of the colored people of Virginia. The convention was not convened for political purposes, and politics would be but a subordinate consideration in its deliberations. The chief things were to organize the labor and intelligence of the race; to secure for a fair day's work a fair day's wages; to take measures for the better education of the colored children; and to devise means whereby, through honest industry and good citizenship, the negroes may receive the respect of all men, and in a material independence find themselves also independent of all parties.

Col. Wilson, the defeated candidate for President, being invited to address the convention, delivered an able and eloquent speech, which would have secured his election, no doubt, had it been spoken before the voting took place. Intense in its feeling of indignation and resentment at the insults and wrongs which he asserted were heaped upon the negro, emphatic in asserting his rights as a man and an equal citizen, he disclaimed all desire to array race against race, and said that he only desired that his race should take the same independent stand taken by other races, and, in unity of purpose and action, secure that consideration which would not be accorded while the colored people were the political serfs of unworthy white leaders, and were at discord among themselves both as to men and measures. He invoked a leader for his race—as the Irish had had had their O'Connell and the Germans their Bismarck—a leader of their own color and identified with them in every interest and feeling. Such a leader would arise the moment they showed themselves ready for him by proper combination among themselves for themselves, and he would have long ago appeared but for divisions of the race and its servility to unworthy influences and dictation—wasting themselves in a mean strife to elevate and enrich mean white men. He saw no reason why the convention should not issue an address stating to the world that the negro in Virginia is denied the rights of a citizen, and is practically debarred from even the poor privilege of petition. Partisan Judges occupied the benches of the courts, a partisan Superintendent controlled the schools of the State and grossly insulted the negroes in his annual reports, and the Legislature itself had confessedly hoped to disfranchise a large portion of the colored people by disabling to vote all who were convicted of petit larceny.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

Committees on Resolutions, on Education and Labor, and on an Address and a Press were appointed. C. J. Malord offered the following resolutions, which were referred to committee:

Whereas, We have assembled in Richmond City, this 19th day of August, as colored men of Virginia,

Resolved, That we return thanks to the Almighty for the many blessings we have been the recipients of in the last ten years.

Resolved, That the people should feel satisfied with the manner in which the affairs of the National Government have been administered, and we heartily indorse President Grant's administration.

Adjourned till this morning at 10 o'clock.

THE CHARGE OF PARTIALITY IN THE COURTS.

In regard to the charge of Col. Wilson that justice is not impartially administered in our courts there is something to be said on both sides. Take Dinwiddie County, for instance. There recently an old negro man named Stokes was robbed on the highway by two white men and two negroes, who took from him $51 and other property. This week the parties were tried, except one of the whites named Wallace. The white man tried was Dr. Henry I'Anson, of one of the first families, who was convicted and sentenced to the Penitentiary for fifteen years. The negroes got eighteen years each, as they were the active operators in robbing the old man. Thus the robbery of $51 has been avenged by sentences that aggregate fifty-one years in the Penitentiary. Wallace will doubtless receive fifteen or eighteen years imprisonment, too, for his part. This looks like an honest effort to administer the law impartially. However, during the present term of the same court the following was presented:

A memorial presented to Hon. R. H. Jones, Jr., Judge of the County Court of Dinwiddie:

At a large mass meeting held at Olive Branch, Dinwiddie County, Va., July the 30th, 1875, by Republicans, the following were adopted, offered by James B. Bonner:

Whereas, the citizens of Dinwiddie County, Va., have not enjoyed the right of an impartial jury since the commencement of the administration of justice by his Honor Henry Jones, Judge of said county; and

Whereas, this as a right has been granted by his Honor's predecessor (Judge Budd) when asked; therefore,

Resolved, By the people of said county, in mass meeting assembled, that we do most respectfully ask and pray his Honor Henry Jones to grant us the right of an impartial jury, regardless of race, color, or of previous condition of servitude.

Resolved, that there be a committee of fifteen to convey this prayer to his Honor. The committee as follows: Samuel White, John Malone, Joseph Chappell, J. H. Brown, Ed. Lyons, J. B. Bonner, Alfred Green, S. Goodwyn, Jack Williams, George Eppes, William Scott, John Bragg, L. Johnson, E. Wilson, B. Tucker. JOSEPH H. MALONE, Chairman.

The Judge has issued a rule against all the signers to appear at the next term of the court to show cause why they should not be fined for contempt.

AN INDIAN DELEGATE.

The convention met again this morning at 10 o'clock, and at once went into a hubbub on points of order and appeals from the Chair. In the midst of the uproar a half-breed Indian from Colorado, named John Hiner, (but a delegate from Petersburg,) rushed to the front and desired to know if they were there to discuss parliamentary law or measures for the welfare of the negro race. He said that there was nobody in the convention who knew anything of parliamentary law, and he was tired of such stuff. As for himself, he would go home. And off he rushed, declaring that he had killed more Indians than any other man in the United States.

A delegate named Isaiah H. Washington, from King George County, offered a series of resolutions and began to read them, but as it soon appeared that it was a long indictment of the Conservative Party of Virginia for all the woes that afflict both races in the State, a member of inquiring mind desired to know if the Conservatives were responsible for the Freedman's Bank. This was received with cheers and laughter. The point was then raised that the resolutions should be referred without reading, and so the Chair decided, and was sustained on appeal.

Among other resolutions offered and referred, was one referring so much of Dr. Ruffner's last school report as relates to the negro to the Committee on Education.

So far nothing has been done but to get ready for work, yet it is clearly enough indicated that the large majority of the delegates are opposed to any political action, and desire to confine proceedings to the material and educational interests of the race. The convention at 1 P. M. took a recess till 4 P. M.

CONGRESS TO BE ASKED TO REIMBURSE THE DEPOSITORS IN THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS BANK—THE BASIS OF THE RELATIONS OF THE TWO RACES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 21.—In the Colored Convention to-day a committee was appointed to organize a labor association for the State with a union in each county, city, and town, with central union at Richmond. A committee was also appointed to petition Congress for relief for the colored depositors in the National Freedman's Bank, by taking its assets and assuming its responsibilities, as the ignorant colored people had been induced to believe the Government responsible for all deposits. A ready adjustment of the State debt was favored, and economy in all departments of the State. The convention was against the increase of personal and poll taxes, but for an increase in the tax on real estate to sixty cents on $100.

The convention laid on the table resolutions establishing a strict color line in politics, and rejected the following:

Resolved, That we, the representatives of the colored people of Virginia, in convention assembled, look upon the report of the State Superintendent of Education, as made to the General Assembly, as the most slanderous, lying document ever issued against any people.

Resolved, That we ask the General Assembly to elect a proper Superintendent of Education in place of the present incumbent.

The address to the people complains that the whites are arrayed against the blacks, and that local self-government is denied in many places in Virginia. It presents the following as a basis of compromise of all differences between the two races: Equal rights in the jury box, no taxation without representation, no special laws for one race or against the other, and a liberal and impartial system of free schools for all. The convention adjourned sine die at 6 P. M. The Colored State Educational Convention convenes here Monday at noon.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE HERZEGOVINIAN REVOLT.

TURKISH TROOPS IN MOTION.

VIENNA, Aug. 21.—The 2,500 Turkish troops which were landed at Kleck marched into the interior yesterday.

THE SIEGE OF TREBIGNE NOT RAISED.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Reuter's telegram from Vienna denies the truth of the special report in the *Daily News* of yesterday that the Turks had forced the insurgents to raise the siege of Trebigne. The town is still surrounded by the insurgents in large numbers, and the siege continues.

RUSSIA TO ISSUE A NOTE ON THE INSURRECTION.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—*Le Temps* says Prince Gortschakoff has informed Gen. Le Flô, the French Ambassador at St. Petersburg, that Russia will soon issue a note concerning the troubles in Herzegovina.

TURKEY'S REPORTED ACCEPTANCE OF THE OFFERS OF FOREIGN POWERS.

VIENNA, Aug. 21.—It is reported that Turkey has accepted the friendly offices of the foreign powers in securing the restoration of peace in the North-western Provinces.

The Turkish expedition which left Kleck yesterday have turned a mountain defile and effected a junction with a force sent from the interior.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE GRAIN AND SUGAR MARKETS—A MODERATE ADVANCE ON LAST YEAR'S PRICES LIKELY TO SECURE PLENTY OF WHEAT.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The *Times* in its commercial column says: "The grain market is inactive, but previous prices are obtained for wheat. It seems to be the opinion that the prices of wheat will be well maintained this season. This has sustained the market, in spite of heavy arrivals of foreign wheat. The British wheat so far brought to market has not been of good quality. There is not much that is new to report about the condition of the trade abroad. Harvests will generally be three per cent. below a fine yield, but with old stocks to draw on there can be nothing approaching a scarcity, and a moderate advance on last season's prices is likely to secure us an abundance."

The improved feeling recently manifested in the sugar market has subsided, and several parcels have been withdrawn from the public sales on account of reduced offers.

A GREAT WAREHOUSE BURNED AT GLOUCESTER.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—A large warehouse at Gloucester was burned this morning, with its contents, including many thousand quarters of grain. The building was a nine-story structure, 1,200 feet long.

THE LOSS OF THE STEAMER ABBOTSFORD.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The investigation by the Board of Trade into the loss of the steamer Abbotsford has resulted in a verdict that her Captain made an error of judgment, but his certificate is returned to him.

FRANCE.

MR. GLADSTONE'S PAMPHLET NOT INTERDICTED—THE ARMY TO BE REORGANIZED ON A PEACE FOOTING.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—The Ministers, after examination of the records, deny that the circulation of Mr. Gladstone's pamphlets on Vaticanism was ever interdicted in France.

Gen. De Cissey, Minister of War, in a public speech at Contrexeville declared that France would confine the reorganization of the Army under the military law to a peace footing, for purely defensive purposes.

SPAIN.

REPORTED ARRESTS BY DON CARLOS—GEN. JOVELLAR ASSUMES COMMAND AT SEO DE URGEL.

MADRID, Aug. 21.—The journals here report that Don Carlos has arrested and thrown into prison Gens. Mogrevejo, Mendiri, and other chiefs at Estella.

Gen. Jovellar has assumed command at Seo de Urgel, and his presence quickens the operations of the besiegers.

ITALY.

A NICE LITTLE BEQUEST TO THE POPE.

ROME, Aug. 21.—The *Fanfulla* says the late Emperor Ferdinand of Austria left by his will to the Pope $6,000,000, which amount has already been paid.

ITALIAN-AMERICAN MONEY ORDERS—CARDINAL M'CLOSKEY.

ROME, Aug. 21.—Negotiations with the United States for the exchange of postal money orders continues. A convention will probably be agreed to, and go into operation next year.

Apartments in the American College have been prepared for Cardinal McCloskey.

RECOVERY OF MRS. LINCOLN.

SHE IS PRONOUNCED WELL ENOUGH TO LEAVE THE ASYLUM.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 21.—A correspondent of the *Evening Post and Mail*, writing from St. Charles, in the vicinity of Bellevue Asylum, says: "You will be glad to learn, and this is the first public intimation, that Mrs. Lincoln is pronounced well enough to leave the asylum and visit her sister, Mrs. Edwards, of Springfield. It is not likely that she will return to Bellevue Asylum, as there is some feeling evinced in the matter of her incarceration by friends who refuse to believe her insane. A leading lady lawyer of Chicago has been with her much of late, and, with the assistance of her husband, also a lawyer, will assist in Mrs. Lincoln's restoration to the world. She is decidedly better, sleeps and eats well, and shows no tendency to any mania; but whether the cure is permanent or not the test of active life and time will prove."

VICE ADMIRALTY DECISION.

QUEBEC, Aug. 21.—In the Vice Admiralty Court a judgment has been rendered dismissing the cross cases brought by the ship Chaloner and steamship Quebec against each other, and holding the latter vessel liable for the collision with the ship Princess Alexandra.

ACCIDENTAL POISONING.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 21.—To-day Mrs. Adelaide, wife of Herman Dorscheimer, residing at No. 36 North Seventh street, died from the effects of a dose of carbolic acid taken by mistake for other medicine. The dose proved fatal in less than half an hour.

THE NEGRO INSURRECTION OVER.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Aug. 21.—Gov. Smith was at Sandersville to-day. The apprehended insurrection is over, and the excitement has subsided. Peace and order have been restored.

A STEAM-BOAT OFFICE ROBBED.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 21.—The Captain's office of the steam-boat City of Hudson was robbed of between $800 and $900 yesterday, just before the vessel left her dock here.

THE SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

LAST DAY'S SESSION AT DETROIT.

NEW VARIETY OF PORCELAIN CLAY, INDIANAITE—DEVELOPMENT OF THE OPOSSUM—CURIOUS CHARACTERISTICS—HOW TO BRING GOLD AND SILVER TO THE SAME VALUE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DETROIT, Mich., Wednesday, Aug. 18, 1875.

The last day and the last meeting were full of interest. A number of fine essays were read, last of all one by Franklin B. Hough on the proper mode of presenting the interests of our higher educational institutions at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia. The essay was in the true patriotic strain, and no further tax to brains already overtaxed, nor was it dry, either. The new officers have been announced to you by telegraph. After a long and ludicrous discussion, it was decided to meet next year, on the fourth Wednesday of August, not in Philadelphia, but in the good City of Buffalo. In conclusion, a great many votes of thanks were passed; no tea-party was forgotten; stove works and fish-breeding establishments were remembered with much unction, and, in a moment of irony or aberration, even our hotel-keeper received a public and parting acknowledgment. Your humble servant voted a mental No; his room was small and anything but neat, his fare bad, and his service from the waiters neither good, nor bad, nor indifferent. But Prof. Hilgard finished all by a few exceedingly handsome and winsome remarks, charming all, and all went home delighted.

INDIANAITE, A NEW VARIETY OF PORCELAIN CLAY.

Prof. Edward T. Cox, read an essay on this subject. In Spicevalley Township, Lawrence County, Ind., three miles and one half north of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway, and in a high ridge which bears a little east of north to west of south, there is an extensive bed of white porcelain clay. In its chemical composition this clay agrees nearly with the kaolins that have been derived from the decomposition of feldspathic rocks. But studied by its lithological character and mode of origin, there is a very marked distinction between them. The geological position of this clay, to which Prof. Cox has given the name of *Indianaite*, is indicated by the following section:

	Feet.
Top of the ridge, soil, &c.	4
Millstone grit, with pebbles	100
Buff clay in thin layer, from a few inches to	1
Pure white clay, Indianaite	4 to 5
Brownish red, very plastic, clay	2 to 3
Timonite, iron-ore	1 to 5
Greenish silicious, and calcareous shale	20
Chester sandstone	50
Limestone, containing a thin seam of coal	40
St. Louis limestone and Keokuk beds to White River	80
Total	380

The millstone grit is here very ferruginous, and readily disintegrates when exposed, along the sides of the ridge. The bed of porcelain clay which underlies this carboniferous conglomerate occupies the position of the Archimedes limestone member of the Chester group. This limestone has here, in places, been entirely removed by the agency of chemical waters charged with hydrated silicate of alumina and carbonate of protoxide of iron. The water which held these substances in solution contained, most likely, alkaline carbonates, with carbonic acid largely in excess. It was thus that the water was enabled to dissolve the limestone, and, by an interchange of constituents, the hydrated silicate of alumina was precipitated, and the lime was carried off in solution. The carbonate of protoxide of iron also continued in solution until meeting with a sufficient amount of oxygen for its peroxidation and precipitation. This oxygen was furnished by the air existing in cavities that had been formed at the base of the limestone bed. These statements have been verified repeatedly. The upper portion of the clay, from one to twelve inches, is of a light cream color, free from grit, and laminated in such a manner as to show that it was the result of deposition from watery solution or suspension. Then follow from four to five feet of pure white clay, also free from grit; some of it unctious, other portions meagre. In this are found masses of emerald-green alophane and hard white or emerald-green masses resembling opal in appearance. Beneath the white is a similar clay, but more or less stained with oxide of iron. At the base of all is a bed of fine-textured brownish-red clay, with imbedded masses of timonite iron ore. The composition of the Indianaite is: Water, twelve to fourteen per centum, silica, forty-two to forty-five per centum; alumina, thirty-six to thirty-nine per centum.

The clay is mined by a drift or adit, the entrance to which is 100 feet below the top of the ridge and about fifty feet above the valley. This adit has been carried about 100 feet under the hill. Several lateral rooms have been opened on either side without finding any decrease in the quantity of clay. Examinations have also been made along the face of the ridge, and the existence of the bed for about half a mile has been proved. There is fair evidence that the clay extends over forty-two acres of territory, and there is but little doubt about its larger extension. Indianaite is now being used in the potteries of Cincinnati, and ware made from it is fully equal to the best English iron-stone china.

ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE OPOSSUM.

Prof. W. S. Barnard read an essay of which the following is an abstract: *Didelphys Virginiana*, the opossum, is our typical and only representative of that large order of peculiar mammals known as marsupials; yet scarcely anything is known of its development. A knowledge of the mode of origin and formation of the marsupial pouch which characterizes them, must throw much light on their relationship to allied groups. The external skin extends into the pouch as its internal lining, and the whole seems to be formed by an infolding of the skin. Its cavity opens on the median line of the abdomen, and extends backward, and laterally, forming a kind of double pocket, in the bottom of which the milk glands open through long papillæ. The young develop in twenty-four to twenty-eight days, are then born as helpless little bodies about half an inch long, with mouth and fore limbs well developed. The parent must take these delicate embryos between her lips and place them in the pouch, attaching each to a gland, which the embryo grasps firmly between its lips, and using the sharp claws of its forefeet to aid in holding fast. The corners of its mouth grow up so that it cannot let go. Thus it hangs for several weeks, until its adult characters are acquired. Below marsupials stand the monotremes, including the remarkable Australian ornithorhynchus and echidna. In the former the openings of the milk glands upon two areas of the abdomen are not marked by any elevation or depression; but in echidna we find similar glands, the openings of which become depressed at maturity, each forming a small pit into which the nose of the young is inserted and attached. There it remains pendant and nourished, while its development advances. This pair of little pits may be regarded as the beginning of the double pocket so largely developed in marsupials. At the same time these depressions are just the opposite of what obtains in the higher mammalia, where the gland opening is marked by larger or smaller abdominal or pectoral prominences. The milk glands of ornithorhynchus are typical, while the depressed glands of echidna and the elevated glands of higher mammals may be regarded as differentiations of the same. The young opossum develops no placenta, but has a kind of umbilicus. The cicatrix of this, seen by Owen in the embryo kangaroo, wrongly led to the supposition that a placenta might have been detached. At birth the hind limbs appear as short stumps, with the flattened end presenting five slight elevations, the beginnings of toes. The toes and legs gradually elongate. Soon each of the two middle toes gets a joint, and the inner toe becomes set off from the rest. Later on all the fingers show two joints and the inner toe but one. Finally the inner toe becomes a thumb, with two joints, while each finger has three, and now the hind foot closely resembles the hand of man and quadrumanna, while its fore feet, developed much earlier, remain quite animal like. The hind limbs are primarily much shorter than those in front, but develop so fast as soon to catch up and outgrow the others. The same is true of the young kangaroo, where the hind limbs eventually become several times larger and longer than those in front. At first the eyes are covered beneath the skin, and the ears are represented by small elevations on the sides of the head, while the lips have a remarkable development and peculiar covering which reminds us of the first embryonic traces of the duck-like bill of the ornithorhynchus. The tongue has a peculiar papillated groove in its upper surface, and three large papillæ on its base. The larynx and epiglottis project so high into the broad pharynx that the milk swallowed has to go around it in two streams, one on either side. A very large thymus gland, having three lobes, lies above the heart. Only a rudiment of this exists in the adult. The cerebral lobes of the brain are smaller, and the optic lobes larger, than in the full-grown animal. When first born male and female cannot be distinguished, either externally or internally. Later the marsupium begins to appear, first as a cluster of very low papillæ on the abdomen, surrounded by a very low ridge. This ridge rises higher and the depression extends deeper and more laterally, while the ridge becomes a fold of skin growing inward, toward the median line, until only a narrow median opening is left. Curiously the young male at first has as good a marsupium as the female, but this becomes gradually lost as it matures. The lecture was illustrated by chalk sketches and some alcoholic specimens of ornithorhynchus, echidna, and embryo opossums.

THE SUBSIDIARY PRINCIPLE IN COINAGE AND MONEY OF ACCOUNT.

Ezekiel B. Elliott, of the Statistical Bureau, Washington, read a paper substantially as follows: In the markets of the world the relative values of commodities are constantly fluctuating. In this incessant change the problem is to determine how to produce constancy. It is desirable that gold and silver circulate simultaneously. To accomplish this end it has been found necessary for Governments to establish gold as a legal tender of payment in every amount, however large, and to limit the use of silver as a legal tender to sums not usually exceeding $5 or $10. By this arrangement gold is made the standard of value, silver taking a subordinate or subsidiary place. It was for years an unsolved problem to cause commodities of differing and relatively fluctuating market values (as gold and silver) to circulate side by side as measures of value or money in the transactions of business. Great Britain was the first to devise and give, in the year 1816, practical application to the principle, by which one of the two commodities should be subsidiary to the other, in making the gold coinage the sole legal tender of payment in *all* amounts, and restricting the use of silver as a legal tender of payment to the moderate sum of forty shillings, or about ten dollars, in any one payment. The troubles which Germany and certain other countries are encountering at the present time in their efforts to change from their former silver standard of account to a gold standard are wholly referable to their failure in giving full recognition to the subsidiary principle now under consideration. While in the newly-established systems the new silver coins are made subsidiary to gold, the older silver coins, formerly standard, are permitted to remain on an equality with gold, a legal tender of payment in all amounts. The efforts of the German Empire to place their new gold coinage on the market as money in place of and superseding their former silver standard is not proving a success. As rapidly as the gold coin is issued it is either exported or remelted at home for use in the arts. The cause is obvious. Their former silver coinage is still permitted to retain its character of a monetary standard for all amounts. But the market price of gold relatively to silver has advanced from 15½, the assumed mint ratio, to about 16½, and payments in trade are still made, in consequence, in the old and relatively cheaper silver coinage, instead of in the new gold standard. The laws of trade are superior to the edicts of the Emperor. Germany has one of two courses which it may pursue: either to demonetize at once its old silver coinage by declaring it no longer a legal tender, or, by a slower and perhaps safer course, to declare it a legal tender in a limited amount. What that limit should be is an open question. Usually payments for which the subsidiary silver is a legal tender do not exceed five or ten dollars; but it has by no means been demonstrated that so narrow a limit is necessary. The limit should not be so great as to include all the larger transactions of the market as shown at the Clearing-house. Suddenly, and at a stroke, to demonetize the former silver standard might injuriously disturb public confidence, as tending to impair the faith of contracts. A more moderate and perhaps safer process would be to make the old silver coins a legal tender only in limited amounts. And it seems not unlikely that a favorable result would follow the declaring of this form of silver coinage a legal tender, at first in sums not exceeding $1,000, this limit to be gradually reduced until the value of such silver should rise nearly to the new gold standard.

The relations of gold to greenbacks in this country and of gold to silver in Germany are, to a certain extent, similar; and it is worthy of consideration whether the United States might not find its efforts to bring about the redemption of our paper currency in 1879, authorized by the late act of Congress, facilitated by adopting, as one of the methods of attaining this object, the declaration that the greenback currency should be a legal tender only within some certain large but limited amount. The limit should be gradually reduced to a smaller amount, after an opportunity had been afforded to observe the first effects of the new movement.

ON FLIES.

From the Boston Advertiser.

By a great misfortune, the early mothers of New-England brought with them an insular prejudice against the spider, (*Aranea domestica Linn.*)

This is an industrious beast, often commended in Holy Writ, of whose excellencies the chief is that she devours flies.

The New-England housewives aforesaid, not understanding the "battle for life"—as, indeed, how should they, Dr. Darwin having not yet lived?—did not know that the use of the spider was to keep the flies under.

Had they known this, they would have stood back to see a fair fight; and, on this blessed day, we should be all assembled, as in a coliseum, to see the last spider devour the last fly.

Instead of this, Mrs. Winthrop, Mrs. Dudley, and the rest, and their descendants after them, for eight or nine generations, have been brushing down cobwebs and killing spiders, so that the flies have had, and still have, very much more than a fair chance.

By another great misfortune, Uncle Toby, being bitten by a fly some hundred and odd years after, spared his life and said, "There is room enough in the world for thee and me."

This may have been true. But if, as is probable, that fly laid 2,000 eggs within a month, and each of its descendants laid 2,000 eggs in the next month, and this process continued, Winters excepted, for 120 years from his time, the world itself should not contain the zeros of the millions of her progeny in 1875, far less Uncle Toby thrown in.

It is to be wished that the recording angel had dropped his celebrated tear on this remark of Uncle Toby, and blotted it out forever.

As this did not happen, a mawkish philodipterism has set in, as friendly to the life of flies as Mme. Winthrop's sense of duty was unfriendly to that of spiders.

An impression has gained ground that it is wicked to kill flies—while their weaker and humbler companions, the mosquitoes, far more harmless, are slaughtered daily.

In truth, flies are of the race of Beelzebub, the prince of the devils. This divinity, at the head of his crew, was rightly represented as the god of flies.

For flies are fitly described as beastly, sensual, devilish. Beelzebub has no children of less moral sense than they.

Thanks to the two errors named, the human race in America is now maintaining, at terrible disadvantage, its contest with these children of Beelzebub.

For the next month a large part of the readers of these lines will shut themselves up in cages of wire gauze, or gauze made from linen thread, shutting out much of the light and air of heaven, in the hope that they may exclude the flies from their beds or boards.

Even in these prisons they will be unhappy. Some miserable daughter of Beelzebub willingly shared their confinement. In some sequestered corner she laid her 2,000 eggs.

The morning approaches. O prisoner, when as you draw near the breakfast-table, you will find that the omelette, the breakfast bacon, the potatoes Lyonnaises, the marmalade, the buckleberry cake, and even the oat-meal are to be partaken of by you, only as you sit down as number two thousand and one at the banquet.

A few recalcitrant grocers and confectioners will show a sickly and vain rage, by rebelling against the multitude, and will place sticky paper in the window to entrap a few wretches to their ruin.

The number of those who thus perish is to the host but as the company of jelly fish drying on the shore is to the multitude floating happy in the ocean.

Happier to undo the error of Mme. Winthrop!

Happier to reverse the futile sentence of Uncle Toby!

For fortunately the flies are as stupid as they are beastly, selfish, and ravenous.

How easy for the race of white men who have abolished negro slavery to free themselves from their uneasy cages!

How easy to determine that the flies shall enter the cages, as children of Beelzebub, while men and women shall enjoy that glorious freedom to which they were born.

He deserves well of his race who pours molasses and water with vinegar into a glass custard cup covers the same with a cracker bored with a hole, and retires to other duties.

At the end of the day he will deliver two hundred flies to the scullion for that execution in hot water which their father Beelzebub hath in reserve for him.

If the well-deserving Tell or Winkelreid had prepared six such cups he will have removed in one week from his study 8,400 flies, whose progeny, before Summer ended, would be counted in many millions.

With ten civic wreaths shall he be crowned, for he hath saved the temper of many citizens.

Let civilized mankind spend August in catching flies, rather than spend September behind window-screens.

Let the last day of September witness in Philadelphia, at the buildings of the grand Centennial, one vast concourse of the human race avenging its wrongs with calm severity in the judicial execution of the last of the flies.

THE SOUTHERN REBELLION.

ACTION OF NORTH CAROLINA—ADDRESS BY GOV. VANCE—HOW HE WAS ASKED BY OTHER CONFEDERATES TO TREAT FOR PEACE INDEPENDENTLY.

The Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch* supplies us with a report of the address delivered by ex-Gov Vance before the Southern Historical Society at White Sulphur Springs, on the 18th inst.: After alluding to the fact that North Carolina reluctantly seceded, and "that the great leaders of the war were furnished by Virginia and other States," he proceeded to show "that in the number of soldiers furnished; in the discipline, courage, and loyalty, and difficult service of those soldiers; in amount of material and supplies contributed; in the good faith and moral support of her people at large; and in all the qualities which make self-sacrifice, patriotism, and devotion to duty, North Carolina is entitled to stand where her troops stood in battle—behind no State, but in the front ranks of the confederation, aligned and abreast with the best, the foremost, and the bravest"; and he regretted exceedingly that most of the facts and figures he had to give were almost entirely from memory, though he was quite sure they would approximate exactitude. It might be said that only eleven States—Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, and Tennessee—were committed to the late war on the southern side. Maryland Kentucky, and Missouri "were only partially engaged, the great majority of their people remaining with the Union. Of these eleven, North Carolina was in territory the seventh, in total population the fifth, in white population the third, in wealth the seventh, in value of all farm products the fourth, in production of cotton the ninth, in production of corn the fourth, and of wheat, rye, and oats the third, and in the number of horses and cattle the fourth, in manufactures the third, in production of iron and material of war about the fourth, and in root crops, fisheries, and naval stores the first. Her material condition, average wealth, credit, internal improvements, were good and improving. She was the last to move in the drama of secession, and finally more from a sense of duty to her sisters and the sympathies of neighborhood and blood than from a deliberate conviction that it was good policy to do so." Yet "none stood by that desperate venture with better faith or greater efficiency;" and the Governor declared: "As far as I have been able to learn, North Carolina furnished more soldiers in proportion to white population, and more supplies and material in proportion to her means, for the support of that war than any other State of the Confederacy." "I don't know," he said, "but what my assertion might be amended so as to claim that this is not relatively but positively more troops than any State put into service. At all events I shall be glad if this brings forth the records of any sister State, and will submit when fairly beaten. According to the report of Adjt. Gen. Cooper the whole number of troops in the Confederate service was 600,000, of which North Carolina furnished largely more than one-sixth. One-tenth would have been her share. Her total white population was in 1860 629,942; of this she sent to the war more than one man to every six souls! How they demeaned themselves the bloody records of killed and wounded in all the great battles of the war bear incontrovertible testimony."

"Almost the only commands in Lee's Army which were intact and serviceable at Appomatox," Gov. Vance claimed, "were North Carolina brigades, and the statement is made, so far as he knew without contradiction, that she there surrendered twice as many muskets as any other State. At Greensboro', too, Hoke's division of North Carolina troops was in splendid condition and efficiency, and constituted one-third or more of Johnston's entire Army.' While speaking on this subject Gov. Vance declared that "the writers who pen biographies of the great and illustrious leaders which Virginia gave to the Confederacy have been too anxious to eulogize their heroes to give due attention to the forces which wrought their plans into such glorious results."

After paying tribute to the old and young of North Carolina, who furnished the sinews of war, and speaking of "the efforts made in public and private to avert the calamities of war and to sustain the spirits of the people," he expressed the opinion that the cause of our ultimate failure began by neglect of those at home. Our civil administration lost the cause of the South. Had it been equal in ability and tact to that displayed in our military administration—had the civilian done his part as well as the soldier—very different would have been the result. The morale of our people at the beginning and for two years thereafter was excellent, and if it had been sustained, I maintain that we could have won, notwithstanding the fearful disparity of numbers. Our cause we lost at home, not in the field."

Alluding to the fact that much has been said about the presence of "an unruly disloyal Union element in North Carolina during the war," and the prevalence of the unjust impression that North Carolina could be easily detached from her duty to her confederates," Gov. Vance said that "it seemed there were some who presumed upon it for important purposes. Soon after the failure of the Hampton Roads conference I was visited by Gov. Graham, whose death we so recently deplore, who was then a Senator of the Confederate States. After giving all particulars of that conference which had not appeared in the papers, and the prevailing impressions of Congressional circles about Richmond, &c., he informed me that a number of leading gentlemen there, despairing of obtaining peace through Mr. Davis, and believing the end inevitable and not distant, had requested him to visit me and urge me as Governor of North Carolina to take steps for making separate terms with Mr. Lincoln, and thus inaugurate the conclusion. Gov. Graham remarked that he had agreed to lay their request before me without promising to add his personal advice thereto. I asked who these gentlemen were, and with some reluctance he gave me their names—chiefly Senators and Representatives in the Confederate States Congress. I asked why these gentlemen did not begin negotiations for their own States with the enemy, and if they would come out in the papers with this request to me. He said they would not take the initiative. They were so surrounded at home, and so trammeled by pledges, &c., as to render it impossible. I declined the proposition, of course, and asked him to say to those gentlemen, with my compliments, that in the mountains of North Carolina, where I was reared, when a man was whipped he had to do his own hallooing; that the technical word 'enough' could not be cried by proxy. This secret piece of history will serve to show that there was faintness of heart and a smiting together of the knees in other parts of the South outside of North Carolina.

HOW THEY DRESS IN NORFOLK.

A free-writing correspondent of the Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle and Sentinel* is the author of the following slanderous story: "I wrote you some weeks ago that the Atlanta tie-back dresses took the premium for tightness and inconvenience, but since that time I have been to Virginia, and during my stay there discovered that Norfolk tie-backs are a little ahead of those of the 'Gate City.' Looking out of my window at the hotel one afternoon, I saw what appeared to be a young lady in an intoxicated condition, although she was very pretty indeed, and dressed in fine style. Watching her a few moments as she struggled along, keeping on her feet by putting her hand against the fence for support, I discovered that she was perfectly sober, but had a close-fitting tie-back. It was too much for her inexperienced feet, and after a vain effort to walk alone and keep her balance, she sadly resigned herself to her fate, took the arm of her young lady companion, and retraced her tottering steps homeward, there to find relief in a less fashionable walking-dress. Poor girl! she should have heeded the voices of the ancient poets, none of whom seem to have admired the wisdom of tie-backs. Rare Ben Jonson expressed himself strongly in favor of 'robes loosely flowing,' and Robert Herrick, the old English poet, also delighted in 'a winning wave in the petticoat.' It would be a 'tight job' to find 'a winning wave' in a modern tie-back dress, especially in Norfolk, Va."

THE BODY OF ETHELBERT PARSONS RECOVERED.

We find in the Niagara Falls *Register* of Wednesday morning the following account of the finding of the body of Ethelbert Parsons, in the whirlpool, Tuesday: "The usual watchers stationed themselves along the bank of the whirlpool yesterday morning, and at about 10:45 Edward Philpott observed the body, which must have entered at that time. Without the aid of a glass it could be observed whirling about in the centre of the pool until about 2 o'clock. At this time it struck the outer current and followed the shore, at a distance of fifty or sixty feet, until coming within about twenty yards of the stair leading down to the water, when suddenly it approached the bank at a point where no one was stationed. Charles Philpott surmising that it might touch at this place, started over the rough, and, under ordinary circumstances, impassable bowlders, and arrived there just in time, by throwing himself in a dangerous position, to catch the body. The current being extremely strong, it was only by extraordinary efforts that he retained it until assistance arrived. The clothes were all on except the shoes. The tedious and mournful task of carrying the body to the top of the bank was accomplished, after which it was brought to the village and deposited in the vault. The funeral will take place at the residence of Mrs. Parsons, on Friday, the 20th. The funeral of Miss Lottie C. Philpott, who was drowned near the Cave of the Winds at the same time, will take place at the Presbyterian church, Thursday. Rev. A. M. Tennant will preach the funeral sermon."

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

A STRANGE MURDER.

A MAN KILLED IN NINTH AVENUE BY AN UNKNOWN PERSON—THE MURDERER ESCAPES, THOUGH SEEN BY SEVERAL PERSONS—THE POLICE WITHOUT A CLUE.

One of the most singular cases of murder which has ever occurred in this City came to the knowledge of the Police yesterday afternoon. The victim of this crime was one Joseph Langan, twenty-two years of age, who lived with his parents at No. 450 West Sixteenth street. The history of Langan, as given by his mother, is not creditable. He was a strong, stalwart man, capable of enduring any amount of physical labor, but he seems to have chosen a life of idleness and drunkenness. He had not worked for many months, and yesterday morning did not return to his home until 2:30 o'clock. He got up about 7 o'clock A. M., and his first demand was for ale. His mother sent for a quart, of which he drank all but one glass. He then went out, saying he would be back to dinner at noon, but the next his family heard of him he was in the Sixteenth Precinct Station-house, dead, with a bullet through his heart. The earlier testimony obtained at the station-house left the case in complete obscurity, and wholly failed to throw any light upon the movements of Langan during the morning up to the moment that he was killed. The next heard him was at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon. At that time Joseph Mooney, of No. 68 Gansevoort street, who is employed in the lumber-yard of J. W. Van Horn & Bro., which extends from Fourteenth to Fifteenth street on Ninth avenue, was feeding his horses. He noticed two men running into the lumber-yard, entering by the gateway, which is the second from Fourteenth street. The deceased was foremost and the murderer was behind, and apparently chasing the other. Mooney did not pay much attention to the men as they passed by him and ran up one of the gangways between the piles of lumber; but a moment afterward he heard a pistol shot and saw the murderer running back. Mooney seized the man and asked him what he had been doing; if he had killed the other one. The man said he didn't know but he thought he had frightened him, and with that presented the pistol at Mooney, and wrenching himself from his grasp ran out of the yard. Before this, however, a few words passed between the two, the murderer saying that the deceased had stolen his watch.

This was all the light Mooney could throw upon the case, and the next witness was even more unsatisfactory. It was John Cunningham, of No. 424 West Fourteenth street, who had seen the murderer run out of the lumber-yard, dash across Fourteenth street, and with wonderful agility scale a wooden fence many feet in height, inclosing a coal-yard, through which he escaped into Thirteenth street. This witness, in common with all the others, testified that the murderer was a man about twenty-five years of age and of very respectable appearance. He was dressed in grey coat and vest, dark pantaloons, white shirt and collar, black neck-tie, straw hat, with broad black band, and had a dark mustache and lighter hair. This description was all the clue the Police had to the identity of the murderer, no trace of whom was discovered after he scaled the fence and disappeared into the coal-yard. The next witness captured by the exertions of the Sixteenth Precinct Police was Timothy J. Collins, of No. 433 West Sixteenth street. His story was that, in company with the deceased and one Kerns, he was standing on the corner of Fourteenth street and Ninth avenue. The murderer jumped from a car, seized Collins by the coat-collar, and dragged him on the car, saying, "Come on, I want you," at the same time displaying a pistol. At the instant he got Collins on the car he let go of him, and jumping off again ran after Langan and Kerns. The two separated, and the unknown man ran after Langan, and the chase ended in the tragedy in the lumber yard, although the witness had no information to give concerning the conclusion of the affair.

This was all that could be learned in regard to the homicide. Sergt. Doran, in command of the precinct, and Sergt. Leamy, in charge of the desk, had, from the moment the case was first reported, been sending officers in every direction for information, but with little success. Superintendent Walling sent up Detectives Kealy and Tiemann, but these officers not only discovered nothing new, but failed to construct even a theory. The perplexities of the case were increased by the appearance of the deceased, whose body had been removed to the Station-house, and lay in the basement between the cells on a stretcher. It was that of a man of powerful strength, but roughly dressed. His entire dress could hardly have cost $10, for it was nothing more than a pair of cheap pantaloons, a check shirt of the coarsest pattern, and a pair of mean shoes. He might have been a highwayman, but he could never have been a pickpocket, for his appearance was wholly against him, and his hands were too ungainly for such work. Yet there was a story of a watch stolen from the person of a passenger on a Ninth avenue car running through the narrative of the tragedy. It was found that Langan had left home about 9 o'clock in the morning without any watch or chain, and there is evidence that a little before noon he entered No. 86 Tenth avenue, to ascertain whether a watch and chain he then had in his possession were silver; satisfied on this point he went away, and nothing more is known concerning it except that a chain was found upon the body which was identified during the afternoon as the one he had shown at No. 86 Tenth avenue during the morning; there had undoubtedly been a robbery on the Ninth avenue cars during the earlier part of the day, but it is the strangest part of this strange story that nobody knows when or where it occurred; Sergt. Doran sent officers out who interrogated the conductors, starters, time-keepers, and "spotters," of the Ninth avenue line; but no one of them had heard of any robbery being committed on the line during the day, or of any disturbance of any kind.

Out of these fragmentary statements it was difficult to construct even a theory of the case. The one which met with most favor was that the murderer sometime during the morning had been robbed of a watch and chain; that, passing Fourteenth street and Ninth avenue, he had seen Langan, Connors, and Kerns standing on the sidewalk, and thought he recognized the thief among them; that, jumping off, he had seized Connors and dragged him to the car with the purpose of taking him before a magistrate, but, seeing his error, had released Connors and run after Langan; that the latter dashed into the lumber-yard, pursued by the unknown man, when a scuffle ensued between them unseen by any human eye, during which the fatal shot was fired; that it was a scuffle was proved by the character of the wound; the men were facing each other when the shot was fired, for the ball entered the breast of the dead man just below and a little to the right of the right nipple; they were near together at the moment, for the flesh of the deceased was blackened by the powder; that there was a great difference between the social condition of the murderer and his victim was proved by the great difference in their dress and appearance; it was evident also that the two parties to the affray were total strangers to each other. All the witnesses had long known the deceased. No one of them had ever seen the murderer before, but all were sure they could identify him if they ever saw him again. Up to a late hour last night they were not given the chance to test their power in this respect. Although a general alarm was sent out at 6 o'clock, and every policeman on post, together with all the head-quarters and ward detectives were looking for the murderer, no trace of him was found. Coroner Croker held a preliminary inquest, but nothing was learned which has not been given in this account. The Police and all others who have investigated the case feel certain that unless the murderer in some way betrays himself he will never be discovered.

A CONFESSION OF BURGLARY.

Nicholas Harvey and John Turpin, the young men arrested on suspicion of complicity in the burglary committed upon the residence of Mr. George L. Rives, No. 147 East Twenty-first street, were arraigned before Justice Kilbreth, at the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, and held for trial. The accused confessed their guilt, and gave the officers information which led to the recovery of the stolen property. The two clocks, valued at $100 each, were found in the possession of John and Mary Brady and Mrs. Catharine McCarthy, at No. 632 East Thirteenth street. The clothing, worth $260, they had disposed of to George Goldstein, of No. 62½ Baxter street, in whose shop it was found secreted. All the receivers named were arrested and committed for examination.

THE OVERCROWDED STEAM-BOATS.

Supervising Steam-boat Inspector Low and the entire force of subordinate inspectors will be on duty to-day on the various excursion boats with a view to ascertaining which of them violate the law against overcrowding, and to what extent. Special attention will be given to the Rockaway boats, on one of which a young man was crowded over the guards a few days ago and drowned. Collector Arthur had placed the revenue cutter Mosswood at their disposal, but the cutter being up the river on a cruise, will not be available. An attempt will be made to count the excess of passengers, and on Monday all cases of overcrowding will be reported to the District Attorney for his action.

A DISPUTE AMONG GRAIN DEALERS.

A case of considerable importance to the grain trade was before the Arbitration Committee of the Produce Exchange yesterday. Some days ago David Dows & Co. sold to Bingham Brothers, per sample, a boat-load of grain consisting of 8,000 bushels. The rule is that the buyer shall inspect the grain and reject it before 5 o'clock on the day of purchase. Failure to do so is tantamount to acceptance. Another rule gives the buyer three days in which to remove the grain from the boat. Bingham Brothers let two days pass after the purchase and then informed David Dows & Co. that they would refuse to take the grain or pay for it, on the ground that it was not suitable for exporting—the purpose for which they wanted it. David Dows & Co. brought the matter before the Grain Committee, who, after a hearing and after comparing a sample drawn from the boat with that upon which the purchase was made, decided that it was a good sale. Apparently accepting this decision, Bingham Brothers next day sold the grain to a third party; but during that day, the weather being warm, the grain began to spoil and the purchaser refused to consummate his bargain. Bingham Brothers appealed to the Grain Committee, whose decision was again adverse. At this Bingham Brothers went to David Dows & Co. and informed them that they declined to abide by the first decision of the Grain Committee, claiming that the rule allowing the buyer three days to remove his grain acted in effect as a guarantee by the seller for that period. This being a question that has given rise to numerous disputes among members of the Exchange, the two firms agreed to leave the matter to the Arbitration Committee. A great deal of testimony was taken on both sides, all the buyers sworn favoring Bingham Brothers' view of the question, and all the sellers coinciding with David Dows & Co. The committee reserved their decision.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.

PREPARATIONS OF THE MANAGERS FOR THE FORTY-FOURTH EXHIBITION—A LARGE AND VARIED DISPLAY OF INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS TO BE MADE.

The buildings of the American Institute, Sixty-third street and Second and Third avenues, were opened for the reception of machinery on the 16th inst. by the Superintendent, Mr. Charles W. Hull, who is now actively engaged in making arrangements for the forty-fourth annual fair of the institute, which will be formally opened on Wednesday, Sept. 8. It is the desire of the managers of the institute to perfect, if possible, their arrangements in such a way as to have all the departments ready for exhibition at the opening of the fair, as on previous occasions much trouble has been experienced on account of exhibitors coming in late with their goods. The entrance to the hall on Third avenue has been enlarged and otherwise improved, and the Second avenue entrance has also been made more commodious. The hall will be handsomely decorated for the occasion, and six beautiful paintings by L. W. Seavy, representing the various industries of the different sections of the United States, will form part of the decorations, and will be displayed on the walls of the main hall. They will be appropriately framed and draped with colored bunting. The first illustrates the Eastern States by an allegorical design of their varied manufactures; the second, the seaboard States, by commerce; the third, the Southern States, by their products, cotton, sugar, tobacco, &c.; the fourth, the Western States, by their railroads and grain fields; the fifth, the Pacific States, by their mines; and the sixth will represent the grand scenery of the Rocky Mountains. The power by which the machinery on exhibition will be run will be furnished by four large steam-engines of about 100 horse power each. These engines will give about double the amount of power ever furnished at any previous fair of the institute. It is expected that this increased amount of power will be needed on the present occasion, as the managers have done much toward procuring a large display of manufacturing processes in operation, and many novelties will be exhibited which the public have never before had an opportunity of witnessing.

A set of machinery for making shoes which will be exhibited by a Philadelphia firm it is thought will attract much attention. It is a recent invention, and is said to be very perfect. Another firm will exhibit a number of machines for working wood and iron, from different manufacturers, which, it is supposed, will be very complete. A machine for working tortoise shell, which will be shown by a firm of Providence, R. I., will illustrate the whole process of making combs, chains, brooches, lockets, snuff-boxes, and other articles. A well-known firm of this City will exhibit a number of articles of meerschaum and amber, illustrating the different processes of their manufacture. Also a number of exceptionally large specimens of amber in its rough state, said to be the largest and most valuable ever brought to this country. There will also be in operation machines for making bricks, for cutting paper, for making wire fences, for making macaroons, and machinery for punching, and drop presses. Of sewing machines it is said there will be the largest exhibition ever made in the United States. A machine for handling and tying kindling-wood, which will do away with all hand work, will also be exhibited. The "Wood paper," which has been claimed to be a perfect substitute for the ordinary paper-hangings, will be exhibited in a small room built for the purpose. It is now stated that the difficulties experienced with this manufacture have been obviated by the application of a cloth backing, and that it will now adhere to the walls without warping, and coming off as formerly. There will also be the usual display of manufactured goods, consisting of fine silver and plated ware, musical instruments, agricultural implements, textile and pictile fabrics, gas fixtures, household articles, &c.

In the rear end of the main hall the large organ now in Dr. Hall's new church will be erected, and will be used to furnish music during the absence of the band. The regular orchestra will perform every afternoon and evening under the direction of Mr. Anthony Reiff, Jr., Vice President of the Philharmonic Society. Arrangements have been made by the Board of Managers with a number of the railroad and steam-boat companies to return, free of freight charges, all articles brought by them to the exhibition, providing they have not changed ownership. Space for machinery is being marked out daily, but space for the general exhibition will not be given out until Aug. 30.

The committee having charge of the Agricultural and Horticultural Department, desirous of increasing the interest and enlarging the exhibition in this department, have appropriated liberal sums of money to be distributed to competitors in floral and other products of the soil. All specimens of special merit will receive, in addition to money or plate, a handsome diploma. The judges appointed will meet on Wednesday, Sept. 15, on Wednesday, Sept. 29, and on Wednesday, Oct. 13, at 1 o'clock P. M. Specimens of flowers, fruits, table vegetables, and cereals will be received.

CAPT. WILLIAMS' TRIALS.

HOW WITNESSES ARE VISITED AND "FIXED"—THE CAPTAIN'S OPINION OF HIS OWN CASE.

The trial of Capt. Williams, of the Fourth Precinct, whose case has been frequently referred to in the columns of THE TIMES, was resumed yesterday before Commissioners Matsell, Voorhis, and Disbecker.

Mrs. Brown, a colored woman, one of the chief witnesses against Capt. Williams, was recalled, and testified that she had lived at No. 72 Crosby street, and then moved to Washington, D. C. She swore positively that she had never been arrested.

Robert Fisher, alias "Big Fisher," a colored man, swore positively that he had called on Mrs. Brown for the purpose of intimidating her and preventing her appearance on the trial, as she testified on a previous occasion. Fisher testified that he had never been in her apartments in his life.

Patrolman Francis Gahan, of the Twenty-third Precinct, testified that during August, September, and October, 1873, he was on post on Wooster street; had never heard of a panel-house at No. 52 Wooster.

Patrolman Regan testified that he was on post on Mercer street, between Prince and Bleecker streets, from December, 1873 to March, 1874; never knew of a panel-house at No. 143 Mercer street.

A man named Brown, who keeps an eating-house at Nos. 23 and 25 West Houston street, testified that the rear of his premises adjoins the rear of No. 143 Mercer street, and one night the fence between the two yards was broken down, and three men and one woman climbed over the fence and made their escape through his establishment; he supposed that the men and woman came from No. 143 Mercer street, but he had no knowledge of the fact; he reported the matter to Officer Regan.

Emma Toombs, a colored woman, who lives with a white man at No. 143 Mercer street, testified as to changes that were made in the place during her occupancy of it. Her testimony was unimportant.

Roundsman Crook, First Precinct, testified that the colored woman, named Mrs. Brown, spoke to him about the house No. 143 Mercer street, about robberies being committed there, and he reported the matter to Capt. Williams, who said that he would attend to it; after that he heard no more complaints from this place; Charles Lindo, the keeper of a policy shop in Mercer street, also told him about the house No. 143 Mercer street being a panel-house.

Miss Charlotte Jeudico, a young colored girl, of No. 2 Jersey street, testified that Capt. Williams came there and endeavored to induce her to appear as a witness against Mrs. Brown, and said he would pay her well for it. It appeared that Capt. Williams received information that Mrs. Brown had been in prison, and that Miss Jeudico knew all about it. He went there with Officer Gallagher, of the Fourteenth Precinct, and served the girl with a subpœna. The girl said she could not afford to lose her day's work, and the Captain therefore said he would pay her for her day's work.

This closed the testimony for the prosecution, and Capt. Williams then took the stand and made a statement under oath. He said that he was transferred to the Eighth Precinct on July 10, 1873, and remained there until Nov. 13, 1874; when he went there he found the place swarming with houses of prostitution, well-known thieves, and disorderly characters; a different class of people came into the precinct in the evening than there were during the day; there were eighty-three houses of prostitution, twenty-four policy-shops, and nine gambling-houses when he took command; during the time he was there he closed forty-nine houses of prostitution, containing 228 females, and all the policy-shops; he "pulled" three gambling-houses, at No. 573 Broadway, No. 615 Broadway, and at the corner of Bleecker and Thompson streets; after this there was not a public gaming-house in the precinct until he left; the only real complaint against a panel-house he had ever received was in regard to No. 28½ Wooster street, where a resident of Brooklyn named Charles Furst was robbed; the thieves were arrested, but the victim refused to prosecute, and they were discharged; the man arrested in that case was Billy Buttons; the robberies testified to by Sergt. Groo never occurred, and were, therefore, never reported to him; during the whole time Sergt. Groo was in the precinct he did not make a single arrest, while he (Williams) arrested 235 persons from the 1st of November, 1873, to the 1st of April, 1874, and during the sixteen months he was in the precinct he made 447 arrests for all manner of offenses from disorderly conduct to murder. The Captain then entered into an elaborate review of the testimony given against him, and said that the only testimony which connected him with the charges was that of Sergt. Groo and the woman, and both these witnesses had been contradicted by the records of the department and by witnesses who were unimpeachable. The case was then closed and the decision was reserved.

ABUSE OF THE INSANE.

CONCLUSION OF THE INVESTIGATION AT THE KINGS COUNTY ASYLUM—DECISION IN THE CASE RESERVED.

The investigation of the charges of Nelson Magee relative to the abuses of inmates of the Kings County Lunatic Asylum was continued yesterday before the Board of the Commissioners of Charities, Dr. Norris presiding. The proceedings were begun by the summoning of Dr. Theodore B. Wittling to the witness stand. After being sworn, the witness testified that he was second assistant physician in the asylum, and that he had the care of the incurables of the institution. He had been a physician since Aug. 3, 1874, and knew Nelson Magee. The latter had been a patient on two occasions—from the 7th to the 12th of June last, and again from the 25th of June until the 27th of July. The witness' attention had first been directed to Magee on his last commitment, by a difficulty between him and the nurses. On visiting day the witness had been informed by Mr. Bachmeyer that Magee had been put in the camisole and incarcerated in the strong room on account of a violent assault upon his (Bachmeyer's) person. Mr. Bachmeyer also told him that Magee was getting on very well. On the following Friday the witness had passed through the hall to Magee's room, and, on opening the door, had found the latter standing near the entrance with his camisole on. On the witness inquiring "What was the matter?" Magee asked him if he could tell him everything. Upon the witness assuring him that he could do so safely, Magee related at length the circumstances of the gross insult to his wife. Upon his speaking of the matter afterward to the keeper, the latter had threatened to order him (Magee) into the back hall, whereupon he had become excited, and the keeper took hold of him and put him in a strait-jacket. The witness then stated that Magee had admitted to him that he had done wrong in resisting the keepers, and that he was very sorry and hoped they would forgive him. The witness had ordered the strait jacket to be removed from the patient, and extracted his promise to be quiet thereafter. Dr. Wittling further stated that the first intimation he had received of the ill-treatment of Magee was when the latter's letter was handed to him by Commissioner Midas. Dr. Blanchard wished to have the witness investigate the charge, and accordingly the keeper, George, being away, he made inquiries of Henry and Frank Loiselle relative to the alleged kicking and striking of Magee, but they positively denied the statements. The witness then reported the answers, to Dr. Blanchard. Upon being questioned by Dr. Norris the witness stated that Magee's insanity took the form of melancholia, the characteristics of which were a general depression and more or less delusion, with a suicidal tendency. From his observation of various cases of lunacy, it was not an uncommon thing for the patients to complain of imaginary ill-treatment. In the several instances of alleged ill-treatment in the Kings County Asylum, he did not know of any case where just punishment had not been meted out to those inflicting the injuries. Upon being examined by Commissioner Midas, the witness stated that he had seen Henry's arm which had been bitten by Magee, and noticed that the skin was off, and that it was sore. He had also seen Henry's collar and necktie torn, and his watch-chain broken. The witness further testified, in reply to the interrogation of Commissioner Raber, that he always investigated cases of complaint immediately, and reported the result of his examination to the Medical Superintendent of the asylum. The direct testimony ended with the statement that the nurse George had resigned his position on or about the 5th of August, on account of ill health.

Upon cross-examination by Mr. Newland, counsel for Magee, the witness stated that he had made no attempt to verify Barkemeyer's story, but had taken it for granted. He further stated that it was impossible for bruises to be inflicted on any patient without the doctors knowing it, and then continued that he had not examined Magee's back, but that he had noticed a slight scartch on his lip and behind his ear. He had not seen any on his forehead over the eye. He had a vague recollection that when Magee questioned Henry, the keeper, in relation to the charges, the latter admitted their truth. The witness further stated that, taking the statement of the nurse, and judging from the appearances of Mr. Magee, as narrated by the nurse, he was not kept in the strong room too long; the duration is determined by close watching on the part of the nurses. Dr. Wettling had left the asylum on Wednesday evening and did not see Magee again until Friday morning. He did not think allowing the strait-jacket to remain on a patient after he had become quiet would have any bad effect on his mental disease, nor did it tend to deprive him of his sleep or affect his breathing. Indeed, he could say, from observation, that a strait-jacket was not by any means an uncomfortable appliance. He never took the testimony of patients relative to their jacket treatment, unless they were rational. On being questioned by Mr. Raber, the witness stated that when he saw Magee's strait-jacket it fitted quite loosely, and it was impossible that the patient could have been sore around the wrists and body because of its tightness. Magee had not complained to him of any soreness, and he (the witness,) had himself seen Magee, five minutes after the jacket had been removed, shuffle dominoes without any difficulty. The witness could not tell whether the jacket had been tightened at night and loosened in the morning; patients could sleep comfortably if the jacket were not laced too tightly. When the patients were undressed their thin clothing was left outside of the room, and they were locked up shortly after supper, but were not obliged to go to bed.

A second physician was called and offered similar testimony, which was concluded at 1 o'clock. The Commissioners then retired to lunch.

After recess Mr. Gideon Ostrander, of the Commissioners of Charities, was called and sworn. In reply to a question from Commissioner Midas, he stated that he had said to him that Magee had better not address his communication to the Board of Commissioners, because it would necessitate an investigation into the charges and a report upon them. After further testifying as to the ill-treatment of the patient, the witness was discharged, and Mrs. Fanny Magee, the complainant's wife, was called and sworn. She corroborated all the important charges that her husband had sworn to and which have been previously fully published in THE TIMES. She stated that she had noticed and remarked upon the shameful bruises upon her husband's body, head, and face. After further testifying that she had seen his clothing covered with the blood from these wounds, she concluded her testimony most effectively by exhibiting the blood-stained clothing to the Commissioners. Another lady had been waiting in the ante-room to offer additional testimony for the complainant, but after receiving Mrs. Magee's statement the Commissioners considered that they had "had enough" evidence upon that point, and did not summon the waiting witness.

John Leddy, a nurse, was next called, and on being asked if he remembered, upon a certain occasion, asking the complainant if he had fallen out of bed, he cautiously stated that he might have asked such a question; he had an uncertain impression that he had seen a few slight bruises about Magee's face.

Mr. Healy, a nurse who had been employed in the institution for eleven years, was next sworn, and he testified that the patients in the Kings County Asylum were generally more quiet and orderly than in other institutions of the same character; it was his policy, he said, to employ moral force in controlling patients, and he never resorted to violence excepting in cases of absolute necessity.

This having concluded the examination of the regular witnesses of the day, Magee's counsel asked to have the examination continued so that it should be just and thorough. Commissioner Norris replied, with dignity, that the examination into alleged charges of ill-treatment of inmates of the institution would always be fair, and that every effort possible would be made to insure thoroughness. Encouraged by this frank statement, the counsel then politely asked permission to take the testimony of a few of the patients who had recently been discharged. To this the Commissioner replied that no complaints of ill-usage had ever been brought to the authorities by any discharged inmates of the institution. The counsel then asked to be allowed to call a few of the present inmates of the asylum. To this the Commissioner replied that "of course he could not consent to bring a parcel of lunatics from their wards to take their testimony."

Having been twice unsuccessful in an attempt to secure the continuation of the examination, the counsel a third time arose and stated that as far as he was concerned the case was closed. At this point Commissioner Midas offered a somewhat vague and uncertain resolution to the effect that "the board should adjourn sine die until its next meeting, when the report on the testimony would be given." Commissioner Cunningham immediately objected to the resolution in that shape. After some debate it was decided to adjourn until the next meeting of the board on Wednesday next, when the "subject matter of the testimony in the case" will be reported upon by the Chairman of the committee.

REUNION OF THE DU BOIS FAMILY.

The Huguenot Reformed Church and people of New-Paltz, Ulster County, N. Y., have invited the descendants and kindred of Louis Du Bois, the senior patentee and first elder of that church, including the family of his brother, Jacques Du Bois, to hold commemorative services at that place Aug. 25 and 26 next. The commemorative exercises will consist of brief addresses, and also the reading of a paper on the European history of the family and the life of Louis in America.

SUICIDE IN THE PARK.

ANOTHER WEARIED OF LIFE—STRANGE LETTER FROM THE DECEASED TO HIS FAMILY.

At an early hour yesterday morning a Central Park policeman saw a man lying on the grass in a secluded part of the park, apparently asleep. Approaching the supposed sleeper with the purpose of compelling him to get up and "move on," the officer found that the stranger was dead. A pistol, with one empty chamber, lying beside the body, and a bullet-hole over the heart, were enough to establish the fact that a suicide had been committed. The case was reported, help was called, and the body was removed to the Morgue. There it was soon afterward viewed and searched by Coroner Kessler. There were no valuables upon the person, but there was this letter, written in German, and in a scrawling, nervous hand:

DEAR WIFE AND CHILDREN: I see that I can not do other than put an end to my life, for I do not believe that there is one in the whole City of New-York who wanders about the streets as poor as myself. Therefore be contented and resign yourselves. I have no rest by day or by night. Not that poverty compels me to this, only the restlessness of my own heart. Wherever I walk, wherever I be, my heart aches. Therefore be contented and resign yourselves. The suffering of my heart is too great. It beats not like that of a man who has worked with his hands for twenty-five years in America and earned his bread by hard work, but it beats like that of a man who constantly robs and plunders. I cannot write you in any other way about the cause of my suicide but that I have no work and do not know what to do. My mind is not enterprising, and that drives me to despair. I can write no more, for my heart is too full. Whatever belongs to me I bequeath to my poor wife. I have a boy who is only a few years old and requires considerable care until he supports himself, and my wife has been sickly this year and a half. I can write nothing further. Farewell, dear wife and children, forever. Farewell, friends and acquaintances. Dear wife and children, I admonish you once more to be contented and to let my bones rest tranquilly, for they require rest. Farewell. I live at No. 218 Second street, New-York.

The Coroner immediately telegraphed to the Eleventh Precinct, and learned that Andreas Fuchs, a German, forty years of age, was missing from his home, No. 218 Second street. This fact, with the letter found on the body, established the identity of the deceased and the cause of the suicide. There was really nothing more to ascertain, but Coroner Kessler intends to make a thorough examination of the case, and, having summoned a jury to view the body and given a burial permit, adjourned the inquest.

THE ACCUSED POLICE BOARD.

Mayor Wickham took no action yesterday in relation to the charges made against the Police Commissioners by Mr. Townsend. He expressed his surprise upon learning that the charges had been made public before he had an opportunity of examining them. Mr. Townsend called upon him during the day, and remained closeted with him for an hour, but the result of the interview was not made known. The charges preferred against the Commissioners were the subject of general conversation among the politicians in the City yesterday, and Mr. Townsend's motive in making them was attributed to his desire to obtain the office of District Attorney. It is currently stated that he is a candidate for that office, and politicians connected his movement against the Police Commissioners with his ambition in this respect. Except by the adherents of the Tammany party, his action in making the charges was severely censured.

SUPPRESSING THE CONCERT DENS.

A few days ago the Police made a sudden "descent" upon the disorderly saloons at No. 29 North William street and No. 149 Chatham street and arrested sixteen women whom they found acting in a disorderly manner, and they were all committed by Police Justice Duffy for three months in default of bonds in $300 to be of good behavior for six months. Writs of habeas corpus were granted by Judge Tappen, of the Supreme Court, and the Police Justice's return set forth a proper commitment, on oath and in writing, for disorderly behavior and conduct tending to a breach of the peace. The discharge of the prisoners was asked for on the technical point that the conduct complained of did not take place in public and was not taken cognizance of by the law. Yesterday Judge Tappen overruled the point, discharged the writs, and ordered the prisoners to be remanded.

TOO MANY EXCISE BOARDS.

There are three Boards of Excise in Long Island City at present, each claiming to be legitimate. By a stipulation entered into by counsel for the respective Boards, the legitimacy of one will be decided at the next term of the Supreme Court in September. Meanwhile the liquor dealers of the city refuse to pay taxes. The first Board was appointed by Mayor Ditmars in 1870, and held over after their limit of office. Mayor DeBevoise, on taking his seat three years afterwards, appointed three others, who were confirmed by the Board of Aldermen. On the 3d of last May Mayor Ditmars, who was again elected Mayor, appointed three others without presenting their names to the Common Council. They all claim to be legitimate. The first Board claims to hold over, the second claims by appointment and confirmation, and the third claims by appointment alone of the Mayor.

SUPPOSED MURDER AND ROBBERY.

Charles Osborn, a soldier at Willet's Point Garrison was discharged and given an order for $190 of unclaimed wages. He went to Julius Beckman's saloon, at Whitestone, where he became intoxicated. After sleeping off the effects of his spree he left the hotel and went in the direction of the woods. From that time to the present nothing has been heard or seen of him. Beckman presented the check of Osborn to the Paymaster, but that official refused to honor it until the fate of the soldier was made known. The whole thing looks bad, and smacks strongly of foul play. About a week ago the body of a man was found in Bowery Bay, New-town, with his clothes tied in a bundle around his body, which in all probability was the corpse of Osborn.

DEVELOPING THE SOUTH.

An excursion party will leave Fredericksburg, Va., for New-York on Wednesday, Sept. 1, under the direction of the "Rappahannock and Potomac Immigration Society," which has for its object a conference with some of the leading citizens of Northern cities and States relative to the advantages offered in tidewater Virginia. The proposed conference will be held at Barnum's Hotel, corner of Broadway and Twentieth street, on Friday, Sept. 3, at 11 A. M., when statements will be submitted relative to the superior manufacturing facilities of Fredericksburg, and the cheapness and productiveness of its land. The conference will be held under the presidency of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee.

THE ALLEGED IONA ISLAND ACCIDENT.

The report published in the papers of "disasters to an excursion party" at Iona Island on the 17th inst. was much exaggerated. There was no lady killed or crushed, and there were no persons drowned getting on board the steamer Long Branch. The Captain of the Long Branch denies the correctness of the report, and says that there was no one drowned or injured either on the boat or on the barges which accompanied it. There were two men drowned from a small boat, he says, but the Long Branch was half a mile away at the time.

A SUPPOSED SUICIDE.

Stephen Ampleford, aged forty years, who lived at No. 475 Seventh avenue, died suddenly on Friday, and under circumstances that compelled the Board of Health to refer the case to the Coroners. The relatives insisted that death had resulted from apoplexy, but Dr. Leo, Deputy Coroner, made a post mortem examination, and found that death had been caused by some corrosive poison. The case was considered to be one of suicide by poisoning, but it was adjourned for further inquiry.

THE EXCISE REVENUES.

The following is a statement of the business of the Excise Department for the week ending yesterday:

	Applications.	Amount.
Monday	31	$1,990
Tuesday	25	1,480
Wednesday	32	1,705
Thursday	36	1,850
Friday	28	1,575
Saturday	21	1,310
Total	173	$9,910

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Judge J. Prout, of Rutland, Vt., is at the Sturtevant House.

J. N. Camden, of West Virginia, is at the Hoffman House.

Ex-Senator Lyman Trumbull, of Illinois, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Gov. James B. Groome, of Maryland, is at the New-York Hotel.

Paymaster Robert D. Clarke, United States Army, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Prof. Edward H. Griffin, of Williams College, is at the Everett House.

Brevet Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Haines, United States Army, is at the St. James Hotel.

L. W. Humphrey, President of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Peter H. Watson, of Ohio, formerly President of the Erie Railway Company, is at the Grand Hotel.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

AN APPEAL FOR THE CHILDREN OF THE POOR.

Pity the children of the poor,
Who've never plucked the daisies,
Who've never watched the skylark soar,
Or heard it singing praises;
Who've never trod the fresh greensward,
Or rambled by the river—
They need a holiday, ye rich,
And Heaven reward the giver!

Pity the little pattering feet
That swarm in fetid alleys,
And grimy hands that might be sweet
'Mid cowslips of the valleys!
Pale lips that may grow rosy red
Where fresh free breezes quiver—
Provide a holiday, ye rich,
And Heaven reward the giver!

Pity the little bright blue eyes
That never saw the ocean,
Or gazed with innocent surprise
At wild waves in commotion.
Send—send them forth one happy day
To hill or sea or river;
'Tis great to them, but small to you,
And Heaven reward the giver.

From healthful joy comes wholesome thought
And sense of nature's beauty,
And mild instruction, wisdom-fraught,
Of pity and duty;
All withered in the noisome slums!
Deliver them, deliver!
'Twill cost you little, oh, ye rich,
And God reward the giver!
CHARLES MACKAY.

[PRINTED BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE AUTHOR.]

THE HAND OF ETHELBERTA.

BY THOMAS HARDY.

Author of "Far from the Madding Crowd," "A Pair of Blue Eyes," &c.

CHAPTER XV.

THE LODGE (CONTINUED)—THE COPSE BEHIND.

[*Continued.*]

As the evening drew on it came into my mind that I had asked my antagonist what part of the coast we had been landed upon by our mutual enemies. 'The east,' he had said. I could not contradict him; but it was only necessary to glance across at the setting sun, now pouring its red blaze across the water like a newly-opened furnace, to see how completely I had been misinformed.

However, I was mistaken in supposing myself to be left alone. He was as hopelessly imprisoned as I. I had been sitting in the remoter part of the green level space which covered the top of the rock. The sun had gone down some time since, the night had come on, a cold sea fog was blowing upon my face, and the monotonous wash of the waves beneath was lulling my ears. Somebody rose above the line of the slope and came near me. The gloom was by this time too profound for me to see anything distinctly, but I immediately guessed that this was he, since he would naturally wait for night, his blindness ceasing to be a disadvantage when the lateness of the hour had brought the same defect upon myself. It evidently had crossed his mind that I might take advantage of his sightless state to give him a sudden push over the cliff, in spite of his great strength, as long as I possessed one extra sense; in the dark hour senses were equal.

I cannot tell why, but at that moment the affliction of my enemy rendered him still more terrible to me. We were both in darkness, for the fog enveloped us like a pall; but he had the enormous advantage of being used to darkness, while to me it was strange and hampering.

He came forward till he, like myself, was about twenty yards from the edge. I instinctively grasped my useless stiletto. How I longed for the carbine! That, alas! was at the bottom of the creek. Reaching the block or boulder upon which I had been sitting, he clasped his arms round it from behind; his hands closed upon the empty seat, and he jumped up with an oath. This method of attack told me a new thing with wretched distinctness; he had, as I supposed, discovered my sex; male attire was to serve my turn no longer. The next instant, indeed, made it clear, for he exclaimed, 'You don't escape me, masquerading madam,' or some such words, and came on. My only hope was that in his excitement he might forget to notice where the grass terminated near the edge of the plateau, though this could be easily felt by a careful walker: to make my own feeling more distinct on this point, I hastily bared my feet."

The listeners moistened their lips, Ethelberta took breath, and then went on to describe the scene that ensued, "A dreadful variation on the game of blind-man's-buff," being the words by which she characterized it.

Ethelberta's manner had become so impassioned at this point that the lips of her audience parted, the children clung to their elders, and Christopher could control himself no longer. He thrust aside the boughs and broke in upon the group.

"For Heaven's sake, Ethelberta," he exclaimed, with great excitement, "where did you meet with such a terrible experience as that?"

The children shrieked, as if they thought that the interruption was in some way the catastrophe of the events in course of narration. Every one started up; the two young mechanics stared, and one of them inquired, in return, "What's the matter, friend?"

Christopher had not yet made reply when Ethelberta stepped from her pedestal down upon the crackling carpet of deep leaves.

"Mr. Julian!" said she, in a serene voice, turning upon him eyes of such a disputable stage of color, between brown and gray, as would have commended itself to a gallant duelist of the last century as a point on which it was absolutely necessary to take some friend's life or other. But the calmness was artificially done, and the astonishment that did not appear in Ethelberta's tones was expressed by her gaze. Christopher was not in a mood to draw fine distinctions between recognized and unrecognized organs of speech. He replied to the eyes.

"I own that your surprise is natural," said Christopher, with an anxious look into her face, as if he wished to get beyond this interpolated scene to something more congenial and understood. "But my concern at such a history of yourself since I last saw you is even more natural than your surprise at my manner of breaking in."

"That history would justify any conduct in one who hears it—"

"Yes, indeed."

"If it were true," added Ethelberta, smiling. "But it is as false as ——." She could name nothing inherently or notoriously false without raising an image of what was disagreeable, and, not wishing to do this, she continued in a better manner: "The story I was telling is entirely a fiction, which I am getting up for a particular purpose—very different from what appears at present."

"I am sorry there was such a misunderstanding," Christopher stammered, looking upon the ground uncertain and ashamed. "Yet I am not, either, for I am very glad you have not undergone such trials, of course. But the fact is I—being in the neighborhood—I ventured to call on a matter of business, relating to a poem which I had the pleasure of setting to music at the beginning of the year."

Ethelberta was only a little less ill at ease than Christopher showed himself to be by his way of talking.

"Will you walk slowly on?" she said gently to the two young men in shirt-sleeves, "and take the children with you; this gentleman wishes to speak to me on business."

Each of the big ones caught up a little one under his arm, and plunged amid the boughs; two others who were too large to be caught up lingered behind for a few moments to look shyly at Christopher, with an oblique manner of hiding their mouths against their shoulders, their eyes behind their elbows, and their elbows in their pinafores. They also vanished, and Ethelberta and Christopher stood within the wood-bound circle alone.

"I hope I have caused no inconvenience by interrupting the proceedings," said Christopher softly; "but I so very much wished to see you—so very much!"

"Did you, indeed—really wish to see me?" she said gladly. "Never mind inconvenience then; it is a word which seems shallow in meaning under the circumstances. I surely must say that a visit is to my advantage, must I not? I am not as I was, you see, and may receive as advantages what I used to consider as troubles."

"Has your life really changed so much?"

"It has changed. But what I first meant was that an interesting visitor at a wrong time is better than a stupid one at a right time."

"I had been behind the trees for some minutes, looking at you, and thinking of you; but what you were doing rather interrupted the interest of it. I had thought of a meeting in which we should continue our intercourse at the point at which it was broken off years ago, as if the omitted part had not existed at all; but something, I cannot tell what, has upset all that feeling, and—"

"I can soon tell you the meaning of my extraordinary performance," Ethelberta broke in quickly, and with a little trepidation. "My mother-in-law, Lady Petherwin, is dead; and she has left me nothing but her house and furniture in London—more than I deserve, but less than she had distinctly led me to expect; and so I am somewhat in a corner."

"It is always so."

"Not always, I think. But this is how it happened. Lady Petherwin was very capricious; when she was not foolishly kind she was unjustly harsh. A great many are like it, never thinking what a good thing it would be, instead of going on tacking from side to side between favor and cruelty, to keeping to a mean line of common justice. And so we quarreled, and she destroyed her will that was in my favor, and made another, leaving me nothing but the fag-end of the lease of the town house and the furniture in it. Then, when we were abroad, she turned to me again, forgave everything, and being ill afterward, wrote a letter to the brother to whom she had left the bulk of her property, stating that I was to have £20,000 of the £100,000 she had bequeathed to him—as in the original will—doing this by letter in case anything should happen to her before a new will could be considered, drawn, and signed, and trusting to his honor quite that he would obey her expressed wish should she die abroad. Well she did die, in the full persuasion that I was provided for; but her brother (as I secretly expected all the time) refused to be morally bound by a document which had no legal value, and the result is that he has everything, except, of course, the furniture and the lease. It would have been enough to break the heart of a person who had calculated upon getting a fortune, which I never did; for I felt always like an intruder and a bondswoman, and had wished myself out of the Petherwin family a hundred times, with my crust of bread and liberty. Now I am going to move for myself, and consider that I have a good chance of success in what I may undertake, because of an indifference I feel about succeeding, which gives the necessary coolness that any great task requires."

"I presume you mean to write more poems?"

"I cannot—that is, I can write no more that satisfy me. To blossom into rhyme on the sparkling pleasures of life, you must be under the influence of those pleasures, and I am at present quite removed from them—surrounded by gaunt realities of a very different description."

"Then try the meditative. Trade upon your sufferings; many do, and thrive."

"It is no use to say that—no use at all. I cannot write a line of verse. And yet the others flowed from my heart like a stream! But nothing is so easy as to seem clever when you have money."

"Except to seem stupid when you have none," sighed Christopher, looking at the dead leaves.

Ethelberta allowed herself to linger on that thought for a few seconds; and continued, "Then the question arose, what was I to do? I felt that to write prose would be an uncongenial occupation, and altogether a poor prospect for a woman like me. Finally I have decided to appear in public."

"Not on the stage?"

"Certainly not on the stage. There is no novelty in a poor lady turning actress, and novelty is what I want. Ordinary powers exhibited in a new way effect as much as extraordinary powers exhibited in an old way."

"Yes—so they do. And extraordinary powers and a new way, too, would be irresistible."

"I don't calculate upon both. I had written a prose story by request, when it was found that I had grown utterly inane over verse. It was written in the first person, and the style was modeled after Defoe's. The night before sending it off, when I had already packed it up, I was reading about the professional story-tellers of Eastern countries, who devoted their lives to the telling of tales. I unfastened the manuscript and retained it, convinced that I should do better by *telling* the story."

"Well thought of!" exclaimed Christopher, looking into her face. "There is a way for everybody to live, if they can only find it out."

"It occurred to me," she continued, blushing slightly, "that tales of the weird kind were made to be told, not written. The action of a teller is wanted to give due effect to all stories of incident; and I hope that a time will come when, as of old, instead of an unsocial reading of fiction at home alone, people will meet together cordially, and sit at the feet of a professed romancer. I am going to tell my tales before a London public. As a child, I had considerable power in arresting the attention of other children by recounting adventures which had never happened; and men and women are but children enlarged a little. Look at this."

She drew from her pocket a folded paper, shook it abroad, and disclosed a rough draft of an announcement to the effect that Mrs. Petherwin, Professed Story-teller, would devote an evening to that ancient form of the romancer's art, at a well-known fashionable hall in London. "Now you see," she continued, "the meaning of what you observed going on here. That you heard was one of three tales I am preparing, with a view of selecting the best. It was a private rehearsal before my brothers and sisters—not with any view of obtaining their criticism, but that I might become accustomed to my own voice in the presence of listeners."

"If I only had had half your enterprise, what I might have done in the world!"

"Now, did you ever consider what a power Defoe's manner would have if exercised by word of mouth? Indeed, it is a style which suits itself infinitely better to telling than to writing, abounding as it does in colloquialisms that are somewhat out of place on paper in these days, but have a wonderful power in making a narrative seem real. And so, in short, I am going to talk Defoe on a subject of my own. Well?"

The last word had been given tenderly, with a long-drawn sweetness, and was caused by a look that Christopher was bending upon her at the moment, in which he revealed that he was thinking less of the subject she was so eagerly and hopefully descanting upon than upon her aspect in explaining it. It is a fault of manner particularly common among men newly imported into the society of bright and beautiful women; and we will hope that, springing as it does from no unworthy source, it is as soon forgiven in the general world as it was here.

"I was only following a thought," said Christopher—"a thought of how I used to know you, and then lost sight of you, and then discovered you famous, and how we are here under these sad Autumn trees, and nobody in sight."

"I think it must be tea-time," she said, suddenly. "Tea is a great meal with us here; you will join us, will you not?" And Ethelberta began to make for herself a passage through the boughs. Another rustle was heard a little way off, and one of the children appeared.

"Emmeline wants to know, please, if the gentleman that's come to see ye will stay to tea; because, if so, she's agoing to put in another spoonful for him, and a bit of best green."

"Oh, Georgina—how absurd!—Yes, put in some best green."

Before Christopher could say any more to her they were emerging by the corner of the cottage, and one of the brothers drew near them. "Mr. Julian, you'll bide and have a cup of tea wi' us?" he inquired of Christopher. "A old friend of yours, is he not, Mrs. Petherwin?" [Christopher wondered at the epithet.] "Joe and I be going back to Anglebury to-night, and we can walk with ye as far as the station."

"I shall be delighted," said Christopher; and they all entered the cottage. The evening had grown clearer by this time, and the sun was peeping out just previous to departure, and sent gold wires of light across the glades and into the windows, throwing the pattern of the diamond quarries and the outlines of geraniums in pots against the opposite wall. One end of the room was polygonal, such a shape being dictated by the exterior design, and in this part the windows were placed, as at the east end of continental churches. Thus, from the combined effects of the ecclesiastical lancet lights and the apsidal shape of the room, it occurred to Christopher that the sisters were all a delightful set of pretty saints, exhibiting themselves in a lady-chapel, and backed up by unkempt minor prophets, as represented by the forms of their big brothers.

Christopher sat down to tea as invited; squeezing himself in between two children whose names were almost as long as their persons, and whose tin cups discoursed primitive music by means of spoons rattled inside them until they were filled. The tea proceeded pleasantly, notwithstanding that the cake, being a little burnt, tasted on the outside like the latter plums in snapdragon. Christopher never could meet the eye of Picotee; who continued in a wild state of flushing all the time, fixing her looks upon the sugar-basin, except when she glanced out of the window to see how the evening was going on, and speaking no word at all unless it was to correct a small brother of somewhat crude manners as regards filling the mouth, which she did in a whisper, and a gentle inclination of her mouth to his ear, and a still deeper blush than before.

Their visitor next noticed that an additional cup and saucer and plate made their appearance occasionally at the table, were silently replenished, and then carried off by one of the children to an inner apartment.

"Our mother is bedridden," said Ethelberta, noticing Christopher's look at the proceeding. "Emmeline attends to the household, except when Picotee is at home, and Joey attends to the gate; but our mother's affliction is a very unfortunate thing for the poor children. We are thinking of a plan of living which will, I hope, be more convenient than this is, but we have not yet decided what to do."

At this minute a carriage and pair of horses became visible through one of the angular windows of the apse, in the act of turning in from the highway toward the park gate. The boy who answered to the name of Joey sprang up from the table with the promptness of a Jack-in-the-box and ran out at the door. Everybody turned as the carriage passed through the gate, which Joey held open, putting his other hand where the brim of his hat would have been if he had worn one, and lapsing into a careless boy again the instant that the vehicle had gone by.

"There's a tremendious large dinner-party at the House to-night," said Emmeline, methodically, looking at the equipage over the edge of her tea-cup, without leaving off sipping. "That was Lord Mountclere. He's a wicked old man, they say."

"Lord Mountclere?" said Ethelberta, musingly. "I used to know some friends of his. In what way is he wicked?"

"I don't know," said Emmeline, with simplicity. "I suppose it is because he breaks the commandments. But I wonder how a big rich lord can want to steal anything." Emmeline's thoughts of breaking commandments instinctively fell upon the eighth, as being in her ideas the only case where the game could be considered as at all worth the candle.

Ethelberta said nothing; but Christopher thought that a shade of depression passed over her.

"Hook back the gate, Joey," shouted Emmeline, when the carriage had proceeded up the drive. "There's more to come."

Joey did as ordered, and by the time he got indoors another carriage turned in from the public road—a one-horse brougham this time.

"I know who that is; that's Mr. Ladywell," said Emmeline, in the same matter-of-fact tone. "He's been here afore; he's a distant relation of the Squire's, and he once gave me sixpence for picking up his gloves."

"What shall I live to see!" murmured the poetess under her breath, nearly dropping her tea-cup in an involuntary trepidation, from which she made it a point of dignity to recover in a moment. Christopher's eyes, at the mention of his rival's name, followed by that exhibition from Ethelberta, entered her own like a pair of lances. Picotee, seeing Christopher's quick look of jealousy, became involved in her turn, and grew pale as a lily in her endeavors to conceal the complications to which it gave birth in her poor little breast likewise.

"You judge me very wrongly," said Ethelberta, in answer to Christopher's hasty look of resentment.

"In supposing Mr. Ladywell to be a great friend of yours?" said Christopher, who had in some indescribable way suddenly assumed a right to Ethelberta as his old property.

"Yes; for I hardly know him, and certainly do not value him."

After this there was something in the mutual look of the two, though their words had been private, which did not tend to remove the anguish of fragile Picotee. Christopher, assured that Ethelberta's embarrassment had been caused by nothing more than the sense of her odd social subsidence, recovered more bliss than he had lost, and regarded calmly the profile of young Ladywell between the two windows of his brougham as it passed the open cottage door, bearing him along unconscious as the dead of the nearness of his beloved one, and of the sad buffoonery that fate, fortune, and the guardian angels had been playing with Ethelberta of late.

"Perhaps you remember seeing him at the Christmas dance at Wyndway?" she inquired. "He is a good-natured fellow. Afterward he sent me that portfolio of sketches you see in the corner. He might possibly do something in the world as a painter if he were obliged to work at the art for his bread, which he is not." She added, with bitter pleasantry, "In bare mercy to his self-respect, I must remain unseen here."

It impressed Christopher to perceive how, under the estrangement which arose from differences of education, surroundings, experience, and talent, the sympathies of close relationship were perceptible in Ethelberta's bearing toward her brothers and sisters. At a remark upon some simple pleasure wherein she had not participated because absent and occupied by far more comprehensive interests, a gloom as of banishment would cross her face and dim it for awhile, showing that the free habits and enthusiasms of country life had still their charm with her, in the face of the subtler gratifications of abridged bodices, candle-light, and no feelings in particular which prevailed in town. Perhaps the one condition which could work up into a permanent feeling the passing revival of his fancy for a woman whose chief attribute he had supposed to be sprightliness was added now by the romantic ubiquity of station that attached to her. A discovery which might have grated on the senses of a man wedded to conventionality was a positive pleasure to one whose faith in society had departed with his own social ruin.

The room began to darken, whereupon Christopher arose to leave; and the big brothers Sol and Dan offered to accompany him.

[*To be continued.*]

MAXIMS FROM THE TALMUD.—"Three virtues will be especially proclaimed in heaven—the virtue of a young man who lives pure in a large city, the virtue of a poor man who restores a lost treasure, the virtue of a rich man who gives without ostentation." "Every sin is allied to ignorance." "Never cast a stone into a well out of which you have once drunk." "Who cares not for the sick is all one with a murderer." "He who lent money should try not to meet him to whom he has lent it." "The house which opens not to the poor will open to the physician." "It is," says Gittim, "a duty to support and protect the poor of other nations as well as those of Israel," a doctrine which Sir Moses Montefiore has not left unobserved. There is almost an excess of charity in Kiddushim, where we are told a servant should be treated as oneself, with the same kind of table, of food, of bed; not the lord to be on a soft bed, but the servant on one of straw; not the lord to eat delicate dishes, but coarse food to be given to the servant. "A camel dances in a pint pot," is a proverb to reprehend exaggeration. Of the uncertainty of life they say, "Many old camels carry to market the skins of young ones," as the German *Die Alten begraben oft ihre Jungen.* Of respect to instructors: "He who learns of another a single letter should for that letter respect him." Maimonides says, "If a man's father and his Rabbi have both lost something, the man should first seek that lost by the Rabbi." So a Rabbi is to be redeemed from slavery before a parent; for a parent is only responsible for his child's body, but the Rabbi is responsible for his mind. Among those things which bring old age into the world is the phlebotomist Pharisee, the *Blind schleicher*, as Buxtorf happily calls him. The term is applied to those who, out of egregious chastity, walk with half-shut eyes lest by chance they should look on a woman and long after her, and so run full against a wall, and retire, alas! no wiser, with bruised and bleeding brows. "Go down the ladder," it is written in Nashim, "to choose a wife; go up the ladder to choose a friend." So Juvenal *Intolerabilius nihil est quam fœmina dives.* It is also gallantly written, "A garland of roses for a girl, and of nettles for an old woman." There are eight things which in a great degree are troublesome, but in a small degree delightful. They are—walking, love, work, wine, sleep, hot water, riches, and bleeding.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

MAJOR ANDRE.—Major André was bred to commercial pursuits, but he abandoned the pen for the sword, and obtained a commission in the line. He rose to the rank of Major, and to fill the high post of Adjutant General to the British Army in America. He was personally as beautiful as Rafaelle. He was learned and accomplished, painted admirably, drew caricatures, wrote charming verses, and his epistles to Honora Sneyd (whom he failed to win, and who married a kind of madman and died early) are among the most charming love-letters in our language. He was a thorough soldier—in the orderly-room, in the camp, and in the field; and had his life been spared he might have led a division in the Peninsular or even at Waterloo. Thus, brave and wise and good, trusted and respected by his chiefs, beloved by his comrades, idolized by the private men, he seemed to be in the possession of almost everything that could make life happy. It is true that he had been jilted by a woman; but time and employment are the best of Roman cements to mend a broken heart withal. In the year 1780 he was sent by Sir Henry Clinton, commanding the British forces in New-York, on a secret errand to one Benedict Arnold, a General in the American service, but who was meditating treason to his country and his cause—treason which, to his eternal infamy, he soon afterward successfully accomplished. What has become of his recreant spirit it is beyond human science to tell, although I dare say a professional spirit-rapper would raise me Benedict Arnold's ghost for a guinea; but I can imagine him slowly stewing in the molten gold for which he sold himself, and in the same cauldron with Judas and the German Jew Deutz, who, "for a consideration," betrayed the Duchesse de Berri to the government of Louis Philippe. Well, he—I don't mean the traitor Arnold, but the gallant young Adjutant-General of King George's army—was caught within the American lines in a disguised habit, and with some papers of a terribly compromising nature concealed in his boots. He was taken to West Point, and subsequently to Tappan, and tried by court-martial. The case against him was clear. He had been captured in flagrant delict of contravention against the laws of Washington. To all intents and purposes he was a spy, and to the fate of a spy he was condemned. No doubt it would have been a nobly generous and graceful act on the part of Washington to have spared the life of this unfortunate young gentleman; but the Generalissimo of the Constitutional Forces had his duty to do. The Americans were tired of being dubbed "rebels" by English Tory stuckuppishness, and by the newspapers which Toryism hired to abuse and insult America. If, indeed, Washington could have got hold of Arnold, and had been enabled to hang that scoundrel much higher than ever Haman hung, he would, no doubt, have been glad to let the British Adjutant go free; but Benedict had timeously eloped, and Sir Henry Clinton having bought him at so big a price, and being actuated besides by a kind of blundering British good faith, could not bring himself to surrender his bad bargain. The condemned man wrote again and again to Washington to entreat that he might die a soldier's death—that he might be shot, and not hanged; but no reply was vouchsafed to his entreaty, and hanged he was at 12 o'clock on a hot Autumn noon in the presence of an immense concourse of military and civilians. "He fell a sacrifice to his zeal for his King and country on the 2d of October, 1780, aged twenty-nine." Thus runs the inscription over his honored ashes, which many years after his death were brought to England and deposited in a stately sarcophagus in Westminster Abbey. John Andre died the death of a dog, but his name is made bright by imperishable renown, and his countrymen will no more forget him than they will forget John Churchill, John Moore, or John Burgoyne.—*George Augustus Sala, Belgravia.*

THE AUTHOR OF THE TOLDOTH JESHU.—Its author was a Bohemian Jew, called Chaiim or Joachim, who was converted to Christianity and baptized Ferdinand Francis. Soon after his conversion, he stole—being, as Wagenseil says, "unable to dig, and to beg ashamed!" He was condemned to be hanged in the fish market at Vienna, and in due order received the holy sacrament. A Jesuit stood by, and, with a view of consolation, put a crucifix in his hands. The condemned asked if there was any earthly hope. The Jesuit answered there was none. Then the condemned threw the crucifix on the stone floor of the fish market and smashed it, and told the people present that he had only adopted the Christian faith for reasons of political convenience. The horrified Jesuit reminded him that he had just partaken of the holy eucharist. "Into my mouth," he replied; "but thence immediately into my handkerchief, and thence"—elsewhere. "Search," he added, "and you shall find." Subsequent investigation proved his assertion correct. The Jews suffered; their shops were pillaged, and themselves stoned and wounded, their money taken from them, and their rings together with their fingers, if they could not be taken without. The hapless Ferdinand Francis had pieces pinched out of him with tongs at a white heat, was drawn through the town tied to a horse's tail, and had his tongue amputated. He was roasted before a slow fire, and a couple of fierce dogs, one on each side, tore him from time to time. "Yet," says the good though naturally indignant Wagenseil, "not one cry of pain was uttered by this '*fur, trifur, trifurcifer.*'" He only muttered his father's prayers, and when his right hand was hewn off, said it deserved such pain for having subscribed the Christian faith. As long as life lasted he beat his bosom with that maimed hand, and cried as well as his mutilated tongue would let him, "May my death be the expiation of my conversion." His ashes were cast into the Danube, 20th August, 1642, and a brazen tablet tells the wanderer in the fish-market how all this was done to the great honor and glory of God.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

AN ENGLISH SOLDIER'S STORY.—"You tell me, Sir, that you were in the Army during the Crimea? Well, you must recollect how, in those days, everything French was admired, and how many French customs were adopted in the service? Some Colonels of cavalry went in for leather overalls. The infantry never ceased agitating till they got leave to wear the mustache. In some regiments the forage-caps of the officers were fashioned so as to look as much like the French kepi as possible. The Zouave dress was copied and adopted in our West India regiments. Nearly all the younger officers shaved off their whiskers as soon as the campaign was over, and, Frenchmen-like, wore the mustache only. In short, the Army got for a considerable period the complaint of 'France on the brain,' and suffered more or less from it until 1870. During and after the German-French war many scores of our officers visited the Prussian armies and head-quarters, and the form of professional illness was changed. They caught 'Germany on the brain,' they brought it home with them, imparted it to others, and it is at present very prevalent indeed. Now, one of the most decided symptoms of the illness is that of speaking roughly, and even brutally, to those of an inferior rank. I have heard tell that in the Prussian service, when an officer is inspecting his men before parade, or when about to mount guard, it is by no means uncommon to see a Captain or subaltern slap a private soldier on the face for not being up to the mark in cleanliness of himself or his arms. Now, an English officer never has gone, and never will go, so far as that. It would not be allowed for a moment in the service, nor would our men put up with such treatment. But there can be no doubt of the fact that, in a milder degree, this symptom of 'Germany on the brain' has seized many who bear commissions in the Army, and the disease has spread to the non-commissioned officers."—*All the Year Round.*

THE VINEYARDS OF THE GIRONDE.—A visit to the vineyards of the Gironde suffices to dissipate any fanciful notion one may have previously entertained respecting the so-called luxuriance of the vine growing at its own sweet will, and bending beneath its load of luscious fruit. On the contrary, the vines, trained for the most part to low espaliers, rarely exceed four feet in height, and are kept as low as even a couple of feet in the Médoc, to admit of the yoke of the oxen employed in plowing up the ground between the rows passing clean over them. The grapes, moreover, growing invariably in masses, and never in detached clusters, hang quite close to the ground, where the stem of the vine, as thick, perhaps, as one's wrist, is capable of supporting half a hundred weight or more without yielding. The species of vines principally cultivated in the Médoc, and from which the finest red wines in the world are produced, are the *gros* and *petit* Cabernet, the fruit of which is highly perfumed, and yields a soft, delicate, fragrant, and brilliant, though light-colored wine. A variety of the same species, termed indifferently the Cabernelle or Carmenère, much less fertile, but producing wine of considerable body and fine color, is likewise cultivated in this district, together with the Cruchinet rouge, distinguished for the fine bouquet which it imparts to the wines. The two first named are also the dominant vines in the Graves of Bordeaux, so called from the pebbly character of the soil, where they are known as the *grosse* and *petite* Verdure. In the vineyards of the Côtes the prevailing species is the Malbec, which produces a wine deeper in color and almost equally soft and delicate, but difficult to keep; while in the vineyards of the Palus it is the Verdot variety to which preference is given. This grape yields a sound, pleasant, rich-colored wine, with a bouquet resembling a violet, a wine which requires age to develop all its better qualities, and repays any care bestowed on it by keeping for many years.—*Wines of the World.*

BRIDGING TIME.—The late Lord Lyndhurst lived till 1868; yet he had seen the birth, growth, and maturity of the Republic of the United States of America, for he was born in Massachusetts, at a time when that and the other Eastern States were British plantations or colonies. In his ninety-two years of life, he had seen the whole history of the great Republic. In 1874 died Paymaster Thorne, the oldest naval officer in the Queen's service; for he received his first commission in the days when Lord Nelson was still living, fighting, and conquering. Still more remarkable was the case of the late Field Marshal Viscount Combermere; he was a commissioned officer in the British Army in 1791, and a commissioned officer he was in 1865, when death carried him off at the age of ninety-two. During his passage through all the military grades from Ensign to Field Marshal he had been conversant with the wars relating to two Republics, two Empires, and several Monarchies in France. Most noteworthy fact of all, Combermere and the great Napoleon had been subaltern officers in the self-same year, the one (English) as Ensign Cotton, the other, (French) as Lieut. Bonaparte; and yet Napoleon has been dead more than half a century! When George IV. visited Edinburgh in 1822, he had an interview with one of the men who had fought for Prince Charlie in 1745; the King pleasantly welcomed him as "the last of his enemies." One Mr. Evans, who died in 1780, was wont to speak of having witnessed the execution of Charles I. in 1649; but this assertion is sadly in need of corroboration. The Scottish newspapers in 1766 recorded the birth of a child to Lady Nicolson, of Glenbervie; her husband, Sir William, was ninety-two years old at the time, having married his second wife when he was eighty-two: there was an interval of sixty-six years between the birth of his first daughter by his first wife and his youngest daughter by his second wife. We have no record of the death of this youngest daughter, but supposing her to have lived beyond her eightieth year, she might have said in 1846: "My father was born 172 years ago, in the time of Charles II.; and my eldest sister was born 146 years ago." This case was a specially remarkable one in one at least of its features. More within the ordinary run, but still noteworthy, was the instance of Dr. Franklin, who was the grandson of a man born in the time of Queen Elizabeth; Benjamin Franklin himself died in 1790, and thus he, his father, and grandfather covered two centuries. About the year 1539 was born Miss Lettice Knollys, who eventually became by marriage Countess of Essex in 1556, Countess of Leicester in 1586, and Lady Blount in 1589. This courtly lady, who did not quit the scene of life till 1634, was a great-niece of Anne Boleyn, and might, very probably, as a little girl, have seen Henry VIII.; she certainly saw Edward VI., Queen Mary, Queen Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I. Lettice belonged to a family very retentive of life; for her father reached the age of eighty-five, one brother eighty-six, another brother ninety-nine, and herself ninety-five. Another courtly lady was in a position to say, shortly before her death in 1858, "King Charles II. was present at the marriage of my grandfather, and gave away the bride nearly a hundred and ninety years ago." This leaping over a wide gap of time seems rather startling; but the facts and dates arrange themselves in the following way: James, the fifth Earl of Balcarras, was a naval officer in the service of Queen Anne; he had come to the earldom as successor to his father, the fourth Earl; Charles II., near the close of his reign, had given away the bride at the first marriage of this fourth Earl; of the years of birth and death of the two noblemen we need not take account; but Earl James' daughter Elizabeth became Countess of Hardwicke, and survived to a very advanced age in 1858.—*Chambers's Journal.*

THE TALMUDIC SABBATH.—The Sabbath was a well-known topic of heathen raillery. The *Recutita Sabbata* of Persius and the *cophinus fœnumque* of Juvenal show it as a subject of Roman mirth. Nor were the minute regulations of the Jews concerning its proper observance at all likely to lessen the laughter of their careless conquerors. A few of these rules are quoted, that the reader may judge: No man might put into his mouth a peppercorn as an antidote to a foul breath, nor a grain of salt as a sedative to a raging tooth. As to the insertion of a false tooth the learned disagree. A woman not lighting her Sabbatic lamp will die in childbirth. R. Eliezer let out his cow with a rope between her horns, but the wise men did not approve of it. Whether a cripple may go out with his wooden leg is doubtful; R. Meir thinks it a necessary part of dressing, but R. Jose is of a contrary opinion. The masters enumerate forty, save one, of the masters of works—that is, of principal works—which, done on the Sabbath, involve sin. Here are a few of them: Breaking two threads, tying or untying, killing a roebuck, salting do., writing two letters, and beating with a hammer. He that plucks a flower from a pot with a hole in it is guilty; otherwise if the pot has no hole. A man may not go out of doors with nailed wooden sandals, nor with one only unless he has a sore foot, nor with phylacteries, nor with an amulet unless proved, nor with a coat of mail, nor with iron greaves. With regard to the prohibition of nailed wooden sandals, the Talmudists say that once on a time, during a certain persecution—the story has about it that clearly defined accuracy of detail which is the distinctive mark of sacred legend—a company of men thus shod met in a cave for devotional purposes. Hearing a noise in the dark they deemed the enemy were upon them. On this they rose with one accord, and plucking their shoes from off their feet, smote each other, with good will but guessingly, till all gave up the ghost. We must suppose that on any other day than the Sabbath there would be no likelihood of the occurrence of such a sad religious sedition. Phylacteries were not to be worn, because there was no need to remind one of the law on the Sabbath. A proved amulet was one which had effected three cures; it might be worn probably as of much sacred influence. The armor was a burden on a day when there was no necessity for it, and so forbidden. But in all these cases the masters absolve a man from sin. A poor person might have none but nailed sandals, and some might think *abundans cautela non nocet* in the case of the phylacteries.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

TYRANTS IN ÆSTHETICS.—Since Mr. Ruskin set the example of a literary man erecting himself into a dictator on questions of art, we have been subjected to fearful tyranny in æsthetics. It is true that no one else has carried matters so far nor with so high a hand, but there are innumerable petty despots laying down the laws of the sublime and beautiful, who only lack the ability to be as peremptory, as arbitrary, and as paradoxical as he. A ready pen is a sad snare; he who wields it wishes to write upon every subject, whether he knows anything about it or not. Even with the French, who possess the birthright of natural appreciation in regard to art and taste, who have excellent traditions, and the Louvre as a training school—even with them the littérateur sometimes overtops the connoisseur, when a man of letters undertakes art-criticism. But general culture so inevitably develops the æsthetic faculty in a Frenchman, that he is in no danger of wandering far out of the way, still less of leading others astray; he has a nation of critics to bring him to his bearings. Moreover, no Frenchman would venture to enforce his assertions with no other authority than, "You must believe what I tell you because I tell you so," and he would only be laughed at if he did; there are no autocrats of criticism in France, no critics by divine right. But with us poor barbarians, American and English, it is otherwise. Few of us have this inborn perception of beauty and fitness which belongs to the Latin races; and when a man appears possessing the precious gift, should he arrogate supremacy to himself, [illegible] authority [illegible] his wildest [illegible] as inspired, [illegible] followers [illegible] new sect of fanatics [illegible] extremes with unbelievers.—*North American Review.*

NATURE AND LOVE.

SPRING.

The tender Spring comes tremblingly;
Quiv'ring, the blossoms [illegible] break;
Each [illegible]
New forms, new hues [illegible]
So [illegible]
So, fetters burst, [illegible]
O first [illegible]
O strange new love! O birth divine!

SUMMER.

Full Summer now—the genial hours
[illegible]
Full Summer—see the gleaming flowers
Basking in fervid [illegible]
And love too has its [illegible]
Its Summer [illegible]
In thy deep [illegible] my queen,
My triumph lies—[illegible]

AUTUMN.

Adown the fields the golden grain
Hangs heavy on the burdened stems,
Through [illegible]
Gleam ruddy ripe, rich Autumn's gems.
Hearts' harvest [illegible]
Love, [illegible]
For [illegible]
Love, could I love thee [illegible]

WINTER.

Where are the flowers? where the leaves?
[illegible]
Where [illegible]
Dead, [illegible]
Is Love too dead? [illegible]
Love [illegible]
Love [illegible]
Love [illegible]
ENNIS GRAHAM.
—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

BATTLE PIECES.—My admiration for a picture is mainly excited by the story which this picture tells, and by the manner in which that story is told; and in no department of art, I take it, is a good story well told more imperatively needed than in what are called "battle pieces" or episodes of military life. In proof of that which I advance I may instance the battle scenes of Wouwermans, of Vandermeulen, and of Dirk Stoop. The martial dramas of those famous Dutchmen are [illegible] one another [illegible]. In a Wouwermans you are sure to have a white horse; a crowd of little stumpy figures in periwigs and jackboots may be reckoned on with tolerable certainty in a Vandermeulen; and as for Mynheer Stoop, his terrible encounters provide smoke (with perhaps a prostrate soldier, an unlimbered cannon, or a broken drum in the foreground) and very little else. You grow very soon wearied and disgusted with these perpetual repetitions of white horses, guns, drums, corpses strewn upon mother earth, and clouds of sulphurous smoke; even as, *longo intervallo*, you become tired of the eternal Piazzas, Piazzettas, and Rialtos of Canaletto and Guardi, who continually painted the stones of Venice superbly, but who seemed utterly unable to put any life into them; whereas every Venetian scene painted by Turner or by Stanfield [illegible] a most [illegible] will, with tolerable close analogy, apply to the class of works known as "animal" and "sporting" subjects. [illegible] ders, and [illegible] the Dutch school [illegible] critic who [illegible] our country [illegible] and Herring, [illegible] as they were, are forgotten, save by collectors, and Sydney Cooper [illegible] whereas the [illegible] known no diminution, because his animal pictures are really dramas, comic or tragic, replete with [illegible] and hunting [illegible] "cracks," [illegible] after they have been painted, to anybody save their possessors and the students of [illegible] *to the Turf* [illegible] 1865. And I suppose that in these blessed days of polonaises and [illegible] who care [illegible] of ten years since. The French military painters have been great story-tellers. Horace Vernet, Raffet, Philippoteaux, Hippolyte Bellangé, Charlet, and [illegible] join Gérôme, for his [illegible] tion of Marshal Ney, [illegible] nently story-tellers, [illegible] that they [illegible] the most tremendous dramas that the world has ever witnessed—the career of the Revolution and the Empire—[illegible] choose but [illegible] *personæ* [illegible] his marshals, or Wellington and his generals. Every one of the painters I have named has been [illegible] "command" [illegible] of battles pure and simple—huge spectacular "set scenes" of blood and steel and smoke. Horace Vernet, for example, [illegible] wall in the [illegible] Winter Palace at St. Petersburg with these monstrous "sets." [illegible] body. Mr. Beverly, the scene-painter, with the aid of a legion of picturesquely-clad "supers," would have made a braver show. But Vernet owes his [illegible] panorama [illegible] el Kader [illegible] Poles by the Russians, [illegible] dramatic [illegible] tense of [illegible] of the Regiment," and [illegible] derful vignettes to Laurent De l'Ardèche's *Life of Napoleon.* [illegible] and tells [illegible] a Hoffmann or a Washington Irving. Raffet, Charlet, and [illegible] claims to remembrance on their story-telling pictures; [illegible] anecdotical lithographs and [illegible] they published [illegible] tentious [illegible] turn again to our own school [illegible] come of the battle-pieces of De Loutherbourg? They are [illegible] alone, perhaps [illegible] gotten as [illegible] knows anything of Mr. Bromley's [illegible] "Final Charge of the Life Guards at Waterloo?" It was a splendid picture, and I could have purchased a capital engraving of it [illegible] for a couple of shillings [illegible] lane; but Mr. Bromley's work is as defunct, nevertheless, as [illegible] self. And [illegible] loo?" I saw it in Westminster Hall some forty years ago. [illegible] Most of the [illegible] the picture is [illegible] Stothard and Westall [illegible] terloo pictures [illegible] the great George Jones, R. A.? *Mort sur le champ d'honneur* [illegible] Queen Anne for all that. [illegible] sure that [illegible] admirer than [illegible] of the lamented Daniel Maclise, [illegible] doubt whether [illegible] ture of his [illegible] Blücher at the Belle Alliance," [illegible] celebrity. [illegible] It has a [illegible] historical [illegible] and for [illegible] the Belle Alliance might be Hougoumont or La Haye Sainte.—*George Augustus Sala, Belgravia.*

HOW LADIES DRESS IN GERMANY.—German dress has no originality and no *chic.* It is snatched wildly, right and left, from French fashion books and English advertisements, and the result of this hybrid combination is, if judged by the canons of taste, little short of atrocious. Of the æsthetic [illegible] plicity of [illegible] such "bulls" as [illegible] wear; of the harmony of well-chosen low-toned tints; of unity of color in the corresponding shades of gloves, parasol, and bonnet, or the judicious juxtaposition of a dash of color, the ordinary German woman knows nothing. She has not the courage to be plain if the *Mode Journal* says she is to be elaborate. [illegible] not even [illegible] priateness. The pathetic results of want of taste and judgment are [illegible] more particularly apparent in the case of elderly German women. The hair once [illegible] now thin, the [illegible] coarse and red, the delicacy of feature and complexion a [illegible] all is hard, [illegible] prosaic. The French woman puffs her delicate gray hair into feathery curls, hides the hollows, and repairs the ravages of time with cascades of lace; graceful draperies soft as cobwebs set her face in a filmy framework, infinitely charming; soft, tender shades of color approach the faded cheek without outraging it, and English elderly ladies follow, with more or less success, in the same judicious train; but the German woman shows her bald patches, her unattractive throat, her awkward, figure, without disguise and without remorse. No cap covers the wisp of hair that out of an abundant chevelure is all that remains to her; there is neither grace nor dignity in her gown; coarse collars and crotchet frills tumble helplessly on her elderly shoulders. "What does it matter?" is plainly written in the general neglect of her appearance, which strikes one painfully, less as an absence of vanity than as a want of self-respect. Younger folk can perhaps afford to be careless, but an elderly woman should be scrupulous; she may even be a little elaborate as to her "setting" and no one will rise up and reproach her. It is sweet and pleasant to see that she is careful for others long after all personal vanity is extinct; that she arranges her *drapeau de vieille femme* gracefully and still adorns the world, with which she has almost done, by a gracious presence.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

AT PARTING.

For a day and a night Love sang to us, played with us,
Folded us round from the dark and the light;
And our hearts were fulfilled of the music he made with us,
Made with our hearts and our lips while he stayed with us,
Stayed in mid passage his pinions from flight
For a day and a night.

From his foes that kept watch with his wings had he hidden us,
Covered us close from the eyes that would smite,
From the feet that had tracked and the tongues that had chidden us,
Sheltering in shade of the myrtles forbidden us,
Spirit and flesh growing one with delight
For a day and a night.

But his wings will not rest and his feet will not stay for us;
Morning is here in the joy of its might;
With his breath has he sweetened a night and a day for us;
Now let him pass, and the myrtles make way for us;
Love can but last in us here at his height
For a day and a night.

—*Athenæum.* A. C. SWINBURNE.

Irish Idiosyncrasies.—The Irish nature is so excitable that where grief is felt at all it is generally exhibited with vehemence. When a death has occurred in a family, it is often, as one poor woman said, "every mornin' a sittin' up, an' a clappin', an' a schreeching," but as a rule there is more bonhomie and sleepiness than sorrow displayed at funerals. The indifferent laugh and talk; the real mourners are either stupefied with weeping or have drowned their trouble for the time with strong drink. All are more or less worn out by keeping the festival of the recent wake. I call the long-sustained vigil by its right name. I honestly believe that a death affords far more enjoyment to the neighbors of the deceased than a wedding could give; partly, of course, because the pleasuring is so much more prolonged in the former than in the latter case. Romanists and Protestants throng alike to the house of mourning. They eat and drink, smoke and talk to their hearts' content, at the expense of the friends of the departed, who frequently lavish their all in giving what they call "a decent burying," and who would far rather consent to turn out of doors as beggars, when the entertainment is over, than be obliged to stint the company in any way while it lasts. The peasants speak with horror of the inhumanity of the manner in which the upper classes, as they consider, treat their dead. They would one and all break their hearts with weeping and lamenting if they had reason to imagine that they themselves should be shut up alone in a dark room so soon as the breath had left them. They think the churchyard is a natural and by no means a solitary place to be laid and left in; but, until that resting-place is found, they trust to the kindness of their friends that their bodies shall never, for one instant, be permitted to remain in gloomy loneliness; and, in the meantime, they honestly and honorably do to others as they would be done by. They think much of how they and all belonging to them will look when dead. A beautiful and well-dressed "corp" is, by them, considered the most interesting of all spectacles. They very often save up money for years, in order, with it, to purchase a suit of clothes, which they lay aside carefully for use at the last scene of earthly display in which they are to take part. I have known a woman fall into enthusiastic admiration over a piece of stuff suitable for a gown or apron, because, as she said, "it would look so handsome on the table." It is also considered a matter of the utmost importance that the dead should lie with their limbs extended in an attitude of calm repose. To secure this, treatment which we should call brutal is sometimes resorted to by the dying person's attendants. Readers may find it hard to believe that a peasant woman famed for turning out fine corpses could boast of having sat upon a patient's legs, to hinder them from becoming distorted, for days before the poor soul left the suffering body; and yet this is nevertheless a fact. Protestants share this weak regard for appearances equally with the Romanists. The ignorance as well as the obstinate prejudice displayed by the lower class of Irish, even where better things in the way of some small enlightenment might reasonably be looked for, is often surprising, and even ludicrous. A respectable girl, a member of the Church of Ireland, was dying of decline. When the end was thought to be drawing near, a messenger was sent with a request for the loan of a volume of "comfortable hymns," by the reading of which the patient's last days might be soothed. I called at the house and saw that death was fast approaching. The poor sufferer was evidently much distressed about something. It was explained to me that she would insist on keeping her knees up in bed. She was continually urging her attendants to put a pillow or some kind of support under them, to enable her to do this, saying that she felt so much more easy in this attitude than when lying at full length. Her mother and aunt, however, not only declined to encourage the fancy, but even almost refused to allow her to draw her feet up thus, telling her, and me, that if they permitted her to do as she wished she would look "a most horrible figure when dead." In fact, they plainly declared they would be ashamed of her, as her limbs would inevitably contract, and this would destroy her appearance "on the table."—*Argosy.*

Carlo Cattaneo.—While the works of John Stuart Mill are in the hands of every student, translated into every language, the writings of Italy's greatest political economist and philosopher, who died in 1869, are familiar to a very limited circle of students in his own country, and abroad are utterly unknown. In whatever other department Italy may have progressed since independence and unity became accomplished facts, in appreciation of literature she remains stationary. The announcement of 17,000,000 of *analfebeti* startled her; but what strikes a stranger still more forcibly is the number of well-to-do people in whose houses you never see a book, of individuals with money and leisure who candidly confess that they never open one from year's end to year's end. No Italian, during this century, has earned a competence by his pen. No newspaper is self-supporting. Either they are directly supported by the Government, or the Prefect gives the editor, whom he chooses and keeps in order, the official advertisements, or they are kept alive by parties whose principles they represent. And as party spirit is very tame just now, most of them come to an untimely end. At the present moment the Liberals have scarcely an organ in the Peninsula, the Mazzinian papers are almost extinct, the *Provincia*, organ of the Federal Republicans, has suspended its publication, and the *Riforma*, the noted newspaper of the parliamentary opposition, after seven years of useful, brilliant life, has expired recently of absolute starvation. Reviews and magazines barely cover their expenses. It is next to impossible to find a publisher for a new book; at best, he will offer the author a few copies in exchange for the copyright. Hence it is scarcely surprising that even as Carlo Cattaneo was unable, during his lifetime, to publish his numerous literary, political, economical, and philosophical writings in a complete edition, so, as he died in poverty, they still remain scattered in the newspapers and reviews in which they were printed, and that heaps of precious manuscripts are still sealed letters for the public. Dying, he left them sole legacy to his English wife, who, surviving him but a few months, left them in turn to her heirs. From these Dr. Bertani, the celebrated surgeon, the volunteers' ambulance chief, the true organizer of Garibaldi's expeditions, and the life-long friend of Carlo, purchased them, hoping to find a publisher who, in return for the complete works, copied and classified, will pay a sufficient sum to erect a modest monument to the hero of the "Five Days" in his native City of Milan.—*Jesse White Mario, in Contemporary Review.*

A Modern Dealer in Gems.—Would the reader like to make the acquaintance of Mr. Cohen Hertzog, for instance? This is not his real name, indeed, but it will sufficiently indicate that gentleman's nationality and race. Let us then turn out of the square with which all traveling Europe is pretty well acquainted, that Leicester square where whilom Hogarth lived and Reynolds, and many another of high celebrity. We diverge into a little by-street, or rather lane, of poor, mean houses, which seem given up to darkness and to dirt. Into one of the darkest and dirtiest of these, with its small shop window absolutely plastered with the mud of many years, we enter, glancing carelessly as we pass in at the various small wares of antiquity; the old silver watches, the old miniatures, (possibly you may make the acquaintance of the painter who turns out these antiques—in his sober moments,) the old snuff boxes, and, lastly, the old gems which glitter and sparkle in various trays. But these are by no means the ware which we are in search of, or in which Mr. Hertzog's soul delights. These are Delilahs fit only to captivate the eyes of youthful and ignorant admirers. We shall find better gems than these within. In the gloomy recesses of the little shop, to which scarcely any rays of the scanty London daylight are suffered to penetrate, we stand for a moment looking round upon the wonderful odds and ends of antiquity of a bric-à-brac dealer. But in a minute or two, to us, there enters from an inner room a little man with a big, intellectual head, who courteously bids us welcome and invites us into his parlor. Mr. Hertzog is a German, indeed, by birth, but a cosmopolitan by virtue of race; for the Hebrew is not of this nation or of that, but of all peoples and kindreds and tongues. And this specimen of the race shows the finely-cut face and all the high-bred courtesy of manner which distinguish a people who have the best blood of the world in their veins. A little old man, with high, wrinkled forehead and long, white beard, a black velvet skull-cap upon his head, keen eyes that sparkle like his diamonds, and an intellect as sharp and vif as the file with which he tests them. "You take one cigar?" he says; and soon, with the gas lighted above us, and a little velvet-covered tray of fine gems on the table before us, we are engaged in discussing all the mysteries of the glyptic art. And here Mr. Hertzog becomes even eloquent in praise of his favorite study, to which he has devoted a lifetime. He has, we have learned incidentally elsewhere, refused something like ten thousand pounds for his fine collection of antique gems, amassed while these things were little cared for, during the first half of the present century. He will, however, sell you—we mean no pun—if you are very green indeed, a fine Poniatowsky or two out of the tray in the shop window; or if he really takes a liking to you he will let you have, for a consideration, a genuine antique now and again from the little trays lined with purple velvet of his private cabinet within. But it is worth any money to hear him discuss the subject from his own point of view.

"Ach!" he says, patting us upon the back encouragingly, as we select a fine Roman engraving of the Republic—an Orthryades tracing with his own blood as he dies "Victory" upon his enemy's shield. "Ach! you have ze taste for ze true antique. But dis schwine of a modern peoples"—so, indeed, he designated you, my enlightened British public of the nineteenth century!—"dey care for noting at all but five tings in de wide world." And here checking off these five things seriatim upon his fingers, with wonderful gesticulation and shrugging of shoulders, he went on, "De cow"—meaning, I suppose, agriculture—"de horse of Epsom—de shoot—de drink," (tipping up with his hand an imaginary dram,) and lastly, as he gets to the little finger, raising his voice almost to a shriek, casting his arms wildly around him, and pointing to the neighborhood generally, and perhaps the Haymarket in particular, "de womans!"

"But dese thirty, dese forty year," went on this glyptic enthusiast, "ever since I was young man, I care for noting but one ting;" and, pausing abruptly, he pointed with dramatic effect to the gems upon the table, and drew his little body up to its full height. "For dese lofely gems, meinherr, I sacrifice everything in de world; if I see one beautiful stone, one stone dat is of de true antique—what? I buy him. If I have no money—what den? I buy him still. I take de watch out of my pocket, de bracelet off from my wife's arm, de very coat off from my back, and I buy dat lofely, beautiful stone! dat stone which has in him all of de most perfect art of de most perfect age of art!

For dese tings show you what de human mind and de human hand, wedded in de great cause of art, can do. Do you lofe beauty? Here it is, in dis leetle, leetle stone; a beauty dat will never decay nor change, nor treat you falsely wid a stab at de heart, as de living womans do. Do you lofe skill and science? De engraving of dis gem shall show you a skill of hands as perfect as dat of de Venus or de Apollo in de marble of Pentelicus, and shall call forth all de knowledge of de most learned to investigate and decipher its hidden meaning. Do you lofe money?" (This in an earnest whisper, transfixing us with a piercing glance from glittering eyes of steel.) "Den dese beautiful gems shall pay you back de interest of time, of hope, of lofe, if you will, of gold, wid which you bought dem, far more dan you gave!"

So sang Herr Cohen Hertzog his dactyliothecic pæan, standing erect in his dingy little back shop in a dirty lane near Leicester square. And as we listened entranced to the eloquent little German dilating upon his favorite subject, it seemed to us that never did the poetry of commerce find a more "sacer vates" than he.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

The Tombs of Delhi.—Delhi has been called the Rome of Asia, but it will perhaps convey to your minds no very inaccurate idea of the real state of the case if I say that where in the European Rome you have a great ruin like the Colosseum or the Baths of Caracalla, you have in or near the Asiatic Rome the remains of a great city, and that the whole face of the country between the remains of these cities is dotted with tombs as thickly as the line of the Appian way. It is a wonderful, but at the same time a rather melancholy, not to say irritating, sight. Nowhere in the world is the disproportion between the monuments of men and their lives so great. The Emperor Humayoun, whose name you probably do not know, or hardly know, sleeps in a tomb which might have been appropriate to Marcus Aurelius. A wretched miscreant, of whom little can be said, except that he was probably the patentee of Thuggism—that is, of systematic murder by strangulation—is revered as a saint, and has a sepulchre which would have been almost too good for St. Francis. The most passionate admirer of Gustavus or Cromwell would never have wished them a nobler resting place than the tomb of Toghluck Shah, while all Europe would have been astonished if France had raised to Turgot, or Italy to Cavour, a memorial faintly comparable to that which covers the dust of the Sufter Jung, of whom the best that can be reported is that he was not the most infamous Minister of the later Moguls. The last tomb erected in the inclosure sacred to the supposed inventor of Thuggism is in honor of a scoundrel who was well known to Col. Sleeman, and is by him described as having died of too much cherry brandy—the only liquor, as he expressed it, which the English had that was worth drinking. As I looked at his monument, an extremely graceful one, I thought of the last grave-stone I had seen in Europe, under its cluster of meagre firs amid the bare landscape of the Brie.

"Marmoreo Licinus tumulo jacet, at Cato nullo,
Pompeius parvo—Quis putet esse Deos?"

To the credit, however, of human nature, it ought to be stated that there is one monument, to a member of the house of Timur, which is to be regarded with very different feelings from those which are inspired by that of Mirza Jehangeer, above alluded to. It is the tomb of the sister of Dara and Aurungzebe, and its inscription runs as follows:

"Let no rich canopy cover my grave:
This grass is a fit covering
For the tomb of the poor in spirit,
The humble, the transitory Jehanara,
The Disciple of the holy men of Chist,
The daughter of the Emperor Shah Jehan."

Small wonder if Col. Sleeman misread the second last line, and put Christ instead of Chist! Rich marbles surround and partly cover the tomb, but the grass is still allowed to do so too, in part compliance with her wish. Of course I admired the great Kootub Minar, but I think it has been overpraised. The three lowest stories are admirable, no doubt—red sandstone grandly fluted and beautifully carved—but the two higher ones, in which much white marble has been injudiciously used, detract from its effect as a whole. The remains of the great Mosque, hard by, the first ever built in the plains of India, are most noble, and have, at first sight, a strangely Gothic look. I was just thinking of Tintern, as I walked toward them, when R—— came up and said, "Dear me—how like Fountains!"—*M. E. Grant Duff, Contemporary Review.*

Arctic Cold.—It is unwholesome to use snow to quench the thirst, as it brings an inflammation of the throat, palate, and tongue. Besides, enough can never be taken to quench the thirst, as a temperature of 30° or 40° below zero makes it taste like molten metal. Snow-eaters in the North are considered as feeble and effeminate, in the same way as an opium-eater in the East. The groups of travelers who traversed the snow-fields were surrounded by thick vapors formed by the emanations from their bodies, which became condensed, notwithstanding the furs in which the travelers were enveloped. These vapors fell to the ground with a slight noise, frozen into the form of small crystals, and rendered the atmosphere thick, impenetrable, and dark. Notwithstanding the humidity of the air, a disagreeable sensation of dryness was felt. Every sound diffused itself to a very long distance. An ordinary conversation could be heard at 100 paces off, while the report of guns from the top of high mountains could scarcely be heard. M. Payer explains this phenomenon by the large quantity of moisture in the Arctic atmosphere. Meat could be chopped, and mercury used in the shape of balls. Both smell and taste become greatly enfeebled in these latitudes; strength gives way under the paralyzing influence of the cold; the eyes involuntarily close and become frozen. When locomotion stops, the sole of the foot becomes insensible. It is somewhat curious that the beard does not freeze, but this is explained from the air expired being immediately transformed into snow. The cold causes dark beards to become lighter; the secretion of the eyes and nose always increases, while the formation of perspiration altogether ceases. The only possible protection against the cold is to be very warmly clothed, and to endeavor as much as possible to prevent the condensation of the atmosphere, while the much-vaunted plans of anointing and blackening the body are pronounced to have no real value.—*London Medical Record.*

Saxon Soldier Drill.—Besides their elemental training, the men are taken off on daily morning tramps of eight or twelve miles, often in heavy marching order. They issue forth from the barrack gates with an outstreaming, rhythmic undulation, curve steadily aside, and proceed with rustling tramp along the centre of the street, seeming to move more slowly than they do. Their bayoneted rifles gleam aslant in serried evenness, each helmet glistens alike, the brass spikes swaying aligned. Every hand and red-bound coat-cuff swings parallel, every knee crooks with one impulse, every empty scabbard wavers in similar arcs. There is an onward impetus, not swift, but so strong that it seems as if houses and stone walls must move aside to let them pass—the impetus of hundreds of men moving as one. The complete unison of physical and spiritual movement, in vast numbers of human beings, is awful to contemplate; or, if we let ourselves be swept with it, it hurries off our heads as a hurricane would our hats. But the unison is everything, and it is this which makes the march of Saxon soldiers more impressive than that of troops less perfectly drilled. Their gait is as good as it can be—a long, elastic, measured shamble, as easy at the end of twenty miles as at the beginning, and the accuracy with which they keep to straight lines, whether in march or drill, is as satisfactory as a theorem in Euclid. The division, which thus issues from the barracks several hundred strong, soon begins to separate into detachments that switch off on different roads, and in their turn split up, till the whole is parted into squads of ten or a dozen men each. Having got beyond the outskirts of the town and the chance of stray officers, the severity of the discipline is somewhat relaxed, the men are allowed to carry their rifles and to march as they please, and to chat with one another as they go. Of all these privileges they gladly avail themselves, and try to be disorderly, but the attempt only shows how intimately their training has entered into them. What is ease to other men has ceased to be so to them. The rigor of the march tires them less than irregularity. Behind their most careless laxity one sees the iron method and precision which makes the squad like a machine, out of gear for the time, but evidently needing only the turn of a crank to fall in order once more. On they tramp, dusty, muddy, heated, tired perhaps, but the pace never slackens; and when, two or three hours later, they pass again beneath the barrack gates, rifles and helmets, line and step are as even and accurate as before. After labor, play. At midday the crowd which has been collecting for the last half hour in front of the Neustadt barracks beholds come forth a goodly detachment, clad in its newest uniform, and headed by a military band in full triumphant blast. Band, detachment, and crowd set out in gleeful array toward the bridge, every foot within range of the music keeping time to it. A halt is made opposite the old black guard-house, and here some of the music remains, disposes itself in a ring, and discourses away heartily for half an hour, the echoes coming finely back from the tall ungainly buildings that shut in the square. Now the market women are enviable, sitting comfortably at their stalls; and our old friend Werthmann, if it be Summer, plants tables and chairs under the oleanders outside his hospitable door, and finds plenty of customers. Every neighboring window has its head or two, passers-by loiter or stop, the soldiers in the guard-house are gradually drawn forth to lounge and listen in the great dark portico, the perpendicular sun pours a jolly warmth over everything, and only Augustus, mounted aloft on his brazen steed, and carrying on his immemorial flirtation with the weatherworn water-nymph on the corner of Haupt Strasse, seems wholly indifferent to the melody ringing in his brazen ears.—*Julian Hawthorne, Contemporary Review.*

English Seamen and Marines Thirty Years Ago.—The seamen and marines of thirty years ago came quite up to the descriptions in Marryatt's novels. Few could read or write; a man able to do so then was soon known to everyone as a "noble scholar—can read and write beautiful, Sir," (how often we have heard the eulogy!) and the "noble scholar" in question read and answered the letters of the whole mess, and perhaps the one next his own, and was very often a rather dissipated character, finding himself often in trouble. A portion of the men then were the most lovable, the grandest, finest, biggest, most warm-hearted grown-up children that could be found in the world. One-third perhaps of every ship's company were of this class, another third were of a negative order, and the remaining third were simply worthless. With the first set you could do anything. You might scourge them when they behaved badly, it did them no more moral harm than a whipping does a child; their feelings could be worked on until they would cry, yet their courage and endurance were without limit. Sea-dogs they were; severely treated, they loved the hand that so treated them. They feared nothing, literally nothing; fear was a word they did not know. One who would lead them they would follow to the death. When out of a ship and under no restraint, they were quite helpless, spending what money they had and getting afloat again the first opportunity.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

Lady Franklin.—Amid world-noted English women no two names were more famous than those of Mrs. Somerville and Lady Franklin—the only two ladies, we are told, to whom the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society has been awarded, and the latter of whom died on the 18th ult. She was, in respect of her travels, a very Ulysses among ladies; and if seeing the cities of men and learning their customs constitute wisdom, Lady Franklin must have been wise indeed. From her Huguenot ancestry she derived, no doubt, special facilities for observation, and her lot was cast among circumstances which enabled her to develop those faculties to the utmost. But far beyond the position into which her own talents might have raised her, she was ennobled by the devotion of her husband and her sorrow at his loss. Like one more illustrious still, she has made her subsequent life, amid all its activities, one long "In Memoriam" for her husband. She lived to see his monument in Westminster Abbey completed, but not to pen his epitaph, a duty which now devolves upon the most appropriate of all persons, on family as well as public grounds—her kinsman, the poet laureate.—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

Cattaneo at Milan in 1848.—On the 16th of March, 1848, Carlo Cattaneo was writing the manifesto of a new paper, when the youth whom he had taught to translate theory into practice came into his study and said:

"Master, the hour is come! Head us, and we will drive the Austrians from Milan!"

"You have no arms," he answered, trembling at the responsibility they cast upon his shoulders.

"Arms or no arms, with you or without you, we shall risk all; your counsels may decide the victory, your obstinacy cannot prevent the struggle."

He threw his proof-sheets into his desk, and in an instant his prudential hesitation was transformed into audacious resolution. Chosen with three other citizens to compose a council of war, he was from first to last recognized sole captain by the people and the *jeunesse dorée*, who, in kid gloves, and dressed in the last Parisian fashion just as they quitted the balls and salons, lived, fasted, and died on the barricades. How Radetzky despised those "dandies" on the 18th; how he cursed their "profound dissimulation" on the 22d! Well might he stand amazed. The city totally unarmed—16,000 Austrians, armed with all that in those days rendered an army formidable, within the walls; the four fortresses garrisoned as for a siege; for the insurgents no communication from without, no certainty of support from Piedmont. Nothing daunted, Cattaneo set to work; he knew all the weak points of the enemy, all the chances for the insurgents, dispatched short, precise orders with lightning speed, organized the barricades, found work for women and children on the roofs of the houses, and time between whiles to calm the fears of the terror-stricken aristocracy and of the trembling, bewildered municipal authorities.

Bolza, the head of the Austrian Police, the most accursed of mortals in the eyes of Milanese, whose sons and fathers he had murdered, tortured, exiled, or imprisoned, who sent to the Spielberg Confaloniere Pallavicino and other patriots, fell into the hands of the people, who came to Carlo to decide on his fate. "If you execute him you perform an act of justice; if you spare him you do a holy deed." And Bolza was spared.

With such vigor were the Austrians assailed, that on the third day they were compelled to abandon their posts in the city, and Radetzky offered an armistice of fifteen days, which Casati, the Mayor, whose son had went to find him hidden in a garret, was clamorous to accept.

"Never!" said Cattaneo, brushing off the cobwebs from the Mayor's coat. "Even were we to sanction such cowardice, you could not tear our people from the barricades."

"You could if you chose," retorted Casati.

"I do not choose. For three days our tocsin has echoed among the neighboring villages and towns; if we accept an armistice we must remain inert spectators while the Austrians murder our friends hastening to the rescue."

To Radetzky's messengers Casati answered: "Signori: Will you represent to his Excellency, on one hand, the readiness of the municipal authorities to accept the armistice; on the other, the resolution of the combatants to die at their posts?"

To those who proposed to blindfold the messengers, Cattaneo answered: "There is nothing to hide;" and one of them, struck by the strange disparity between moral resolution and material force, turned at the gate of the city exclaiming, "Addio, brave and dauntless people!"

Again, on the 22d, Radetzky proposed a second armistice, and the municipal authorities and the aristocracy pleaded for its acceptance, urging that it would be all in favor of the insurgents, afford them time to provision the city, which contained but food and ammunition for twenty-four hours, and time to their partisans without to come to their aid.

"The enemy," answered Cattaneo, "has furnished us with food and powder so far. Twenty-four hours' feed and twenty-four hours' fast will suffice. *Del resto*—better to starve than swing."

All the insurgents echoed the verdict.

On the 23d, the last of the five days, the enemy fought for six hours at the bastions of Porta Tosa. In the evening the citizens forced the gates, and opened communication with their friends, while Radetzky commenced his precipitous flight *toward* the fortress. Had Cattaneo's counsels still been followed, those fortresses would never have been reached.

Meanwhile a messenger arrived from Charles Albert promising the assistance of Piedmont if the city should first be ceded to the King.

"Signor Conte Enrico Martini," wrote Cattaneo from the Office of War, "the city belongs to the combatants who have freed it. We cannot now summon them from the barricades to deliberate. If Piedmont comes forward generously, she will be welcomed gratefully by men of all parties and opinions. Gratitude is the only word which to-day can silence that other word 'Republic.'"—*Jesse Mario White, in Contemporary Review.*

The Byron Memorial.—Among the Jews of old, the fathers stoned the prophets, and the sons built their sepulchres. Somewhat after a similar fashion, seeing that the last generation refused Byron a burial-place in Westminster Abbey, and only smuggled his statue into the library of Trinity College, Cambridge, we are agitating to make a molten image of him, and set it up on high somewhere in the metropolis. Mr. Disraeli, as well becomes him, is the nursing father of the project, and there seems no doubt that we shall, as far as we may, undo the injustice perpetrated by past narrow-mindedness. Could we have anticipated the existence of Dean Stanley by a generation, Byron would have reposed in Poet's Corner, and no act of reparation would have been necessary. It is a remarkable instance of the compensation of things, and how, as DeQuincey said, "slowly all things right themselves," that the lady who in this generation, attacked Byron's character most unnecessarily, has just in her own family furnished America and Europe with one of the most edifying scandals of modern times.—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

German Actors and Actresses.—Many German actors are men of deep and sound knowledge, who love their profession, honor and are an honor to it. Actresses are not unfrequently women of recognized character and worth. It is no uncommon thing for a favorite actress to remain twenty, thirty, or forty years faithful to one stage. "Our Frau Müller," "our good Müllerinn," and other similar terms of affectionate proprietorship sound pleasant in our ears when applied to these faithful, patient friends of the public. It is almost a matter of course, on going into a shop where you are well known, the day after any important piece has been played, that the shop-keepers will ask, "Well, what did the *gnädige Frau* think of the *Gretchen* or the *Clärchen* of our Meyer last night?" And "the smooth-faced, snub-nosed rogue" will soon let you know (without any pertness or undue familiarity, be it observed) that whosoever else may be ignorant, he knows his "Faust," and his "Egmont," and his "Mina Von Barnhelm" down to the ground. Actresses of good character are invited to the better-class bourgeois tables, where they are honored guests; they mix freely with the unmarried daughters of the family, and are as sober in their attire and demeanor as the tamest of the respectabilities they frequent.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

Musical Heredity.—Heredity shows itself more markedly, it would seem, in the arts than in the sciences. Taking music we find some remarkable instances. The Bach family, which took its rise in 1550 and became extinct in 1800, presents an unbroken series of musicians for nearly two centuries of that interval. The head of the family was Veit Bach, a baker of Presburg, and his two sons were the first of the family who were musicians by profession. The descendants literally "overran Thuringia, Saxony, and Franconia," says Papillon. "They were all organists, church singers, or what is called in Germany 'city musicians.' When they became too numerous to live all together, and the members of this family were scattered abroad, they resolved to meet once a year, on a stated day, with a view to keep up a sort of patriarchal bond of union. This custom was kept up until nearly the middle of the eighteenth century, and oftentimes more than 100 persons bearing the name of Bach—men, women, and children—were to be seen assembled. In the family are reckoned twenty-nine eminent musicians, and twenty-eight of a lower grade." Rossini's family played music at fairs; Beethoven's father and grandfather were musicians; Mozart's father was Second Capellmeister to the Prince Bishop of Salsburg.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

The Celtic Dying out in Ireland.—It is very probable that the use of the Celtic tongue will eventually die out. It is by no means so much in vogue with the rising generation as it was with the former. There are but few persons now, even among the old, who really "have no English," as the phrase goes; although many will pretend that this is the case for purposes of their own. I believe, also, that the peasants would by no means wish their superiors to learn their speech. Nevertheless, they will express approval and admiration of any efforts made in this direction. Both Protestants and Romanists mutilate and distort the Saxon language in the most wonderful manner. They are as fond of long and difficult-sounding words as the negroes are said to be. They are even ingenious enough to mount polysyllabic terms, on the spur of the moment, when memory fails to bring forth any compound sufficiently startling. "Oh, Sir, you give us a very fine allegation to-day," a respectable man said to his clergyman once. Now, if the time had not been immediately after morning service, there might have been some difficulty in discovering that the subject of commendation was a sermon. A maid-servant on one occasion angrily called a troublesome child "the most ecclesiastical boy she had ever seen in her life," as the greatest term of reproach she could think of, and the same woman described a Fenian gathering as "a wonderful triangle of people." Then, when one of the gentry was ill in a country neighborhood, there were many inquiries made as to whether he would be likely "to intercede," meaning were there hopes for his recovery. A dispensary becomes an "expensary," the excise service "the outside." To expect is to "inspect," and vice versa. A cypress-tree is a "cypher," a surplice a "cypress," an inn "an end," and so, ad infinitum. The staple malady and cause of death in Ireland is a pain or stitch in the heart; but the peasants also suffer occasionally from "a great impression," and a "fluency on the chest." The most grateful heart can find no richer or more elegant mode of expressing thankfulness for some favor done than to wish the patron "a blanket of glory in Heaven."—*Argosy.*

The Iceland Falcon.—The most powerful and active, as well as prompt and intrepid as a bird of prey, is the Iceland falcon, (*falcon gyrfalco,*) which comes over in Winter to Iceland in whole flights from Greenland and the Arctic regions, where they probably breed and pass the Summer, as Sir Edward Parry saw them there frequently in his last voyage. They were always esteemed the best for sport, both on account of their size, activity, and endurance, and from early times were imported by the Kings of Denmark, who prized them so much that they punished with death any person found guilty of destroying them. Those engaged in taking them were bound, under heavy penalties, to deliver them to no one but the King's own falconer; and even so late as 1758 the spirit of the law had not much changed, as we may judge from an account of a writer on Icelandic history, in which he says that the King of Denmark sent every year a falconer with two attendants to Iceland, who on landing repaired to a house, called the King's falcon-house, for the purpose of receiving the birds caught by the native Icelanders, who were licensed to do so. About Midsummer these catchers brought their birds on horseback, holding a pole with another fixed across it, on which ten or twelve sat, all capped—that is, with their heads covered with caps or hoods. This pole was held in their hands and rested on the stirrup. The falconer examined them very carefully, retaining only the best to send to Denmark. During the voyage they were arranged between the decks, tied to poles, two rows on a side. These poles were covered with coarse cloth, over a stuffing of straw, and lines were strung on either side, pretty close, that they might have something to catch hold of in case of the ship's rolling. The catchers received a written testimony of their respective good qualities, by virtue of which they received sums from the King's receiver, generally varying from £3 for the best.—*Land and Water.*

The Talmud.—None perhaps among the prophecies of Isaiah seems more satisfactorily fulfilled than that in which, rebuking his people for mere mouth-honor and lip-service of their God, he says, "The wisdom of their wise men shall perish, and the understanding of their prudent men shall be hid." The extensive storehouse of Hebrew wisdom and understanding, that "extraordinary monument," as Milman calls it, "of human industry, human intelligence, and human folly," that perfect microcosm, in a word the Talmud, is for by far the greater majority of both Jews and Christians a faded memory, a fountain sealed. Many learned men, it is true, from the days of Maimonides to those of Deutsch, have endeavored to lighten the darkness which broods over this ill-fated book; but such names as Wolf and Bartolocci, Buxtorf and Eisenmenger, are not exactly familiar as household words, nor indeed are the explanations of these scholars clearer without exception than the thing explained. The evil repute into which the Talmud has fallen is probably owing to two chief causes—its difficulties and its heresies. The Talmudic tongue has of grammar little, if any. Its expressions savor more of the slang of the workshop than of the elegance of the academy. Tradesmen of all guilds have contributed to the traditional tales and popular proverbs with which it teems. Its peculiar lexicon, entitled Aruch, or "set in order," by the Rabbi Nathan, the son of Jechiel, is scarcely better known than the time and family of its author. It is a mere conjecture that he was a ruler of the synagogue at Rome in the eleventh century. Even the erudite Lightfoot was in his expositions occasionally driven to despair: "What all this means it is impossible to imagine, scarcely possible to imagine what any part of it means, nor is an Œdipus here to solve the doubt." For its heresies it has been characterized by Christian writers as "false, fatuous, and fabulous." "There are four books," says Whately in his sermons on Bacon's texts, "which contain perhaps as much absurd trash as any in existence, which yet no educated man ought to be wholly unacquainted with." In Bacon's own words, they are to be tasted, not swallowed. These books are the Koran, the Mishna, the Spurious Gospels, and the Toldoth Jeshu, or Generations of Jesus.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

The First Finger-Ring.—An amusing myth is told of the origin of the finger-ring. When Jove released Prometheus from the bonds by which he had been confined, he condemned him, as a sort of penance—perhaps somewhat after the fashion of a modern ticket-of-leave—to wear upon his finger, as a ring, a link of the iron chain that had bound him to the Caucasian rock, in which was set a fragment of that rock itself. In this way, so fable goes, the custom of the finger-ring originated. There is every reason to believe that this use of the engraved stone began with the Greeks, and from them was copied by their servile imitators, the Romans. It is every way a convenient and a natural one; and our grandfathers' custom of wearing their seals at the fob, as it was called, or hanging from the side-pocket, was a recurrence to old Assyrian usages, which did not long hold its ground.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

Locusts.—Do you hear that strange noise like a rustling in the air, and the shouts of the people? and do you see how darkness comes on? Do not be frightened, it is a flight of locusts coming. In ten minutes they will be here. Down they fall like a hail-storm. It is very unpleasant to be covered with them; they will not bite us, but they will strip every garden in an hour. If you do not fear a few nestling in your hair and hat, and running about your throat, you may watch that tree covered with blossom; it is already alive with locusts, and you will see them strip branch after branch, as if somebody were using a knife. Poor people! no wonder they shout. These dreadful insects will destroy all their crops, produce a kind of famine by raising the price of provisions, and often in the hot season announce cholera.—*Inner Life in Syria, by Mrs. Burton.*

How Old English Kings Derived Their Revenues.—Simon de Montford paid Henry III. 10,000 marks that he might have the wardship of Gilbert de Umfreville during minority. Solomon, the Jew, engaged to pay one mark out of every seven that he should recover against Hugh de la Hose. Henry, son of Arthur, gave ten dogs to have a recognition against the Countess of Copland, for one knight's fee. Geoffrey Fitz Pierre, the Chief Justiciary, gave two good Norway hawks, that Walter le Madine might have leave to export a hundred weight of cheese out of the King's dominions. Hugh, Archdeacon of Wells, gave a ton of wine for leave to carry 600 sums of corn whither he would. Robert Grislet paid twenty marks of silver, that the King would help him against the Earl of Mortaigne, in a certain plea. Richard de Neville gave twenty palfreys to obtain the King's request to Isolda Bisset, that she would take him for a husband. Roger Fitz-Walter gave three good palfreys to have the King's letter to Roger Bertram's mother, that she should marry him. There are some entries of a yet more remarkable kind in Madox, where the curious in such matters will find them displayed at length.—*Contemporary Review.*

Saxon Military Punishments.—We continually encounter squads of men uniformed from head to foot in dirty canvas, marching hastily along the streets in military order, and in charge of a Corporal. But though evidently connected with the Army, they are always weaponless, and they pass their brethren of whatever rank unsaluted and unsaluting. Sometimes they carry spades, hatchets, brooms, or other agricultural and menial implements, and if we follow them up we shall find them sweeping the streets, digging gardens, chopping fire-wood, or otherwise making themselves sullenly useful, while the Corporal looks on with folded arms, and, perhaps, when the weather is cold, wishes that military etiquette allowed him to bear a hand. These men are generally of a gloomy and dejected aspect, never laugh or sing over their labor, and converse, if at all, in a growling undertone. When their work is done, they are not allowed to go and play, but must shoulder their implements and march to barracks. They never have leave of absence, and must never stray beyond the Corporal's reach. Their week seems to be full of Fridays. These melancholy drudges are the *Bestrafene*—soldiers who have outraged discipline in one way or another, and have therefore incurred the penalty of deprivation of all soldierly privileges, and subjection to all refuse employments. All the more irksome burdens are put on their shoulders, and they get no thanks for bearing them. Nothing could be less exhilarating than their position; they are hopeless of bettering themselves, though any indiscretion will surely sink them yet deeper. They are prisoners bereft of the prisoner's right to fetters and stone walls; for certainly it were better to be dungeoned outright, and, by dint of never beholding human freedom and natural beauty, grow to forget that such things exist, than thus daily to be flouted by the sight and contact of blessings which they may not share. The lot of the soldier is not, under any circumstances, the kindest in the world; and the sting of his punishments is the fact that they are inflicted for offenses intrinsically so trivial. The Army is so portentously abnormal an institution, that its code of right and wrong must needs be exaggerated to match, and the strangest consequences ensue. Soldiers—and especially, it seems to me, Saxon soldiers—are constantly subjected to burning provocations, none the easier to bear because they are part of inevitable discipline. Nevertheless, any symptom of restiveness is treated as a deadly sin, and properly so if armies are to exist. But what intolerable wrongs may not be thus facilitated. Even Saxon soldiers, it appears, can lose their complaisance at last, and if an officer has a grudge against a private it is evident that the private is doomed; either his life is made a bane to him by constant insult and oppression, or his forbearance yields for a moment, and he incurs perhaps twenty years' *Bestrafung*. There are hundreds, perhaps thousands, of *Bestrafene* in Dresden, and since they have all rebelled with a full knowledge of the consequences, we may partly estimate the severity of Saxon discipline. Their terms of punishment vary from a few months to life, at the discretion of the officer. One cannot help being surprised that the crime for which they do penance is not always murder. And indeed, if the question is of moral accountability, were it not less sin to have slain him in one fiery instant, than impotently to curse him in cold blood every day for twenty years? It must often happen, moreover, that the *Bestrafene*, who are thus laid on the shelf so far as any manly use is concerned, had it in them to be the very flower of the Army. It was the pith and force of the man that got him into trouble. Had he been a little more white-livered he would have escaped. But he was convicted of a flickering of manly spirit, a spark of independence, a heat of temper; and for these unwarriorlike qualities he is extinguished. Is there no help for it? no allowances to be made for provocations and possibilities? By no means; discipline must be true to itself or die. There is no flaw in the logic of the Army. If mankind to-day really loved fighting as much as they seem to have done of yore, they would not stop to do it scientifically; the main expense of a campaign would be for grave-diggers; while peace could afford to be something more honest than a gathering-together of expensive brickbats against the next contest. To shoot at a man is not to fight him; but get at him with your fists, or with a club, or dirk at most, and immediately you have satisfaction; you feel that you have measured yourself against that man; if you kill him, it is with the serene assurance that your superior personal prowess was the sole cause of victory; if he kill you, you are spared the annoyance of succumbing to some sleight of hand trick, or mechanical hocus-pocus. Rifles, cannon, and military manœuvres are among the will-o'-the-wisps of the age. They seem to give us that which they rob us of. Since they came in vogue there have been no battles—no defeats nor victories. Unless we can slay our enemy as Cain slew Abel, and perhaps eat him up afterward, we would better let him alone. "Civilized warfare" is the very most dangerous device of the devil, worth all his other investments put together. I scrutinized the faces of these canvas-backed fellows with morbid interest. There is not a cheerful one among them; many have acquired a sinister expression; some are sullen-brutal, some sullen-obstinate, some sullen-fierce. Only a few have the passive stolidity of despair, for hope is more obstinate than most misery. Some wear a hang-dog look; others stare us defiantly in the face. All this is what might be expected, but I was not prepared to find so many well-built heads and able countenances. I do not mean to say that there are any Liebigs or Goethes among them; but only that their intellectual promise outdoes that of their unparished comrades—no difficult feat, heaven knows. Brains of a certain kind are desirable in the leaders of the Army, but not in the Army itself. The analogy with man is strict. He must not allow his arms and legs, his liver and stomach, to be intellectual; the head is the place for cerebration, and any other member that presumes to do anything in that line ought to be licked into shape without delay. The unlucky wretches sometimes try to escape, but only succeed when they accept the faithful co-operation of death. All plans for freedom to which that venerable friend of man is not made privy are sure to fail. The whole country rises and greedily hunts them down; and—such is human frailty—the fugitives generally suffer themselves to be caught alive. Occasionally they adopt other methods. Not very long ago a squad of *Bestrafene* were at work on some job in the Grosser Garten, when Albert (at that time Crown Prince) came riding by, unattended, except by the groom some distance behind him. Suddenly one of the men left his work and rushed up to the royal soldier—the head of the Army, to whom all power was given to pardon, promote, or condemn. Here I pricked up my ears, thinking I was going to hear something worth hearing. What! had this man's misery risen to so tragic a height as to nerve him to lift a revengeful hand against the Prince? I have done injustice to the strength and color of the Saxon nature!

"Before he could be stopped," continued my informant, "he had thrown himself on his knees in the bridle-path, and had seized the royal stirrup. He besought the Prince to remit some years of his sentence. He had been condemned to five-and-twenty years—ten had already elapsed. By this time assistance arrived; the groom rode the impudent fellow down, and his comrades dragged him off."

"But the Prince was gracious, of course?"

"Most gracious! he kept his eyes all the time averted; had he once looked at the man, it would have been a life-imprisonment! but he affected to be not aware of him. Thereafter he called to him the Corporal, and graciously commanded that the man's term should be not at all increased."

"Oh! I should think he might have pardoned him a year or two."

"Pardon! God forbid! where then would be discipline—the Army!"

The gentleman who told me this was not a military person, but a simple Saxon citizen, a Doctor of Philology. On consideration, his view of the incident rather relieved than otherwise my injured sensibilities. If he, the most humane of Saxons, could thus utterly ignore the down-trodden petitioner's side of the question, might it not be justly inferred that the petitioner himself, being a Saxon as well as the Doctor, and presumably of duller perceptions, was less affected by his misfortunes than I had rashly supposed? It has been recently established, I believe, that the beetle which we tread upon suffers very little corporal anguish after all. Why should not the analogy be applied to these *Bestrafene*? Our sympathy has been thrown away upon them; they do not half mind being put out of the sunshine of existence. Whoever attempts to apply to Saxons the moral, mental, or emotional standards of other peoples may succeed in discovering himself, but not them.—*Julian Hawthorne, Contemporary Review.*

Jack and Joe.—"Jack" the sailor and "Joe" the marine may almost be called household words, so generally are they applied to the men in blue and in red belonging to the Royal Navy; but neither of the terms is satisfactory to the minds of those who have a knowledge of the men in their exact professional personality in this year of grace 1875. When people read of "Jack," or "jolly Jack tar," they have in their minds a fancy personage very unlike the real man. "Joe" conveys no particular characteristic, and was perhaps merely created to run side by side with "Jack," as the two men run side by side in life, and often lie side by side in death. The word "Jack" suggests, we believe, a sort of compound of Anson's seamen with their pockets full of doubloons, *William* in "Black-Eyed Susan," Cooper's Long Tom Coffin, Nelson's Coxswain, who is traditionally supposed to have offered to drink in turn all the grogs proposed for his choice; a character distinguished by a carelessness of money and recklessness of life, with a good deal of powerful swearing. But this picture is far from being a close likeness of the men whom we know so well, and are about to speak of.

"Bluejacket" is the term given to all the men in the Royal Navy who wear the serge uniform frock, in distinction to the Marines, who, being soldiers for service at sea, wear the blue and red cloth of the British Army. What is the real character of the Bluejacket as he exists in Her Majesty's Navy? "Jack" is an imagination, but the Bluejacket is a reality; and taking a good average type, a man of twenty-six years of age, we find as a rule he is very steady, well-behaved, rather reserved, cleanly and sober, abominably conceited, personally vain to a degree; thinks he can do anything, because he is obliged to have a smattering of so many things; he is, however, civil speaking, and has very good manners; he is careful, very careful of his money, no one more so; generally married, and proud of his home and children; he looks at his life seriously, feels that he has to improve it on all opportunities and to fight through bravely; but he is very much inclined to be an eye-servant, for those above him have so much power over his present and future that he is naturally apt to look to them personally for approval, instead of doing his duty in a straightforward manner; he is not very hard working, but still a wonderful amount of work can be got out of him. Taking him altogether, made as he is by the service itself—for he commences in boyhood—he is a very fair specimen of the *genus homo.*

The marine, being enlisted as other soldiers are, commences his sea life as an adult, presumably with some sort of character formed. Before he goes to sea he perhaps spends a couple of years in barracks, where he leads a purely soldier's life in a garrison town, getting only a glimpse of ship life from the stories he hears in his barrack-room, so that when he does embark for service afloat, he takes with him his own personality plus the influence of the barrack-room, and has to adapt himself as best he may to a new state of being; for, with the exception of going aloft and the daily pulling in boats, his life is the same as that of the Bluejacket. The result is, to make him really half soldier and half sailor. He has all the soldier's stolidity, but gains a handiness and an ease of manners which make him distinctively a marine, proud of the motto *Per Mare per Terram.* He is perhaps not so well behaved afloat as he is on shore, losing some of that military smartness for which his corps is eminently distinguished on *terra firma*, but, like the Bluejacket, he is careful of his money, and generally takes on shore again a very fair sum. There is nothing antagonistic now between the two bodies of men; that which presses on the one equally presses on the other, and their feelings are very much in common.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

Railways in a Poetical Country.—A petition to the House of Commons, appealing for protection for the Lake District against railways and factories, has been prepared. It states that this district is publicly used for relaxation of mind and body by thousands of the public, and that it is expedient to preserve it from all encroachment that may tend to destroy its natural beauty, or open the way to such destruction. The exordium or circular accompanying this document states that, what with railways, coal, iron, and chemical works, great tracts of country have been rendered frightful, and the multiplication of smoking erections will make it worse. Unless we are prepared to turn the country into a smoke-darkened shop, some check must, sooner or later, be put on this process. An example of new danger, and of need for check, occurs in the Lake District, Ambleside being threatened.—*Athenæum.*

The Pilots of the Suez Canal.—It strikes everybody as a little singular, that out of the twenty-six pilots in the Canal Company's employ, only three should be Englishmen, the remainder being of Italian, Austrian, and French nationality. This, at a time when seventy per cent. of the vessels using the canal fly the British flag, seems inexplicable, and sometimes leads to curious complications. A tragic incident is related of one of these pilots, a Frenchman, who ran the vessel he was in charge of aground, and, every other means having failed to float her off, applied to the English Captain to discharge his cargo, which consisted of a telegraph cable. This he positively refused to do, and the pilot having exhausted every argument upon him without effect, retired to his cabin and committed suicide by cutting his throat. His grave may still be seen on the banks of the canal, and his countryman, the chief of the department at Ismailia, in relating the occurrence, added, in a tone of admiration, "After all, was it not a heroic death?"—*Temple Bar.*

The Austrian Gentleman.—Austrian gentlemen are, as a rule, irreproachable in their "get up," which will at first suggest to you that they are Englishmen of the best type. Their garments are confessedly cut rather after the British than the Gallic model, and their behavior, like their apparel, "is not too strait or point-device," as Lord Bacon says, "but free for exercise or motion." To be mistaken for an Englishman used to be (perhaps it is so still) rather a compliment than otherwise in Austrian ears; the Viennese "swell" inclined to *afficher* his Anglomania, and was flattered by his successes in that line. There was a time—not so very distant—when the same amiable weakness prevailed in the North. Not in matters of dress alone were English ladies and gentlemen copied and commended. Even the poor, old, despised British Constitution used to be held up to the admiration of Germany, but, alas! *ces beaux jours sont passés*; no more red rags are wanted; we must hide our diminished heads and "go delicately," if we would avoid attracting notice or giving offense.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

Drawings of Capt. Cook's Voyages.—Treasures occasionally turn up in unexpected places. Nowhere is this more common than in the British Museum. Who would expect to find in the Manuscript Department a whole series of admirable drawings made by W. Hodges, R. A., during the second voyage of Capt. Cook? He accompanied this navigator as draughtsman. The drawings accompany the manuscript account of Cook's voyages, and are, of course, hardly ever seen. One portion is in a huge portfolio, which requires the strength of several men to lift it from the shelf where it has lain a long while.—*Athenæum.*

Music in Germany.—Among the amusements of German life that bore the so-called "musical party" is unknown. People who love music come together; they play their trios or quartets; sing their duos and solos, madrigals and glees; stop, take this or that passage over again; discuss the composer's intention; try it one way and another, enjoy it, and pass on to fresh enjoyments. There is no yawning audience bored to death in the background, longing to talk; guilty, perhaps, of that indiscretion, to the fury or despair of the performer, and the mute misery of the hostess. There is no "showing-off" and forced acclamations, no grimace, and no vanity in the German evening. These lovers of music meet together with the reverence and simplicity of primitive Christians reading the legacies of the evangelists; and having interpreted their beloved masters to the best of their abilities, go their quiet way rejoicing. Of the absurdity of gathering a crowd of unmusical people together, calling it a "musical party," and paying a professional person to bore the assembly, the sincere German mind is, happily, incapable.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE SEPTEMBER MAGAZINES.

HARPER'S MONTHLY.

—*Harper's* opens with an excellent sketch of Gloucester and Cape Ann, by S. W. Benjamin, in which will be found some extremely effective illustrations of local views. "Porte Crayon" follows with an amusing account of a Virginia tournament, characteristically illustrated; and then we have a good description of the South Kensington Museum and some of its treasures, from the pen of Moncure D. Conway, who justly regards it as the best arranged and most complete collection of art treasures in existence. Of the wonderful progress that has been made in art in England during the current century, he says:

"The only institution which existed at the beginning of this century for preserving any object of art or science was the British Museum, which was founded in 1753, in which year a sum of £300,000 was raised by lottery to purchase certain collections—as that of Sir Hans Sloane and the Cotton manuscripts—over the drawing of which lottery, (100,000 tickets at £3 each,) at Guildhall, the Lord Chancellor, the Speaker of the House of Commons, and the Archbishop of Canterbury presided! But this sole institution excited the very smallest interest in the country, and so late as forty years ago Crooker jeered in Parliament at Bloomsbury as a *terra incognita*, and Carlyle's brilliant friend and pupil, Charles Buller, wrote an article describing a voyage of exploration he had made to that region, with some account of the curious manners and customs of the inhabitants. 'About a hundred visitors a day, on an average,' says Mr. Henry Cole, (there were nearly seven hundred thousand visitors to the British Museum in 1874,) 'in parties of five persons only, were admitted to gape at the unlabeled "rarities and curiosities" deposited in Montague House. The state of things outside the British Museum was analogous. Westminster Abbey was closed except for divine service, and to show a closet of wax-work. Admittance to the public monuments in St. Paul's and other churches was irksome to obtain, and costly; even the Tower of London could not be seen for less than six shillings. The private picture galleries were most difficult of access, and, for those not belonging to the upper ten thousand, it might be a work of years to get a sight of the Grosvenor and Stafford collections. No national gallery existed, and Lord Liverpool's Government refused to accept the pictures offered by Sir Francis Bourgeois, now at Dulwich, even on condition of merely housing them. The National Portrait Gallery, the South Kensington Museum, and the Geological Museum were not even conceived. Kew Gardens were shabby and neglected, and possessed no museum. Hampton Court Palace was shown, by a fee to the housekeeper, one day in the week. No public schools of art or science existed in the metropolis or the seats of manufacture. The Royal Academy had its annual exhibition on the first and second floors of Somerset House, in rooms now used by the Registrar General, whose functions then had no existence. It was only at the British Institution or at Christie's auction-rooms, that a youthful artist like Mulready could chance to see the work of an old master, as he has often told us. Dr. Birckbeck had not founded the present Mechanics' Institute in Southampton Buildings, and the first stone of the London University, in Gower street, was not laid. Not a penny of the public taxes was devoted to national education. Hard drinking was as much a qualification for membership of the Dilettanti Society as the nominal one of a tour in Italy. Men's minds were more anxiously engaged with bread riots and corn laws, Thistlewood's conspiracy and Peterloo massacres, Catholic emancipation and rotten boroughs, than with the arts and sciences, for the advancement of which, in truth, there was hardly any liking, thought, or opportunity.' There are now fifteen important public museums and art galleries in or near London. The ancient buildings of interest are shown without fees. Nearly a million people visited a single one of these museums last year. There are seven large schools for art training in London alone, and 125 in the whole country, while the official report for 1874 gives 2,811 as the number of schools in which art is taught, 281,400 as the number of art pupils, and 157,635 as the number of works that issued from them in the same year."

Prof. W. G. Sumner writes the eleventh paper on "The First Century of the Republic," and therein furnishes an able review of its monetary development, showing, as he says, that our history in this respect is a "history of experiments with cheap substitutes for money." Edward Howland gives an account of mediæval tournaments, and precedes it with a crest drawn, not according to the rules of heraldry. Miss Anna C. Brackett asks the question whether the present generation speaks English? and then proceeds to answer it in the negative. "Garth" is continued, so also are Mr. Parton's paper on Caricature, Prof. Rau's on "The Stone Age in Europe," and Mr. Bigelow's on "The Wit and Wisdom of the Haytians." There are three short stories written respectively by Mary Prescott, Charles Barnard, and Henrietta Holditch. In poetry we have the "Song of Deborah and Barak," and contributions from T. B. Aldrich, John W. Chadwick, Marcia Smith, Fannie Robinson, and James Maurice Thompson. The editorial departments are, of course, well filled with items of interest.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

—The articles in this magazine are of extremely unequal value. The earlier pages are occupied by one on "French Art" by S. G. W. Benjamin, who exhibits much practical information on the subject. Another useful contribution is from the pen of Col. Waring, who writes the first of a series on "Sanitary Drainage of Houses and Towns," and has collected much good introductory matter. We have also the second installment of Mrs. Kemble's pleasant reminiscences, "Old Woman's Gossip," which we noticed favorably last month. We quote the following account of Mrs. Whitelock, the author's aunt. This lady, she tells us,

"had been for a number of years in the United States, of which then comparatively little known part of the world she used to tell us stories that from her characteristic exaggeration we always received with extreme incredulity; but my own experience, subsequent by many years to hers, has corroborated her marvelous histories of flights of birds that almost darkened the sun, (*i. e.*, threw a passing shadow as of a cloud upon the ground,) and roads with ruts and mud-holes into which one's carriage sank up to the axletree.

She used to tell us anecdotes of Gen. Washington, to whom she had been presented and had often seen, (his favorite bespeak was alway 'The School for Scandal';) and of Talleyrand, whom she also had often met, and invariably called Prince Tallierande. She was once terrified by being followed at evening, in the streets of Philadelphia, by a red Indian savage, an adventure which has many times recurred to my mind while traversing at all hours and in all directions the streets of that most peaceful Quaker city, distant now by more than a thousand miles from the nearest red Indian savage. Congress was sitting in Philadelphia at that time; it was virtually the capital of the newly-made United States, and Mrs. Whitelock held an agreeable and respectable position both in private and in public. I have been assured by persons as well qualified to be critics as Judge Story, Chief Justice Kent, and Judge Hopkinson, (Moore's friend,) that she was an actress of considerable ability. Perhaps she was; her Kemble name, face, figure, and voice no doubt helped her to produce a certain effect on the stage; but she must have been a very imperfectly-educated woman, for I remember her amusing me when I was a chit of eleven years, by reading certain passages from Southey's 'Roderick,' in which she made heretics of all Pelayo's followers, invariably calling him Pelayéres, and did atrocious violence to the blank verse and my ears by reading Austrians for Asturians, which produced a combination of false history, false geography, and false metre that, together with her emphatic declamation, was irresistibly comical. Nothing could be droller than to see her with Mrs. Siddons, of whom she looked like a clumsy, badly-finished, fair imitation. Her vehement gestures and violent objurgations contrasted with her sister's majestic stillness of manner; and when occasionally Mrs. Siddons would interrupt her with, 'Elizabeth, your wig is on one side,' and the other replied, 'Oh, is it?' and giving the offending head-gear a shove, put it quite as crooked in the other direction, and proceeded with her discourse, Melpomene herself used to have recourse to her snuff-box to hide the dawning smile on her face."

Mr. Horace E. Scudder, in a notice of Noah Webster, undertakes the task of defending him for his bad spelling; Mrs. Jewett tells humorously of "Daphaven Cronies;" and Mr. Joseph Wharton takes up a retrogressive policy in a paper which he calls "National Self-protection." "Roderick Hudson" is continued, and there are verses by T. B. Aldrich, F. W. Bourdillon, William Spofford, and James Russell Lowell, besides a large space devoted to literature, music, art, and education.

THE GALAXY.

—Although there is nothing remarkable here, the contents are varied and about equal to the usual standard of the magazine. Mr. John Codman writes interestingly but too hastily on Utah and the Mormons from personal experience. He touches upon many topics, about all of which the reader will wish to have been told more. Mr. Albert Rhodes has something to say in favor of the better class of French plays, and Richard Grant White, under the title "The Spelling of the Future," arrives argumentatively at the conclusion that no forcible attempt to revolutionize the English language in the matter of spelling will be successful. Junius Henri Brown has a sketch of Mme. Ratazzi which is well worth reading; and there are two reviews, a favorable one of "Sherman's Memoirs" by an anonymous writer, and another, scarcely appreciative, of Tennyson's "Queen Mary" from the pen of H. James, Jr. "Dear Lady Disdain" and "Leah" are continued; soo, too, are the notes on "Summer Days in London," and there is a readable short story, by E. B. W. The poetry is contributed by Rose Terry Cooke, John G. Saxe, Joseph O'Connor, and George Kingle. The miscellaneous items are unimportant.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

—Has won the distinction of containing the best novels of the day. The present number has the first chapters of a new work of the kind by Mrs. E. Lynn Linton, who is regarded as the most promising female novelist at the present time. It begins well, and will doubtless be followed with interest. It is entitled, "The Atonement of Leam Dundas." The illustrated articles are, "Mose Underwood," by A. J. Volck, and "Glimpses of Polynesia," compiled anonymously, but comprising a truthful sketch of the subject of which it treats. E. C. Bruce takes a hopeful view of "Our Architectural Future," but when we find him setting up the National Gallery as the finest modern building in London, our confidence is shaken. Charlotte Adams tells again the story of the "Hospice of the Great St. Bernard;" T. Adolphus Trollope writes of Sicilian prefects; Edward Spencer contributes a page of revolutionary history; and there are good short stories by Sarah Kellogg, Sarah Wister, Charles W. Stoddard, and M. D. Ruff, the last named taking a subject from western frontier life. Emma Lazarus, Edward Kearsley, and Sidney Lanier supply the verses, and the monthly gossip is, with but a single exception, attractive as usual.

THE ALDINE.

—We are glad to see once more upon our table this representative journal of American art. The fire which in June last destroyed a great portion of the Aldine establishment has delayed its appearance till now. The company, whose losses were covered by insurance, have, however, enlarged their facilities, and we believe that subscribers may now look forward to a regular continuance of the work in its old admirable form. The larger engravings this month are three: "A Mother of Egypt," by T. Cole, after Bonnat; a view of the nunnery of Ottilienberg, Alsace, and "Washington Taking Command," by John S. Davis. Among the smaller pictures are "Maximilian's Tower" in Suabia; "The Dole of St. Peter," near Nuremberg; two engravings after Lamoureaux, "Pictures in the Fire" and "The Music Lesson;" a sketch entitled "Early Sorrow," and two animal pictures, "Patience" and "An Unbidden Guest." In "The Dole of St. Peter" some of the effects of a low sunlight are well rendered. "The Mother of Egypt" is also an excellent engraving. The letter-press comprises a good account of Switzerland by Mr. Morford; "Thought Travels," by Grace Benedict; "Troublesome Servants of Old," by J. H. Furness; "Prester John," by Ella Church, and a long installment of the "Spur of Monmouth," besides poetry, descriptions of the engravings, and notes on music and literature. Among these will be found a very readable sketch of Handel.

ST. NICHOLAS

—Is rich this month in descriptive articles. In "Dressed in White," by Julia Ballard, we have an account of the hornbill, heron, and ptarmigan. In "Some Queer Dishes" Fanny Feudge tells of some curiosities in ancient and modern cookery. Mary Treat describes the Cyclops. A. Locker gives some information about the "Gooffah," a peculiar boat used on the rivers of Mesopotamia; and in "A London Child's Holiday" we are taken a trip down the Thames on a steam-boat, by William H. Rideing. But all the contents are interesting. "A Squirrel's Stratagem," is a cleverly-written story, by Emma Burt; Franklin Gage sends what is said to be a true story about a woman and a bear, while Paul Fort, Mary Bartlett, Kate Foote, William S. Walsh, and others, contribute equally suitable papers upon various topics. Poetry is abundant, and the illustrations good, and, in some instances, humorous as ever. Jack in the Pulpit is full of wisdom, as the letter-box and riddle-box are filled with communications and puzzles; and we need hardly say that Mr. Trowbridge and Louisa Alcott occupy their accustomed places. Altogether it is a capital number.

THE AQUATIC MONTHLY.

There is little here to note beyond the fact that it contains in a concise form descriptions of all recent rowing and yachting events. At this time of the year there is so much news that the *Aquatic* has little space left for general topics. A little is said about the English stroke, which, by the way has not yet been introduced into this country, but, with that exception and another in a description of the new Columbia Boat-house, all is as we have stated. The magazine is, however, none the less interesting. The reports are, we presume, authentic, and consequently boating and yachting men find here the best records of their proceedings in the most convenient form for permanent use.

JAPANESE PAPER.

The *Revue Orientale Mensuelle* gives some curious details concerning the manufacture of paper in Japan. Most of this article is prepared from the bark of *Broussonetia papyrifera*, the paper mulberry, cultivated in our gardens. The other materials that contribute a share are the bark of *Passerina gampi*, and some species of *Edgeworthia*, which generally yield a sort not unlike our straw-paper. But the first-named plant gives all kinds, from the coarsest packing to the finest note-paper, and even that which used for filtering the well-known Japan varnish. The most remarkable property of this bark is the tenacity it imparts to the paper made of it, which is owing to its fibres being preserved throughout all the manipulations it undergoes, whereas in our European sorts they are reduced to a pulp, both by chemical processes and the effects of machinery. Certain it is that our papers, dating from two or three centuries back are infinitely stronger, though less pleasing to the eye, than our modern ones, which, when once folded, are sure to tear in a very short time along the fold. Japanese paper, on the contrary, like our old kinds, does not tear easily in any direction, and this is why it can be employed in many ways unknown to us in Europe. They make umbrellas, parasols bags, and even carpets, window-panes, and ropes of it; it is woven into stuffs with silk or cotton. If dipped into the oil of *Perilla yegoma*, it becomes excellent packing paper; and the sort called "crape" has a wonderful elasticity, superior to that of our textile fabrics. Our paper has lost the qualities we find in that of old books, first, because rags are seldom used alone on account of their high price; then because even they have lost much of their tenacity by being woven by machinery; also, because they are bleached by means of chlorine. It would be well if our paper-manufacturers were to borrow a few hints from their predecessors of at least a century ago.

A CHINAMAN MARRIED IN CHARLESTON.

Ah-Sang, a Chinaman, was married in Charleston, S. C., on Monday last, to Miss Clara Davis, a native of this country. The *News* says: "The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. S. Bowman, at No. 2 College street, on Monday evening last, and the reception following the services was quite a brilliant affair, being attended by a large number of the friends of the newly-wedded pair. Mr. Ah-Sang was attired in the habit of his native country, which on this occasion was a richly-trimmed satin blouse, with trowsers of a dark blue material, and shoes of China make and style. The bride was dressed in white satin, trimmed with lace; her head was adorned with a wreath of orange blossoms, and a handsome bridal veil fell in graceful folds, enhancing the beauty of a pretty face. It is stated that this happy Benedict, having prospered with his present employers, has resolved to make Charleston his permanent home."

ENGLISH HOLIDAY SEEKERS.

SEARCH FOR AMUSEMENT.

SLIGHT LIKING FOR PICTURES—HOW DIFFERENT NATIONALITIES AMUSE THEMSELVES—THE ENGLISH AS PLEASURE-SEEKERS—THE BAKER TRIAL DRAWING CROWDS LIKE THE BEECHER TRIAL.

Last year we expressed a hope that the part of the public whom the institution of stated holidays might peculiarly affect would in time learn to turn that institution to good account. It is natural enough that to those who are constantly employed in manual labor the primitive idea of a holiday should be a state of complete idleness, a vacant interval for body and mind. The last of these conditions has indeed been thought a chief constituent in holiday-making by a good many people whose labor is not manual. But in an age like this, which, warned, perhaps, by *Sir Andrew Aguecheek's* regret at not having followed the arts, has engaged in their pursuit with an enthusiasm and an understanding equal to his; an age which delights in the mystic joys of symphonies in green, and dallies lovingly with the hidden beauties of Chippendale chairs; which hangs its walls with china whose value varies directly with its cracks, so that one expects a plate entirely consisting of rim to fetch a fabulous price, it might be supposed that the stream of artistic taste flowing downward, as streams are wont to do, would gradually fertilize the land that was barren before, and cause it to bear trees after its own most admired and faded fashion. One might have expected that some of the subtle tones wherein the present artistic cant delights might have been carried from the haunts of artistic fanatics to those of men untrained to art, who might have learned from their sweet influence to appreciate the precious things set before them. But the speech of the present-day prophets of art is a thing too rare—in one sense, for in another sense it is common enough—to be lightly squandered; their vocation is to instruct the members of women's colleges with silvered eloquence, or to set their words of wisdom vibrating with soft vagueness about the rooms of a bisexual club. None of them has as yet attempted to carry instruction and inculcate taste where it is most wanted. There are reasons, however, more obviously in the way of any sense of the gratification to be derived from art-works being acquired by the class upon whom they might be made to exercise a powerful influence for good. Children cannot be taught to read by being allowed to enter a library once or twice a year, and the conditions which deny to men who are actively employed throughout the week the chance of making any acquaintance which might beget a desire for further knowledge with public galleries or museums have not been altered since last year. It is natural, therefore, that the number of artisans found, for instance, in the National Gallery, should not have increased, and that most of the few who were there should have gone about their picture-seeing in a listless, uninterested manner. There were some whose object in visiting the place appeared to be anything rather than seeing the pictures. The rooms of the National Gallery are not, apart from the paintings they inclose, so cheerful in their aspect that one would expect them to be selected as an agreeable place wherein to read a newspaper; nevertheless, they were chosen for that purpose by some visitors. Others who did take some heed of the paintings seemed to care little for any modern works, and to be attracted principally to the early Italian pictures, partly by their quaintness, partly by a mysterious veneration for their age, and partly by the splendor of their setting. Some observations overheard upon this point recalled to mind a group of tourists who were heard, while gazing at the San Sisto Madonna, to express their rapture in these words: "Lor! What a handsome frame!" There is this difference, however, between the two cases, that the tourists had had many opportunities of learning better and the holiday-makers have not. And, from the fact that these visit a picture gallery at all, it may be argued that a chance of going there more frequently would not be wasted if given to them.

However, the contemplation of inanimate objects is very far from being the only rational and advisable way of spending a holiday, and it is worth while to consider what manner of enjoyment in other ways was provided for and accepted by a happy and intelligent populace. To judge from the advertisements which heralded the holiday, there was a brisk competition among various benevolent persons as to who should offer the most brilliant delights to an expectant crowd. One place of popular entertainment, for example, announced the singular attraction of dancing from 12 in the morning till 12 at night to the music of three bands. Whether the three bands were to play all at once, or to relieve each other in turn, so that there might be an unbroken succession of sweet sounds, was not stated. But the vision of dancing from noon till midnight must have been enticing enough without any adventitious aid. Even this, however, was surpassed by another institution which put forth to its visitors the surprising offer of fifteen hours' enjoyment. What would be the fate of any one who should succeed in obtaining fifteen hours' enjoyment we hardly dare to think. It suggests elaborate speculations as to the difference and the kinship between pleasure and pain, the point where the one merges into the other, and the duration of time necessary to convert happiness into torture. As nothing was stated to the contrary, it may be assumed for the credit of humanity that there were intervals in the fifteen hours, as there used to be in the applications of the rack. In spite of such boons as these showered upon them, and of the various theatrical morning performances for which the holiday served as an excuse, there was the same listless and stolid air among the holiday makers out of doors as among those who sauntered through the National Gallery or crowded with gaping admiration around a garish wooden picture of Royalty at the Academy. Whether this dullness of spirit is due to climate or national temperament, or to the absence of any cheering circumstances, it is certainly not, like Miranda's, a good dullness. Walking through the parks, and observing the heaviness of all around, it was impossible not to remember and desire the brightness of the Champs Elysées, with the pleasant chatter and the childish gayety of the people and their amusements. It is certainly difficult to imagine a show of Punchinello or a merry-go-round attracting little knots of laughing idlers in Hyde Park; probably the English temper is too heavy to handle such airy trifles as delight the French; for gayety there is found coarse buffoonery, and with the idea of excitement is coupled that of intoxication. But it is not only from the French that a lesson can be got in the art of amusement; the Germans have not the French lightness of spirit, but they know how to enjoy themselves in a thorough and rational manner, as may be learned from a visit to any one of the gardens of which the Grosser Garten at Dresden may be taken as a type. There men sit with pipes and beer while their wives pursue that endless knitting which stands to them in the place of tobacco and drink, and listen to music which may safely be asserted to be better worth listening to than the three bands which were to accompany the long career of dancing mentioned above. They take their pleasure with a placid content and ineffable calm which is very different from the French hilarity. It must be observed, however, that the German respectability is somewhat overrated, for the German placidity occasionally breaks out into great rowdyism and coarseness. There appears to be no possible reason why some such institution as the German garden, modified to suit the requirements of climate, should not find a place in London; and it is strange that none such has ever been attempted. There is a vast deal of cant talked about the English mechanic and his suit of decent black; but as that is frequently assumed with the intention that its wearer shall celebrate the freedom of his limbs from work by setting them free also from all constraint of reason, one may doubt whether there is any such mystic virtue in the garb as seems frequently to be ascribed to it. It cannot, however, be supposed that the English mechanic is, as a rule, inferior to the German or French in mental power or capacity for taste; but it is certain that he has far less chance of cultivating his faculties. It is not on him that the discredit of his spending his holidays ill should fall so much as upon those who might, and do not, teach him to spend them better. There is no reason why a time from the ordinary calls of labor should be employed in this or that particular way so long as it is employed in a manner consistent with reason and decency. It is very conceivable that a man's great longing on the occasion of a holiday may be for the breath of fresh air and the sight of green trees; but the difficulties in the way of gratifying this longing at any time, and especially when a vast quantity of people are inspired with the same desire, is considerable. The number of outlets from London to the country are very limited in proportion to the numbers who wish to make use of them; and the insolence of office is nowhere better exemplified than in the position assumed by railway authorities to their passengers. It is not only exceptionally sensitive men who might well be deterred from an excursion from town to country by the prospect of the marvelous discomfort and inconvenience involved in it. Nor is it easy to gain access to such pleasant haunts as men may dream of for the recreation of their weariness. The real country is hard to come at in these days when every inch of ground is apt to the hand of the builder. Under these circumstances the example set by Lord Salisbury and Lord Essex, who threw open their parks on the occasion of the Bank Holiday, has peculiar force, and it is especially desirable that it should be followed. It may be hoped that the majority of the English public require nothing more than to be met half way in order to be induced to take their pleasure in a manly and orderly fashion.

But for some portion of those who seek amusement it is difficult to entertain any agreeable expectations. Whatever ideas one might have formed as to the way in which the public choose to divert itself, it must have been something of a shock to learn that an enormous concourse found its chief delight in attempting to hear the trial of Col. Baker. There are many reasons—which, however, can apply only to a small number of people—why a remarkable trial should be a subject of particular interest. There is also, if one may judge from the aimless crowds who assemble daily in the law courts at Westminster, an inexplicable attraction in seeing justice administered even upon the dullest subjects. But, however much one may set down to such causes as these, there can be no doubt that the chief motive which brought together a disorderly assemblage at Croydon was the same kind of morbid curiosity which, when displayed lately on the other side of the Atlantic, excited a natural and commendable disgust on this side. And from those whose notion of pleasure is like that of flies, to congregate wherever they think they may find an infected spot, what can be hoped?—*Saturday Review.*

WHAT MR. PETERS SAW.

A BABY THAT ROCKS UPON A TREE-TOP AND CRIES THE WHILE—WITHOUT THE WIND BLOWING THE BABY FALLS AND DISAPPEARS.

The papers in Reading, Penn., are telling what one of them styles a queer and quaint story of a strange affair, to which Mr. Jacob S. Peters, of Millersville, was an eye witness. First the Reading *Times* briefly recounted it in its issue of Wednesday morning last. That veracious journal said: "For the past eight or ten days, the cries of a child have been heard night after night, near the road leading from Morgantown to Waynesburg. A few nights since, a party crossing the mountain saw a child near the top of a large tree, in a basket. They heard it cry, and then the basket, in which the supposed child was, disappeared. There is a great mystery connected with the affair. Quite a number of persons have visited the place."

In the evening the *Eagle*, of the same city, enlarged upon the theme, saying:

An *Eagle* correspondent, writing from Morgantown, sends the following strange account of the affair, which reads like a weird story of legerdemain, or like a romance of hobgoblins or witches. The letter reads as follows:

"Last evening I read in the *Eagle* an account of a singular noise at the Ringing Rocks, near Pottstown, but we have a something on the summit of the Welsh Mountain, midway between Morgantown and Waynesburg, and about one-fourth of a mile in from the main road connecting the above places. For the past two weeks the cries of a child could be heard by persons passing along the road, and at first nothing was thought of it, but on Sunday night last, as Robert Gorman, residing north of Downingtown, in company with another gentleman and two ladies, were passing the point the cries became heartrending, and they thought some one was treating a child shamefully. Mr. Gorman proposed to his friend to walk into the woods and ascertain the cause—the ladies to remain in the carriage. As Mr. Gorman thought it only a short distance to the house the child was thought to be in, the ladies concluded to go with the gentlemen, and the horses were secured to a tree, and the party started—the cries still increasing. After walking a short distance, one of the ladies, a Miss Ellie Parker, who resides near Paoli, stopped suddenly, and told the party to look up near the top of a large tree just in front of them, and there was seen a baby seated in a small basket, swinging back and forth, with but faint cries. The ladies became frightened at the sight, and begged one of the gentlemen to try and get up the tree and bring the child down. The distance up to the first limb was some twenty feet, and the gentlemen found it impossible to get up. While the conversation was going on as to how the child could be brought down, the child gave one scream, and as if by magic, the basket fell half the distance to the ground, causing the ladies to scream and the entire party to be more or less frightened. In less time than it takes to write this, the basket and its contents were back in its place again, the child crying all the time. This movement struck terror into the party. They watched the movements of the basket and saw the baby plainly for five minutes afterward, and all at once the basket with its contents disappeared. The party state that the whole affair is one of the greatest mysteries they have ever met with. Mr. Gorman said it was child's play, but it was nevertheless a reality. The ladies state that the child was alive, for they saw it plainly move when it fell down toward them. On Monday evening a party numbering some twenty repaired to the place and all saw the same thing. What it is is a grand mystery, as too many reliable persons saw it to be a hoax. Mr. J. S. Peters, residing south of Lancaster City, was one of the party on Monday night, and he says he saw the baby in the basket, saw it move, and saw the falling and the disappearance. How long this will continue I am unable so say. A number from Churchtown are going over on Thursday night to witness the mystery. If the affair can be explained I'll write you again."

THE DUCHY OF SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA.

The Duke of Edinburgh has always had the reputation of a keen eye to the main chance and luck in money matters. While he was in New-Zealand he put into a mine which had just begun to be worked, and netted a very handsome sum by the investment. In Australia he received many handsome presents, and the donors, to whom he presented a souvenir in return, were startled to find that these mementoes presently appeared as an item in the Parliamentary estimates. When his time came to marry, his Royal Highness, eschewing all needy German Princesses, sought the well-dowered only daughter of the Czar, and now it seems that he is about to make another financial hit. As most people are aware, the present Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha is the elder brother of the late Prince Consort, and in the event of his death, the duchy would pass to his nephew, the Duke of Edinburgh. The Duke, however, probably prefers London, as a town residence, to Coburg with its 12,000 inhabitants. He therefore has, it is reported, agreed to resign his rights to Germany on a payment to him for life of $400,000 a year. The whole population of this little duchy is about 170,000, and it has been a happy little country under the rule of Princes who, in point of intelligence and cultivation, have presented a most pleasing contrast to most of their confrères. The Government is a limited monarchy. A very small proportion of the inhabitants are Catholics and Jews, the rest being Protestants, chiefly of the Lutheran persuasion.

THE VALCOUR ISLAND COMMUNITY.

The Troy *Press* says that among the motions and proceedings before Judge Potter, at a special term at Whitehall, on Tuesday, was one in regard to the Valcour Island property. The motion was for the appointment of a receiver pending foreclosure proceedings. It appears that Shipman gave a mortgage for the purchase money of the island, the purchase money to be paid in installments; that one of the installments had become due, which was not paid, and that there had been a default in the payment of the interest; hence the foreclosure. Shipman absconded, and the original owner, the mortgagee, let out a portion to some persons to be worked on shares. In the meantime haying had commenced, and a man put in an appearance claiming to have a lease from Shipman. There were about fifty tons of hay which were worth possessing; so Judge Potter made the mortgagee his own receiver to cut and collect the hay. An attachment was also taken out against the property of the absconding Shipman.

LETTER FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

A letter from Gen. Sherman was read at the late reunion of the Veteran Soldiers of Vermont. He wrote:

St. Louis, Mo., July 19, 1875.

S. M. Waite, Esq., Brattleboro, Vt.:

My Dear Sir: I have just received your letter of July 14, inviting me to attend as your guest the reunion of the soldiers of Vermont, on the 17th, 18th, and 19th of August. I am glad to notice that the oration will be delivered by Hon. Henry Wilson, Vice-President of the United States. The temptation is very strong, but time and distance will prevent my attending it. I must remain at or near St. Louis all Summer to watch certain matters that may become of importance; therefore, I must beg you to excuse me. Hoping that the reunion will renew the memories and feelings of the past, and tend to cement together the survivors of that great epoch in which we fought for the most noble of all causes, the salvation of a nation,

I am, with great respect, your friend,

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

TEMPERED GLASS.

THE RESULTS OF TEN YEARS' STUDY.

THE REVOLUTION IN GLASS-MAKING—PRINCE RUPERT'S DROP—LA BRESSE'S EXPERIMENTS—THE PROCESS OF MANUFACTURE—ITS FUTURE USE IN DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

Among the many inventions popularly attributed to the cavalier Prince Rupert, the result of the ten years of study and research which closed his life, perhaps the best known is that of the drops of hardened glass which bear his name. A Prince Rupert's Drop is made by throwing a little molten glass into water. It is thus suddenly cooled, and the outer portion being hardened while the interior is still expanded by heat, a curious state of tension is the result. The drop is generally round, and thick at one end, and drawn out into a long slight tail of glass at the other One may strike the thick part with a hammer without breaking it; but let the smallest portion be broken off the tail, and the whole drop falls into a heap of minute fragments and dust. It is a favorite toy with children, and doubtless many of our readers will remember how, in their school-boy days, after they had fully tested the remarkable fact, that, do what one would, there was no use trying to knock the thick bulbous heads to pieces; one vigorous pull would snap off the end of the thin tail of glass, and with a "bang" the long-resisting drop would fall into countless fragments and grains of dust. And a moment's examination of the shattered remains of a Prince Rupert's Drop is sufficient to show that it is very different from the débris of ordinary broken glass, of which even the smallest grains have sharp little points and edges, so that it pierces and cuts the hand that touches it incautiously, while the fragments of the "drop" carelessly broken between one's hands are quite harmless. And yet it is only a little melted glass suddenly cooled by being dropped into water. This is all very wonderful. It has puzzled wiser heads than those of school-boys. But since it was first invented up to the present year it was of no real use to any one. It was a curiosity, and nothing more. But a few months ago one of these drops attracted the attention of a French chemist, M. Alfred de la Bastie, of La Bresse, in the Department of the Ain, near Lyons. He noticed that it was only the very thin end of the drop that was liable to fracture, that even then considerable force had to be employed, and that it was almost impossible to break any other part of the tail of the drop, though its thickness was nowhere greater than a small fraction of an inch, and much less than that of an ordinary pane of glass. He then began to consider whether it might not be practicable to impart the same hardness to common glass, without destroying its transparency. Fortunately he possessed ample means for research; and after a long course of experiments in his laboratory at La Bresse, he has lately succeeded in producing, by a simple process, specimens of glass perfectly clear and transparent, but as hard and durable as steel. He gives it the name *verre trempé*, or tempered glass. It has been noticed in some of the English papers under the name of "toughened glass," an epithet which is hardly applicable to it, and certainly gives an incorrect idea of its nature—hardened glass would be a better word. The idea of giving this hardness to glass is not a new one. Réaumur succeeded in hardening it by a process of crystallization, but in doing so he made it perfectly opaque, and therefore useless for practical purposes. M. de la Bastie has obtained a really valuable result by a different process, first suggested, as we have said, by the hardening or tempering of melted glass in water in the formation of Prince Rupert's Drops. His object was to find some method of tempering ordinary glass to an equal hardness. It was necessary to discover the proper composition of the bath in which the newly-made glass was to be plunged, and the exact temperature for the process, for if it were too hot it would change its shape, and if it were not hot enough it would break in pieces on being plunged into the liquid. Finally, it was necessary to devise the mechanical means for economically working the invention. The results have been exhibited by M. De la Bastie to visitors to his laboratory at La Bresse; by M. De Luynes, one of the Professors of Paris, to a great scientific reunion at the Sorbonne; and in London by the agents for the invention, and the verre trempé has stood the severest tests. As yet, the details of the process are kept secret, but an outline of its main features has been published by M. De la Bastie. The liquid in which the glass is tempered is a compound of melted wax and resin and various oils, and these ingredients are mixed in different proportions, according to the purpose for which the glass is intended. The liquid is raised to a high temperature in a large vat, and in order to prevent its taking fire with the heat, the air is carefully excluded from it. At a little distance is an oven, in which the glass is raised to a red heat, so that it is very near its melting point. From the oven, a metallic slide, (which, by means of a pivot, can be inclined to any required angle,) communicates with a table fixed in the vat, and having the same inclination as the slide. As soon as the glass has reached the required temperature in the oven, it is pushed out upon the slide, and descends by it to the inclined table in the vat; the depth to which it is allowed to sink in the oil being regulated by a kind of brake, which stops at the proper point. It is allowed to remain there for about a minute, and then a self-acting rake draws it into a metal frame, and this is removed from the vat, and the glass is allowed to cool. Some more glass, meanwhile, has taken its place in the vat, and so the manufacture of the verre trempé goes on without ceasing. Thus, the process is a very simple, cheap, and rapid one, and it is calculated that in this way one furnace and vat, served by three workmen, could, in twenty-four hours, temper 18,000 watch-glasses at a cost of fifteen francs, or about twelve shillings and sixpence. M. De la Bastie has succeeded in tempering glass whose thickness is measured by a few millimetres as well as heavy plate-glass. It is as transparent as ordinary glass, but so hard that it can be thrown on the ground without injury. The diamond will not cut it, but it can be cut or pierced with the sand-blast, and engraved with powerful acids. It has, however, a different refractive power from ordinary glass, and the Academy of Sciences of Turin has just begun a series of experiments on its optical properties in the refraction and polarisation of light, with a view to its employment in making scientific instruments. The tempered glass is estimated to be about fifty times as strong as ordinary glass, and it is, moreover, very elastic, a circumstance to which it perhaps owes much of its strength. A curved sheet of tempered glass was placed on the ground by Prof. De Luynes, with its concave side downward, a man then stood on its convex surface, and it bent under his weight without breaking, resuming its original form as soon as he stepped off it. Watch-glasses were submitted to the same test, a man placing his heel upon one of them, and then throwing his weight upon it without being able to break it. Panes of glass, plates, candlesticks, watch-glasses, were thrown into the air and fell to the ground without breaking, the lighter pieces of glass rebounding from the floor. "You see," said M. De Luynes, "when you ask for verre trempé in a shop you can always make sure that the dealer is offering you the real thing, for you can test it by throwing it on the floor." A plate of tempered glass placed over a spirit-lamp close to the flame bore an intense heat without breaking. A glass cup of cold water was placed on a fire, and left there until the water boiled, without any injury to the glass; and similar experiments have been performed with oil, sulphuric acid, and other liquids which have even a higher boiling-point than water. M. De la Bastie believes that his glass can therefore be used in making cooking utensils. It certainly will be very valuable for retorts and other glass instruments in the chemist's laboratory. These are at present constantly liable to fracture, and often with very unfortunate results. In a course of careful experiments, the resistance of the verre trempé was compared with that of ordinary glass. The plates of glass were of equal size and thickness, and a piece of copper weighing about two and a half ounces was successively dropped upon them from gradually increasing heights. In no case did the ordinary glass resist the fall of the copper from a greater height than three feet, while the verre trempé was unbroken even when the fall of the copper was twelve feet. On examining it, metallic marks were noticed on its surface, and the copper was found to be dinted by the violence of the blow! A visitor to M. De la Bastie's work-shop, after witnessing this experiment, said jestingly: "Well, Sir, all you have to do now is to roof our houses with glass." The joke suggested a new test to the inventor. He sent for a roofing-tile. It was broken by the fall of a five-ounce weight from a height of six feet; while the same weight was dropped from a height of over ten feet on a plate of verre trempé one-third of an inch in thickness without doing it the least harm. When this glass is broken by an over-severe strain, it resolves itself into a heap of small fragments like those of a Prince Rupert's Drop, and one can plunge with impunity the bare hand into a heap of this vitreous dust. This is a great advantage, as the fall of broken skylights and glass roofs would be quite harmless to those who chanced to be beneath, if they were made of verre trempé. But such an accident would then be almost impossible. M. De la Bastie is building a great manufactory, and establishing agencies for the working of his invention, and there is no doubt that it has a great future before it. The glass roofs of railway stations and work-shops, huge buildings of glass like the Crystal Palace, conservatories, the beautiful windows of Gothic churches, are all at present liable to damage from storms of hail and wind. Once the verre trempé comes into use, all these great surfaces of glass will be as durable as walls and roofs of steel, and the saving of repairs and the sense of security thus obtained will more than compensate for the slight additional cost. We have already referred to its use in the laboratory and the kitchen, but it would take a volume to reckon up all the purposes for which it can be employed. A revolution in glass-making has begun in M. De la Bastie's quiet laboratory at La Bresse. He has achieved what seemed impossible, and changed the meanings of words. Who will talk now of things being "as brittle as glass?" And as for the venerable proverb that "those who live in glass houses shouldn't throw stones," the owner of a well-made glass house might now laugh at all the stone-throwers in Christendom, as he heard their harmless missiles rattling on his transparent walls of verre trempé.—*Chambers's Journal.*

A PERILOUS UNDERTAKING.

A CITIZEN OF MILWAUKEE BLOWS UP A DUALINE STORE-HOUSE.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel, Aug. 19.

A low, rumbling sound and simultaneous quaking of the earth caused great consternation among the residents on the northern extreme of the East Side, about 5 o'clock yesterday morning. For some time no one could account for the strange, unusual experience, and it was a foregone conclusion that Milwaukee had been visited by an earthquake, until it transpired that the shock was occasioned by a premeditated explosion of the magazine of the ill-fated dualine works on the land-slide above the section road, near Whitefish Bay, about three miles from the city. The building, a small structure, about 10 by 14 feet, was all that remained of the works, which blew up with great force on the evening of Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 28, 1872, tore the bodies of the operators to fragments and scattered them far and wide. The victims, John W. Cummings, Michael Sacreiter and his son, and Frank Bentley were the only accupants at the time, and were about to suspend operations for the day when the accident occurred.

It was known that the remaining building contained a quantity of the terrible explosive, but, as Cummings was dead, and none of those who were interested in the establishment had ever been in the building, the place was shunned as dangerous. Even the residents on the bluff in the vicinity of its location were fearful of the consequences of an explosion of this small store-house. The dreaded precinct, a shady slope, ending in a plateau near the shore of the lake, had grown valuable to the owners since the revival of the real estate business, and it was desirable that the incubus be removed to make it available. It was understood that the owner or owners would reward any one daring enough to blow up the building or remove the stores; and, on learning of the wishes of the proprietor, Mr. Edward Simpson, of the revenue service, examined the building on Tuesday afternoon, and formed a plan to explode the contents at an early hour on the following morning. That the experiment should not fail, he resolved to fire the roof, so that by its fall the contents would explode by concussion, in case they would not ignite by fire, or required both fire and concussion. The building was situated under the bank of the ridge of a bluff, from which the roof could be touched. Mr. Simpson placed a quantity of shavings upon the top and laid a train of the same material, all thoroughly saturated with kerosene, and then left the place to return at an early hour yesterday morning, before any one was astir in the neighborhood, and before the road above was likely to be occupied by teams. At 4 o'clock Mr. Simpson and a son of Mr. Rodway returned to the place, and Mr. Simpson lighted the train. The fire ran readily along the line, and the gentlemen found a retreat from which they could witness the result of their experiment. The expectations of the daring revenue officer were fully realized. When the roof fell there followed an explosion that scattered the building in splinters, and shook the earth for miles about.

THE WAGNER THEATRE AT BAYREUTH.

A correspondent of the London *Standard* at Bayreuth, writing on Aug. 3, says, after supplying some details with which the reader has already become familiar:

"I have already, in my telegram, described the reception given to the great musician, as, accompanied by his wife and his father-in-law, Abbé Liszt, he made his appearance in the house, where the performers and the small audience were already assembled. The very happy idea had been conceived of greeting the composer with the very passage in which the god *Wotan*, in the second scene of 'Rheingold,' hails the glories of the Valhalla, just erected by the giants to be the abode of himself and his divine compeers. Roughly translated, without any attempt to preserve either the measure or the alliterative character of the original, the lines sung by Herr Betz, the representative of *Wotan*, are as follow:

'The everlasting work is finish'd,
On the mountain's crest
Rises, a stately pile,
In gleaming majesty,
The palace of the gods!
Such as in dreams I saw it,
Such as my will had fashion'd it,
Strong and fair
It stands to view,
A lordly, glorious pile!'

After this the orchestra executed the finale, where the gods, passing over the rainbow bridge, take possession of their new dwelling. It was really an impressive moment, and the emotion was catching when Wagner, in faltering accents, thanked his friends and colleagues for the affectionate readiness with which they had responded to his appeal.

During the first day, when a merely experimental essay of sundry fragments of 'Rheingold' was made, Wagner, who retains all the briskness and mercurial vivacity of youth, was never still for an instant—now down in the orchestra, now upon the stage, now testing the effect of the music in one corner of the building, now in another, beating time with hands and feet, always in good humor except when any interruption is caused by late visitors coming in at the door, when he looks daggers at the intruders, and shouts 'silence!' in stentorian tones. He is very exacting as regards the execution of his music, being satisfied with nothing less than absolute perfection, and until this result be attained compelling the singers and instrumental performers to repeat a given passage an indefinite number of times. But his request 'Come, once more from that C sharp,' is generally accompanied by an apology or a joke that has the effect of keeping everybody in good humor. I heard, however, to-day, from the lips of a lady who takes a prominent part in the performances, that even singers of experience tremble when they have to undergo the ordeal of a rehearsal with Wagner. He is, however, particularly fastidious at the beginning, and afterward takes things much more easily.

Wagner keeps open house during these days, and 'Wahnfried' is every evening the resort of all the literary and artistic celebrities now congregated in Bayreuth. At home Wagner is full of fun and frolic, playing with his pretty children, and exchanging a kind word and a shake of the hand with each of his guests. There are no formal introductions, and everybody does just what he likes, the great theme of conversation being, of course, the preparations for next year's grand performances, with the inspection of the costumes, elegant designs for which have just been executed by Prof. Doepler, of Berlin. Nothing, in a word, can exceed the unrestrained cordiality of these evening gatherings, over which Mrs. Wagner worthily presides, making everybody feel at home, and dispensing hospitalities with the most winning grace."

THE DIRECT UNITED STATES CABLE.

The *World*, of London, referring to the completion of the Direct United States Cable, says: "The Faraday went out in April to complete the laying of the cable. It started somewhat too early, but when the ice cleared away it laid its cable, and messages were transmitted between New-York and the office in London at a speed of about twelve words per minute. There was, however, a trifling defect in the insulation about 250 miles from Newfoundland. A like defect exists in the French cable of the Anglo Company, and is rather a theoretical than a practical fault, for it does not interfere with the transmission of messages, and, curiously enough, rather increases the speed of transmission. The Faraday was, however, ordered on her return voyage to cut out this defect. She, therefore, broke the cable in two places, and separated about thirty-five miles from each other. On breaking the Irish end, last Saturday week, she called attention to the fact that she had only fifty miles of surplus cable on board, and that while fifty miles ought to be enough, even with slack, to lay thirty-five miles, yet that it might perhaps be safer to have more. The company had about seventy more miles in London; and after some discussion between the ship and the office, through the cable, it was determined that she should return to England to take in these seventy miles. She will at once start again to the gap. Her business will be to take up the Irish end, to splice it to the cable on board, to run out thirty-five miles of cable, and then to effect the final splice to the American end in shallow water. There is no reasonable doubt, therefore, that the cable of the company will be open for public traffic in a few weeks."

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

IDENTITY—AN INTERESTING QUESTION OF FA[illegible] DECIDED.

No. 14.—*Alexander Hardy, Thomas Botham, Ellen Hardy Botham, appellants, vs. James Harbin, George Tyler, J. C. Parish et al.*—Appeals from the Circuit Court for the District of California. Mr. Justice Hunt delivered the opinion of the court.

The appellants are the children of John Hardy. They allege that to their ancestor, under the assumed name of Thomas M. Hardy, the Mexican Government issued a grant Oct. 23, 1843, for the premises in controversy; that the appellees, purchasers under a void sale of Hardy's interest, procured the commission under the act of the 3d of March, 1851, to confirm to them the land so granted as aforesaid to Hardy. The bill prays that the appellees may be compelled to convey to the appellants. A demurrer to the bill was interposed upon the ground that the defendants were innocent purchasers, having no knowledge of the fraudulent character of the Administrator's sale under which the confirmees purchased. The Associate Justice of the Supreme Court who heard and decided the demurrer, overruled it, on the ground that under the allegations of the bill the sale at which the appellees purchased was absolutely void. The demurrer having been overruled, an answer was put in which denies that the complainants (the appellants here) are the legal representatives of the Hardy to whom the grant was made; denies the alleged frauds; denies all knowledge or notice on the part of the defendants of such frauds, if they were committed, and all knowledge or notice of the invalidity of the proceedings in the Probate Court, under whose order of sale they became purchasers. This answer raised issues of fact and of law—of fact as to the identification of the Hardy to whom the grant was made with the Hardy whose heirs the complainants are admitted to be; of law, whether purchasers at a sale made by a court having no jurisdiction of the person or subject matter can shield themselves under a plea of purchase in good faith, without notice of the invalidity of the decree under which the sale was made. The District Judge, sitting as a Circuit Judge, entered a decree dismissing the bill, upon the ground that the defendants were purchasers of parties holding the legal title—that is, the patent of the United States—and that they had no notice of the invalidity of the title of their vendors upon which the confirmation was made. From this decree the complainants appeal to this court. The points of law raised are: First, that the complainants, (children of John Hardy,) at the date of the death of Hardy in California in 1848, were aliens and incapable of taking his real property by descent, and that both by the common law and the Mexican law; second, that the defendants are innocent bona fide purchasers for value without notice from the patentees, and are, therefore, protected in their possession. Upon this point the District Judge, sitting as Circuit Judge, held with the defendants and dismissed the bill. The question of fact is the identity of the two Hardys described in the evidence, or rather the union of the names of John Hardy and Thomas M. Hardy in one man, and that man, John Hardy, the father of the complainants. The question of fact lies at the bottom of the case. If it should be held that aliens may inherit, that would be of no influence should it be decided that the complainants are not the children of the man who called himself Thomas M. Hardy. Should it be held that the defendants are not innocent purchasers without notice, or that, if such, that fact does not constitute a defense to the action, we should make no step toward a conclusion, unless we also decided that the complainants were the children of the man entitled to the grant. If it is found that the complainants are such children, the other questions arise. If it is found that they are not, the case is ended. In any aspect the question of identity arises and must be decided, and it is manifest from the suggestions already made that it is the point that should be first determined. After a full consideration of this question, it is decided against the identity of Thomas and John Hardy, and the decree is affirmed.

COURT NOTES.

Commissioner Stilwell held David Carter and J. F. Berrigan yesterday on a charge of doing business as retail liquor dealers without payment of the Internal Revenue tax.

Mr. A. W. Bogert failed to receive several letters addressed to him, and suspected Alexander Wayrick, a boy, of having received and kept them. This boy, in order to test his honesty, was subsequently authorized to receive Mr. Bogert's letters. Yesterday morning he received four, and opened all of them, stealing a check from one. He was arrested and taken before Commissioner Stilwell, but it being no crime against the United States to rob a letter after its delivery, the case was referred to a State court.

Surrogate Hutchings yesterday admitted to probate the will of Dr. Joseph Kammerer, a prominent and wealthy physician, who owned valuable real estate in the upper part of this City. This will is very lengthy, and is signed on every page by the testator. The estate is left in trust with Drs. Krackowizer and Düng and Mr. C. L. Schmieder, for the benefit of the daughter and two sons of the testator, who are made the wards of the Trustees. The estate is not to be divided until the daughter gets married or dies, and the sons are not to have any income from the estate after they are twenty-four years old until it is divided.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

Mary Miller, keeper of a disorderly house in Forsyth street, and Charles Schmidt, keeper of a similar den in Stanton street, were each held for trial yesterday, by Justice Smith, on complaint of Officer Mullin, of the Tenth Precinct.

While Charles Dohl, of No. 117 Second street was sleeping in Tompkins square, a few nights ago, his pockets were picked and his watch stolen. Yesterday at the Essex Market Police Court he charged James Halpine and James Reilly with the deed, and they were held for trial by Justice Smith.

John Reynolds, the man who stole a horse and wagon from in front of No. 22 Rose street on Friday night, and was pursued, fired at, and captured by Officer Conlon, of the Fourth Precinct, was held to answer at the Tombs Police Court yesterday.

Julia Knapp, of No. 168 Orchard street, appeared before Justice Smith, at Essex Market Police Court, and entered complaint against John Mathews for stealing from her premises, while she went out for some beer to treat him, one pair of diamond ear-rings, two diamond rings, and a gold watch and chain, valued in all at $500. Mathews was held in default of $2,000 bail to answer.

Richard Keeler, aged nineteen, was arraigned before Justice Bixby yesterday at the Washington Place Police Court on a charge of embezzling $500 from his late employer, Mr. Norman B. Cornwall, a wholesale fruit dealer. Mr. Cornwall, in his affidavit, avers that on July 6 last he intrusted young Keeler with a check for $500 to deposit in bank, but that, instead of doing so Keeler cashed the check and absconded with the amount to Europe. Keeler returned from his trip a few days ago on the White Star steamer Adriatic, and was arrested by Officer Fleming, of the Court Squad. He acknowledged his guilt and was held in $3,000 bail.

THE TWEED LIS PENDENS.

William J. Kieley, counsel for ex-Collector Thomas Murphy, filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday an order of Judge Tappen, of the Supreme Court, on the usual affidavits, relieving from notice of attachment under the Tweed lis pendens houses and lots purchased by Mr. Murphy and bounded by Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth streets and Madison and Fourth avenues.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Tappen.

Shannon vs. Shannon.—Alimony $5 per week to plaintiff an I $25 counsel fee.

In the matter of Gallagher.—This is not a criminal proceeding, and the rule invoked does not apply. Writ discharged and boy remanded.

Schelly vs. Diehl.—Motion to substitute attorney granted. I think the proof shows that the attorney has been paid so far as his services have been rendered.

Writs dismissed and prisoners remanded.—In the matter of Emma Clark, Lizzie Cummings, Susan Stephens, Gertnia Musgrave, Carrie Eagan, Matilda Hill, Minnie Gallagher, Ada Havard, and Catherine Campbell. In the matter of Annie Seymore, Jennie Orten, Maria Keely, Lizzie Smith, Carrie Sutherland, Lizzie Mouy, Annie Smith, and Carrie Lee.

DIED ON TIME.

The Syracuse *Journal* has learned, from a relative in that city, of Fayette R. Gridley, a singular circumstance connected with his death, which occured in Auburn last Sunday. A year ago, Mr Gridley was told in New-York City, by one of the so-called spiritual mediums, that he would surely die in the month of August, 1875. The statement impressed him strongly, and he at once increased the amount of his life insurance from $12,000 to $22,000, and at various times said that all was dark to him after the 31st of August. He could not tell by what agency he was to die, yet he was convinced that the prophecy would prove true. Last Sunday morning he mistook a bottle of liquid used in plating silver for one containing medicine, and talking a swallow of its contents, his death soon followed.

HER CURIOUS NAME.

The Akron (Ohio) *Beacon* has the following: "Miss 'Prockie' E. Coggeshall, youngest daughter of the late Hon. W. T. Coggeshall, of Columbus, who has been spending vacation with friends in this city, left for Otterbein University, Westerville, this morning. The Christian name of this young lady—Proclamation Emancipation—is one in which she may well, as she does, feel a just pride, she having been born on the day that President Lincoln's proclamation of emancipation was issued—her eccentric but patriotic father thus naming his new-born child in honor of the event."

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUG. 22, 1875.

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A correspondent asks us a question, which we are unable to answer, but upon which some of our Democratic friends may be able to throw a little light. Why is it that so many criminals have recently been pardoned by Mr. Tilden, the Great Reformer? Among the latest batch thus set free are James Mullen, sentenced only last year to five years' imprisonment for burglary, and George Booth, sentenced to the same term of imprisonment for the same crime. What is the motive for letting loose these burglars upon the community? It cannot be because the Governor fears that the trade of burglary is dying out for lack of expert hands. Were these men, Booth and Mullen, ever useful to Tammany at election time? The Governor is making extraordinary efforts to capture this State next Fall—he is even conniving at the attempt to select the inspectors of election exclusively from the ranks of Tammany, just as he assisted in the base fraud by which Mr. Griswold was counted out and Hoffman counted in. But might he not condescend to explain why he is bent at this moment on making a sort of general jail delivery?

The "National Union Party" embodies the latest attempt at forming a new political organization without an intelligible policy or distinctive aims. It is peculiarly characteristic of the kind of people who amuse themselves with third party schemes, that the new political creed should start with candidates already nominated, leaving the matter of organization to be settled afterward. Gen. N. P. Banks as President, and Mr. L. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi, as Vice President, are not exactly the sort of candidates to fire the popular heart in these parts. The new party of peace and union certainly fails to compensate by the weight of its principles for the weakness of its standard bearers. The only point about their platform worth noticing is their plan for specie resumption, which is "to make the promise of nations as valuable as private notes." These Boston Solons have evidently not yet mastered the elementary truth that all notes, whether public or private, are valuable just in proportion to the degree of certainty which attaches to their payment. People who could overlook so obvious a truism as that would be better employed in attempting to remedy the defects of their education than in drafting political platforms.

One of the most exciting, and, on the whole, the most successful race meeting ever seen at Saratoga came to a close yesterday. On Tuesday the three days' extra meeting at Long Branch begins. There will be four races, including a hurdle race, each day, and the purses to be competed for amount to over $5,000. As there is no entrance fee to any of the races, and as the chief racing stables of the country are well stocked with available material for a series of exciting contests, the public have an excellent chance of witnessing good sport at Monmouth Park.

The eccentric Emperor Ferdinand of Austria, whom the revolutionary upheaval of 1848 frightened from the throne, and who died at Prague a short time ago, is said to have bequeathed to the Pope the magnificent sum of six millions of dollars. This is a shower of Peter's pence with a vengeance, and unless Pius IX. is beset by the inveterate weakness of Italian Pontiffs for enriching nephews and kinsmen, it ought to furnish the Church with an enduring supply of the sinews of war. Ferdinand never forgot how the Viennese mob drove him to Innspruck, and popular liberty seems to the last to have been associated in his mind with the terrors of the Socialist revolution. His munificent donation to the Church may probably be regarded as a measure of the value which he set upon the conservative power of Catholicism, and upon the desirability of endowing it as a permanent guarantee for the safety of crowned heads.

It will be observed that our correspondent in Ohio takes a very cheerful view of Republican prospects in that State. On a full vote, he anticipates a sweeping majority for Hayes, and the prospects of getting out such a vote are said to be excellent. The idea that any considerable section of the Republican Party in Ohio is tainted with the inflation heresy is pronounced absurd, and the general conclusion is reached that neither party to the contest will suffer serious defections on account of dissatisfaction within its own ranks. The struggle will, therefore, be a square one between the Republicans and the Democrats, and its issue may help to settle other questions besides those of sectarian education and specie payments.

RICH AND POOR.

Whether Rev. Dr. John Hall, if he occupies his pulpit to-day, will notice in any way the remarkable letter addressed to him, which has been laid before the readers of The Times, we, of course, cannot tell. But there is no doubt that he might make it the occasion of a sermon that would do some good. The persons to be benefited chiefly, however, would be not those of his own congregation, but the class of philanthropists of which the writer of that letter is a very favorable specimen. His writing showed him to be a man of more than average ability and information, and yet, like the productions of many such men, there were some fallacies in his reasoning. He is one of those who believe that virtue dwells chiefly with poverty, and that a man's worth is inversely as the square of his distance from wealth. He will have it that "the seat of the moral disease which eats the vitals of our society is not in Avenue D, but in Fifth avenue," and that "what Mr. Lincoln used to call the 'plain people' afford the best examples of American character." Such opinions are not uncommon; but they are the result of a misapprehension of facts. What reason is there for believing that the seat of moral corruption is in Fifth avenue rather than in Avenue D, more than there is for believing that it is in Sixth avenue rather than in Avenue A, or in Avenues X, Y, or Z, if there were such streets? Because the people in one place have more money—some of them—than those in the other? They who draw such an inference as that surely forget that the people who have the money are merely, in this country at least, they who have been successful in the very pursuit which engages the best energies of those who have it not. Excepting those who are born to fortune, who in this country are so few that they need not be regarded, the motives to exertion are common to all of us. First comes, now as in the time of Persius, "*venter*," hunger, the necessity of providing for our daily needs, and after that the desire for superfluity and for accumulation. But the motives and the needs and the temptations and the struggles are common to us all, modified only by circumstances.

There are, however, some people who ignore this truth. They address themselves to that feeling which is sure to win applause from certain parts of a theatre when one of the personages speaks of his hands as being "hard with honest toil." Now, a man who works until his hands are hard may be, and very often is, a perfectly honest person; but he also may be, and not unfrequently is, a decidedly dishonest one. It is very safe to say that there is more virtue among the poor than among the rich—that is, if we may gather virtue together and take it in block—because there are so very many more poor than rich. But to say that in proportion to numbers there are more good and useful members of society among the former than among the latter, is to show a disregard of all the statistics bearing upon this question. That crime of all kinds—that of craft and deceit no less than that of violence—is much more common among the poorer than the richer classes, is too well known to require a word of strong assertion. And it is but in accordance with reason that it should be so. For we are all, rich and poor alike, led into evil by temptation and by opportunity, and it is sadly manifest that the temptations and the opportunities to sin are much more numerous for the poor than for the rich. Indeed, the possession even of a moderate competence gives a man a vested interest in the honesty of the world, and builds up a barrier between him and dishonor which, in only comparatively rare instances, is he tempted to overleap. And the fact is incontestable that on the whole, wealth (and the term is relative, meaning a thousand dollars to one man and a million to another,) is the result of honesty, industry, prudence, and frugality; and, that, on the whole, dishonesty, sloth, negligence, and waste are sure to result in poverty. The fact that a man has accumulated wealth or a competency is with rare exceptions evidence that he is an honest man, and, on the whole, one worthy of respect; the fact that, having inherited it, he does not squander it, but spends his income in a becoming way, is, to say the least, not evidence that he belongs to the class which is responsible for all our private and public corruption. Indeed, there could not be greater folly than this talk, too commonly heard, of the wicked rich and the virtuous poor. The truth is that there is a great deal of the same human nature in both.

Another and a kindred topic was approached in the letter to which we have called attention—the reproach not unfrequently cast upon our rich congregations that they build themselves handsome churches, and sit in comfortable pews, pleasing to the eye, and that they do not throw these pews open and send out into the highways and byways to compel the wayfarers to come in. Protestantism is contrasted unfavorably with Romanism in this respect; and we are told that this is a point of advantage which the Roman Catholic Church has, and that "Protestantism must silence its assaults on Romanism until it opens wide its doors on Sunday and weekday to the lowly ones of the world." We may indeed admit at once that it would be desirable that all churches should be open at all times to all persons. But that can only be where there is a church establishment; and in countries in which there is an established religion such an arrangement obtains to a greater or less degree, modified by the habits and peculiar traits of the people. If, however, under what is known as the voluntary system a certain number of men build a house to worship in, it is difficult to see the arrogance or the unchristian feeling they show by using their money for that purpose. And as to providing pews, or even churches, for those who cannot afford to get them for themselves, an examination of the empty seats of those that are so provided gives little encouragement to this kind of benevolence. In this country they who really desire to assemble for public worship are generally able to find the means of doing so. Nor are the Roman Catholic churches the free asylums for the poor and lowly which they are so frequently said to be. There is not a poor servant girl who works from dawn to dark, and who besides taking care of herself generally sends money home, who is not taxed for these churches, with an extra touch for the Cathedral. The priests or their representatives look after them sharply in this matter; and they are also told authoritatively that they "ought" to do this or that for the benefit of "holy church." The amount of money thus collected yearly is enormous. It would show that Avenue D is quite as able to provide itself with churches as Fifth avenue is, and that in our happy country "the lowly ones of the world" do not need to have their religious wants provided for either by the Government or by the charity of the rich.

PERSONAL IDENTITY.

If we may judge from proceedings that take place from time to time in the courts, nothing seems to be much easier than for a person to set himself up as being somebody else, while few things are much more puzzling than for other people to prove that he is himself. Unmistakable evidence of personal identity is, in fact, often extremely difficult to obtain. In the annals of the criminal law, there are many known instances of persons being executed for crimes of which they had no cognizance whatever. Cases are numerous in which persons have identified the bodies of others found dead as near relatives of their own, while the individual supposed to be recognized as the corpse is all the time alive and well. The tedious length of the trial of Orton, the Tichborne claimant, was due entirely to the difficulty of proving who the prisoner was and who he was not. And another case equally to the point has only just been decided in one of the English courts, after a long and curious investigation. There is ample material in almost any of these instances for the groundwork of a sensational novel or a successful drama.

About a dozen years ago there lived in the town of Cheltenham a tailor by the name of Robert Nutt. Although in a very small way of business, he prospered for a time, and in the midst of his prosperity he had the wisdom to insure his life for £300. But business at last grew dull, Mr. Nutt got into debt, and finally he had to assign his life policy to a Mr. Edmunds, a solicitor, after which he sold off his other little possessions, and with the proceeds emigrated to Australia. Nothing more was heard of him. He had relatives, but they received no letters, nor could any evidence be had of his existence. Being a poor man, his family did not trouble themselves about him, but Mr. Edmunds had a better interest, if not in his life, at least in his death. Under the circumstances of total absence, the law allows Mr. Edmunds seven years as the limit after which he might demand payment of the principal from the insurance company. That period expired last year, and Mr. Edmunds applied for his money. But the company demurred, asking for proof of Nutt's death. At this juncture an unexpected piece of luck fell upon Mr. Edmunds. He obtained substantial evidence that Nutt had returned to England, and that he had been drowned in April last, in the river Den near Rotherham. He carried this news to the company, but still they refused to pay, and consequently they were made defendants in an action before the Lord Chief Baron and a special jury. In the evidence it came out that the antecedents of the drowned Nutt closely resembled those of the lost tailor. He had also personal habits and ways of addressing other people, which exactly corresponded with the ways, of the Cheltenham man. Like the latter, he had been in Australia, and he had gone there in the year 1867, which was the identical year that the tailor disappeared. Photographs were produced, and the general opinion was that they were likenesses of one and the same man. The only evidence of any importance on the other side was to the effect that the tailor measured five feet six inches in height, while the drowned man measured only five feet three inches. But there might be a mistake here, and it was even suggested whether distress and prosperity might not have some effect upon the stature. Then, the live man might have been measured in thick boots, to say nothing of the possibility of error, while the body of the dead man would almost certainly have been measured without boots. Still there was a difficulty, and it is easy to understand that although the jury may have seen their way with some clearness before, a cause of perplexity had been introduced.

Here, however, a new piece of evidence was brought out, which, although a little remarkable, helped them materially. The genuine Nutt had a niece. This young lady married, and her husband, thinking the better to provide for future contingencies, went in 1870 to Melbourne. There Mrs. Greetam—that was now the niece's name—used to go out shopping. While engaged in one of these expeditions she met, as she now declares, her uncle, the Cheltenham tailor. She saw him, she said, in Elizabeth street, Melbourne—met him, passed close to him, and is sure it was he. But she did not speak to him, and the vision disappeared from her view. The jury, however, believed her story, strange and improbable as it seems, and adding it to the alleged discrepancies in measurement, they thought it outweighed the other evidence, and accordingly gave a verdict for the company.

Very few persons could, we think, read the whole of the evidence that was adduced and be quite certain that the verdict is a just one. Mrs. Greetam's testimony might possibly have been shaken by any one well acquainted with the locality where she says she saw her long-lost uncle. It is a little curious, too, that seeing him she did not address him, or that he did not recognize her, or that believing him to be alive and in the neighborhood, she did not take some steps to find him. There are, indeed, many elements of doubt in this case from whichever side it be regarded. The Tichborne matter is very different. No reasonable being with any faculty for impartial reasoning can honestly doubt that the prisoner now in Dartmoor is Arthur Orton, and an unmitigated impostor. But Mr. Nutt's identity is not so certain, and the trial is one which may well be kept in mind simply as a curiosity, in view of possible future eventualities.

THE TITLE OF "REVEREND."

The dispute which is now going on in England about the use of this word needs to be more clearly defined. The question is not as to whether a Dissenting minister may, under the English law, adopt it as a prefix to his name, but whether an Anglican Rector has the right to forbid such use of it in an inscription upon a tombstone in his own churchyard. It would have been in many respects more satisfactory if the wider proposition had been the one under settlement, but the arguments that have been brought out in the courts upon the smaller issue are extremely interesting, and, when viewed from an American stand-point, not a little curious.

It may be convenient briefly to recall the history of the matter. A child, the daughter of a Wesleyan minister, died in May, last year, and was buried in the grounds of the parish church at Owston Ferry. A stone was erected over the grave, and an inscription was about to be placed upon it wherein the deceased was described as the daughter of "Reverend H. Keet, Wesleyan Minister." But the Rector of the parish interfered. His permission, under any circumstances, was necessary, and he gave it, except in regard to the use of the word reverend. This he would not allow. An appeal was then made to the Consistory Court of the Bishop of the diocese, in the form of an application for a faculty for the completion of the tombstone with the desired inscription. But the application was refused. From there the case was taken to the Arches Court in London, and the Dean, Sir Robert Phillimore, has just rendered a judgment, also adverse to the appellant, upon grounds which throw a good deal of light upon the position of an English clergyman.

The Judge expressed his regret that the appellant had not been satisfied with the words "Wesleyan minister," since they comprise an accurate and sufficient description of him, just as "George Edward Smith, clerk," would be the proper designation of the Rector. But, the question having been raised, the relations of an incumbent to his parishioners are very clear. The church and churchyard are the freehold of the incumbent, subject to the right of parishioners to simple interment, but no more. He may prohibit the erection of any gravestone, or he may permit it upon certain conditions. Usage has sanctioned the erection of tombstones, permission being usually obtained, but the right of refusal remains, although it has become in great measure subject to the control of the Ordinary.

With respect to this right of refusal, Sir Robert Phillimore dwelt on two distinct considerations—the legality and the expediency of the object of it. If illegal, it is, of course, inexpedient, but it may be legal and inexpedient at the same time. When the case was argued, counsel drew attention to a great variety of instances where the word reverend has been used to distinguish persons of the laity, some of whom were women. The inference from this is that if we are to fall back upon precedent the title is not the exclusive property of the ministers of any or of all religious bodies. But in the case under consideration the word was claimed not because everybody may use it if he chooses, but because the claimant is a Wesleyan minister. It had been proved that Wesley himself absolutely forbade the use of the word by his disciples. He warned them even against calling themselves ministers, and upon his tomb he is described as the "patron and friend of lay preachers."

These facts do not, however, appear to have weighed much in this judgment. It was given on different grounds. The Bishop, when the application was made to the Consistory Court, found a difficulty in defining the word "reverend," but he added: "If the title is to be taken to imply that the person holding it is in holy orders duly qualified to minister the word of God and Sacraments in church, then I am bound to say that the law to which I am subject would not allow me to recognize him in that capacity." Dr. Lushington, who formerly presided in the Court of Arches, used to state that in all cases of faculty great weight ought to be ascribed to the opinion of the Bishop of the diocese, who is the best judge of local circumstances. Sir Robert Phillimore appears to have followed this counsel in the present instance, for, after referring to the passage in the Bishop's letter just quoted, he denied the wisdom of overruling not only the direct dissent of the incumbent, but the deliberate judgment and authority of the Bishop in a matter not of strict law applicable to all cases, but of discretionary permission applicable to the particular case. For this reason he declined to issue the faculty prayed for by the appellant.

Although, therefore, the question has advanced a stage judicially, for it will now be put before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, the judgment of the Dean of Arches leaves it very much where it was. The two important points to be gleaned are, first, that there is no law upon the subject, for even usage does not limit the application of the word to persons in orders; and, secondly, that in the opinion of two courts, it is not expedient to allow Weslyan ministers to prefix it to their names, since it may be interpreted to imply the possession of some faculty which the law declares that they do not possess. If the final court of appeal arrive at a decision similar in effect, it is likely that Parliament will be called upon to interfere, in order to give to Dissenting ministers the right which Mr. Keet has claimed for them.

WAR SHIPS OF THE FUTURE.

When Mr. Disraeli a few months ago expressed his anticipations that in the no very distant future a great war was impending, into which probably all the chief nations of Europe would be drawn, there were found plenty of people ready to sneer at what they called the predictions of the British Premier. But there is no doubt that the view then given by Mr. Disraeli is one very generally entertained in the minds of the ablest statesmen of the Old World. Prominent men both in England and on the Continent—men who are not in the least likely to be influenced by anything that may be said by the English Minister, have since deliberately expressed a similar conviction.

This feeling largely prevailed in the British House of Commons during the late session of Parliament, and from men representing every shade of political opinion came the assurance that any amount of money which might be asked to secure the pre-eminent efficiency of the Navy would be willingly voted. When we consider the magnitude of the British Navy and the vast amounts that have been expended upon it to bring it to its present degree of power, this offer of the House of Commons suggests the inquiry as to how high a point of excellence the art of building ships of war has attained in England. We know how much science, experiment, and money have been devoted to it, but what is the result?

It is now admitted that ships of war must be built for special purposes, but those which have presented the greatest difficulties to the constructors are heavy iron-clads. Here, therefore, we must look for the crucial test which is to mark the highest degree yet reached in the art. According to a statement made by a good authority, a ship known now as the *Inflexible*, and which is soon to be launched, represents the highest attainment of constructive genius yet shown. It is of some interest, therefore, to find out what this ship is.

The *Inflexible* is not the largest ship in the British Navy by several, but she carries the thickest armor and the heaviest guns. She is 320 feet long and 75 feet broad, her displacement being 11,000 tons. But her designer describes her as a rectangular armored castle 110 feet long and 75 wide, protected with twenty-four inches of iron and seventeen inches of teak. The other parts of the ship are not armor-plated, and are simply intended to float and move this invulnerable iron citadel. This peculiarity of construction is worthy of note. The unarmored portion is cellular, and contains as many as 127 watertight compartments and about 150 watertight doors, and there is a submerged prow extending fifteen feet in front of the vessel, for ramming purposes. The armored portion contains the engines and boilers, hydraulic loading gear, the magazines, steering apparatus, &c., all of which are below the water-line. There are other novel features on deck. The superstructures, where all the sleeping berths will be, are built on the central line, consequently the turrets, unlike the plan adopted on other turret ships, are placed one on the port and the other on the starboard side of the keel line. Each turret will carry two eighty-one-ton guns, and by this arrangement the four guns can be fired together in line at an enemy either right ahead or on either beam. There is stowage room below the water-line for 1,200 tons of coal, and besides the propelling engines, which are to be capable of working up to 8,000-horse power, there are separate engines for ventilation, moving turrets, hoisting shot, turning the capstan, lowering the boats, steering, loading the guns, &c. The longitudinal frames of the ship are of steel, the deck is made of three inches of iron, and, finally, the cost of the whole structure will amount to certainly not less, and probably more, than $2,605,000.

Such, briefly, is the design of the vessel which English builders now regard as the highest specimen of marine architecture for war purposes. Mr. Reed, the former Constructor for the British Navy, gives the *Inflexible* his marked approbation, and expresses his belief that, notwithstanding her weight, she will be as fast, as handy, and as mobile as any vessel that has preceded her. One thing at least is certain, that she is quite invulnerable to the guns of any foreign vessel yet built, and would consequently be a most formidable enemy at sea. Moreover, while not neglecting smaller vessels, the English Government seems disposed to increase the number of iron-clads of this powerful type, and that suggests a new consideration. The cost of such ships is enormous. They cannot be built at a short notice, nor without great resources of materials and machinery, as well as of money. All this places other nations at a disadvantage, so that while the military powers of Europe are straining every nerve to increase their Armies, we need not wonder that some of them, like Russia and Germany, are anxious to restrict the rights of maritime powers. On this side of the Atlantic, we can afford to look upon this kind of competition with some degree of equanimity, but nevertheless, as ranking among the commercial, and therefore the maritime rather than the military, nations of the world, the United States cannot well afford to lose sight of what is going on in a foreign Navy—even though that Navy is much more likely to be found among our allies than on the side of our enemies.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE LOCAL THEATRES.

Though it cannot be considered that Metropolitan places of resort put forth their strongest attractions until the middle of September, or even later, real activity is beginning to pervade the dramatic world, spite of rain, heat, and the rival magnetism of hillside and sea-side. Half a dozen houses are already open to the public, and in a week or so the list will be increased to a dozen. Under these circumstances, it will not be amiss to recapitulate what the past few days have brought, and what the coming week promises. At Wallack's Miss Julia Matthews and her associates have produced a most favorable impression in "Boulotte," and that lively piece will therefore hold the bills until further notice. At the Union Square Theatre *Colonel Sellers* continues to address large audiences, and accordingly sees no reason to quit the City, for the present at least. At the Fifth Avenue, the Vokes Family brought to a close yesterday a prosperous engagement. To-morrow "The Big Bonanza" will be reproduced there, Miss Fannie Francis and Mr. Maurice Barrymore making their début in that successful play, and on the following Monday a Mexican opera bouffe troupe, the ages of the members of which range between eight and fifteen years, will have a hearing in "The Grand Duchess." The Grand Opera-house announces the last week of "Around the World," and for the Monday following a performance of "Hamlet" with Mr. E. L. Davenport. Thus there will be two *Hamlets* in the field, for Mr. Barry Sullivan is to assume the part that same night at Booth's, the sale of seats for this representation opening to-morrow. In the matter of approaching events, we observe that Kiralfy Brothers will produce "Around the World" at the Academy of Music on Thursday evening next. Mr. E. F. DeNyse, we learn, is the author of the piece; Mr. J. W. Jennings, Mr. Owen Marlowe, and Mr. Alexander Fitzgerald, and Misses Minnie Conway and Dora Goldthwaite are to fill the leading rôles, and the stage attire is to bewilder the spectator by its realism, its picturesqueness, and its magnificence. Other entertainments, inaugurating a series, are mentioned as imminent. On Aug. 23 the Theatre Comique will be opened under the management of Col. T. Allston Brown, whose banners wave over a force including Messrs. John Wild, Larry Tooley, Billy Barry, Delehanty and Cummings, and Miss Nellie St. John. The Olympic Theatre, conducted under the direction of Mr. John F. Poole, invites attention on the same night, its principal artists being Miss Leona Dare, Mr. Stewart Dare, Mr. Thomas S. Hall, Miss Nully Pieris, Miss Lina Edwin, Mr. Bland Holt, Mr. John Hart, and Miss Jennie Yeamans. Meanwhile, the Metropolitan Theatre thrives, and, renewing its programme weekly, will bring before its *habitués* to-morrow the "Jack and Jill Pantomine Troupe," in addition to a score of popular performers. Robinson Hall also takes on fresh charms to-morrow, for "The Princess of Trebizonde" is then to succeed "Chilpéric." "The Princess" is to have for its chief interpreter Miss Clara Fisher, and the fact that Mr. Matt Morgan contributes three sets to the scenic attire of the opera augurs well for its pleasant influence upon the eye. One more announcement is before us; it relates to the opening of the season at the San Francisco Minstrel Hall. This agreeable incident is set down for Aug. 30, when Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus will surely have a large array of friends to greet and amuse after their wonted cordial and vivacious fashion.

THE OPERA BOUFFE.

We printed a summary of the plans of Messrs. Grau and Chizzola almost a fortnight since, and then made known that a season of opera bouffe would be entered upon, with "Madame L'Archiduc," by Offenbach, on Monday, Sept. 6, while Signor Rossi and a French dramatic troupe are to appear in November. We have now to make room for the names of the opera bouffe artists, who, with Mr. Grau, are looked for by the Ville de Paris on Tuesday. The complete *cadre* is as follows: Mlles. Geoffroy, Duparc, Nardyun, and Hosdez, *prime donne*; Mlle. Faye, *duègne*; Mlles. Sorel, Nelsy, Curan, Lemarié, Noé, Rodon, and Kléber, *comprimarie*; M. Dequercy, tenor; M. Roger, baritone; M. Darcy, comic tenor; MM. Duplan, Castel, and Valter, *comiques*; M. Schmitt, stage manager; MM. Van Ghele and Rosenboom, conductors.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

Tuesday next is to be a gala night at the Central Park Garden, the occasion being the one hundredth concert of the present season. We regret that the programme should not have been supplied to us, but Mr. Thomas' promise of a list of selections of particular interest can be depended upon without inquiring too anxiously into the details.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.

Friday evening's change of programme at Gilmore's Garden drew out an unusually numerous audience, although the regular nightly attendance is so large that, out of regard for the general comfort, it ought not to be greatly augmented. Weber's comparatively little-known overture to "Peter Schmoll," and selections from "Die Schöne Galathee," by Suppe, and from "Giovanna d'Arco," by Verdi, were finely played by the band; and in the way of solos, Mr. Sohst sang with decided vocal charm, and with a clear increase of excellence in delivery, "Vien, Leonora," from "La Favorita;" Signor Camillo Ciccone interpreted with rare expressiveness and beauty of tone a clarionet fantasia on themes from "Lucrezia Borgia;" and Mr. Levy was liberal with his familiar pieces. To-night the best-liked compositions of the week are to make up the programme, and the vocal music—that is to say, the airs announced on the bills at least—will take on a slight religious tinge. To-morrow evening, it should be mentioned, will be a gala occasion at the Garden, the American Riflemen having accepted an invitation to visit the place, and on Saturday the ceremonies incident to the presentation to the City of a statue of Goethe will give rise to another particularly interesting reunion.

LAST EVENING'S CONCERT.

The concert given last evening at the Jones' Wood Colosseum by the Arion, Beethoven Maennerchor, New-Yorker Saengerrunde, and New-Yorker Maennerchor, was less worthy of notice than we anticipated. The orchestral work was crude, and the choral singing only passable. The performances suffered somewhat in effect from the fact that the entertainment was given in the open air, but to this their mediocrity was not attributable. The most remarkable number of the evening was a fine duet from Spohr's "Jessonda," vigorously sung by Herren Remmertz and Bischoff, while "Blut und Eisen," a *lied* by Dr. Damrosch—powerful, though least powerful when the composer seeks, in an imitation of Wagner, new means of impressing his hearers, and only succeeds in surprising and puzzling them—went so well as to command and justify a repeat.

PERSONAL.

Mr. George Fawcett Rowe, the genial dramatist and actor, arrived by the City of Berlin at this port last night.

THE BRYANT TESTIMONIAL FUND.

The following is the detailed account of the money received from the testimonial benefits, and other sources, in behalf of the family of the late Dan Bryant. The fund was well looked after by Mr. Moss, of Wallack's Theatre, and, thanks to his attention and care, the amount realized was handed over to Mrs. Bryant on the 21st ult. Mr. Moss gave his check for the amount, although the money was deposited at Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s as it came in:

RECEIVED FROM MANAGERS.

Wallack's Theatre	$1,305 50	Park Theatre	$148 50
Union Square Theatre	1,088 50	Bowery Opera-house	44 80
Booth's Theatre	926 00	San Francisco Minstrels	71 00
Theatre Comique	801 75	Academy of Music	1,918 50
Olympic Theatre	335 25		
Lyceum Theatre	263 50		
Total			$6,903 30

FROM BENEFIT GIVEN IN CHICAGO,

Under auspices of Daniel O'Hara, City Treasurer	$652 00

FROM SALE OF PICTURE

Donated by Lysander Thompson, Jr.	128 00

DONATIONS.

W. J. Florence	$250 00	J. L. Toole	$50 00
T. J. Creamer	200 00	Dan's Friend, "M."	50 00
Dion Boucicault	150 00	Miller, Morrison & Co.	30 00
A. Oakey Hall	100 00	Dominick Murray	30 00
J. J. O'Donohue	100 00	"Mark Twain"	25 00
J. T. Raymond	100 00	George Loveday	25 00
L. L. L.	100 00	George Tyson	25 00
Arthur Cheney, Globe Theatre, Boston	100 00	W. A. Seaver	25 00
Wright Sanford	100 00	Dan Shelby, Buffalo	25 00
Miss Neilson	100 00	Anonymous, by Mr. H. J. Montague	25 00
H. J. Montague	50 00	Count Joannes	10 00
Richard O'Gorman	50 00	A Friend	1 00
J. Murphy, comedian	50 00		
George A. Dickerson	50 00		
Total			$1,821 00

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, BY MR. M. MITCHELL.

W. R. Travers	$100 00	M. S. Prentiss	$25 00
C. J. Osborn	50 00	W. S. Neilson	25 00
George George	50 00	C. F. Woerishoffer	25 00
S. V. White	25 00	Soutter & Co.	25 00
H. A. Patterson	25 00		
Total			$350 00

NEW-YORK TIMES, BY MR. L. J. JENNINGS.

G. Vandenhoff	$25 00	H. T. B.	$5 00
L. J. Jennings	25 00	Joseph F. Navarro	5 00
Mrs. J. H. Dykers	10 00	"F"	5 00
G. C. Martin	10 00	F. C. Winkle	5 00
Total			$90 00

NEW-YORK SUN, BY MR. C. A. DANA.

George Wilkes	$100 00	A Friend	$9 00
Harry Hill	100 00	Plus	1 00
Samuel Wilkeson	20 00		
Total			$230 00

FROM SALE OF

Programmes	$168 84

FROM SALE OF

General admission tickets	$4,815 95
From J. C. Williamson, comedian, Australia, (£10)	56 00
From John McCullough, Esq., (Proceeds of benefit given at California Theatre)	948 90
Grand total	$16,163 99

New-York, July 21, 1875.

This is to certify that Messrs. Josh Hart, W. R. Floyd, and A. M. Palmer have this day paid to me, as Trustee, for myself and Marie Bryant, Jeremiah Bryant, Daniel Bryant, and Teresa Bryant, the children of the late Dan Bryant, $16,163 99, being the proceeds realized and received by the said Josh Hart, W. R. Floyd, and A. M. Palmer, as the committee of the associated managers of the City of New-York, from individual donations and from the performances given by the theatres of New-York, Chicago, and San Francisco, for the benefit of myself and children.

$16,163 99. Mrs. DAN BRYANT.

Witness: Frederick A. Lovecraft.

The Treasurer would state that the publication of this report has been delayed in expectation of receiving returns from Mr. Thomas Maguire, Moore & Burgess' Minstrels, and Sam Haynes' Minstrels, for results of benefits given in San Francisco, London, and Liverpool, and the Bowery Theatre, New-York, acknowledgments of which will be duly made on receipt.

THEODORE MOSS, Treasurer.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE GOVERNOR'S PARDONS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I observe in to-day's paper the following paragraph:

PARDONS BY GOV. TILDEN.

"Albany, Aug. 20.—The Governor has granted a pardon to James Mullin, sentenced June 18, 1874, in the County of Monroe, to five years' imprisonment in Auburn Prison for burglary; also to George Booth, sentenced Feb. 24, 1873, in the County of Orange, to five years' imprisonment in Auburn Prison for burglary in the third degree."

I have noticed several such paragraphs lately—the convictions being generally for burglary and robberies from the person—in one case it was for bigamy, in another for rape. Now, Sir, I should like to know why, after all the expense and trouble of capturing and convicting these idle scoundrels—who probably never have tried and never will try to earn an honest living—they are again let loose upon the community in this wholesale manner? Has the approaching election anything to do with it? It certainly does seem hard, considering all the facilities for escape afforded by our "free" institutions, the corruption of the Police, the dependence of Police Justices, the strange lukewarmness of District Attorneys, the seldom-failing protection of legal quibbles and technicalities, the stupidity and weakness of juries, and the moderation of the law and soft-heartedness of Judges—that when at last one or two per cent. of those who ought to be there are safely immured in prison, where their greatest hardship is that they have to work, they should be pardoned by a weak and aspiring Governor before half—in some cases before a quarter—of their sentences have expired. In one of his recent speeches Gov. Tilden instituted a comparison between the Ring thieves and the "unfortunate wretches" who are suffering imprisonment for burglary, violence, and lust. He said the former were often more guilty than the latter. Now, I am quite ready to join our "reforming" Governor in his just indignation against political plunderers, cheap as it is; but I should have more faith in his sincerity if he were to make his wrath somewhat practical. If the law is inadequate to convict one set of plunderers, the remedy is to make it adequate—not to balance the inequality by pardoning out those criminals whom the law has reached. Honest men do not love burglary any more than embezzlement; nor is hatred of the latter shown by indulgence to the former. Everybody knows that these habitual criminals rarely or never return to honest paths—alas! too often they were never in them. They leave prison only to renew their depredations upon the industrious and peaceable portion of the community, and it seems to me that no better disposition could be made of our professional thieves than to keep them as long as possible in a place where they can be compelled to do what they never dream of doing outside—*i. e.*, earn their living. "Executive clemency" is in such cases nothing but criminal weakness.

A REAL HATER OF INIQUITY.

New-York, Saturday, Aug. 21, 1875.

THE CASE OF MRS. TILTON.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

After the most painful and prolonged self-denial, I have at last succumbed to the popular mania of "writing to The Times." Noticing a letter in to-day's edition in regard to your treatment of Mrs. Tilton, I want to send in my mite of approval. In consigning her to the contempt of mankind, I think she may be thankful for your extreme leniency. If Mrs. Tilton were innocent, grave, and kind, or guilty and repentant, there would be excuse for "P. G." fighting in the defense of this "poor defenseless woman," who when she had, of all protection the best, a kind husband, and a home full of innocent children, chose to abuse it; a woman who chose to consider herself spiritually and physically starved on her husband's love-letters and $45 a week; but "P. G." writes in her cause, presuming her guilty, and wants to cast the blame on the fascinating, mesmeric Mr. Beecher. Now, I hold that a married woman, intrenched as she was then, behind her husband's and children's love, unless she first holds out some sign of capitulation, is invincible, and no man dreams of making an attempt at conquest; she is in no danger from without if there were a host of enchanters like Mr. Beecher encamped around. I would not want a word said against her if instead of subsisting by the aid of Plymouth Church, she had gone far away and hidden herself forevermore, earning her own living, and taking to herself some of the sorrow, desolation, and degradation she has caused, instead of which she shamelessly arrayed herself among the bitter enemies of her husband with a carelessness of demeanor which to say the least was shocking to any one with any sense of propriety, but quite consistent with the cruel, unwomanly heart who could sit among a multitude participating in the ovation to the defendant, and see one opposite who had been more to her than any on earth, who had been more than humanly forbearing to her, bereft of all earthly happiness, forsaken of every one, and yet did not relent. Let us be thankful she is an exception, Mr. Shearman to the contrary notwithstanding, and that woman's heart generally goes out to the weakest, whether guilty or innocent, out of very pity. I shall pass by without comment the probability of her loving heart some time in the future forgiving Theodore, and condescending to live, or rather starve, with him. I have no interest in defending or condemning Mrs. Tilton, not knowing one of the whole company even by sight.

M. P. H.

WASTE NOT, WANT NOT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As an excuse for intruding on your notice, I must explain that waste of food is to me hateful. I have been for a long time a householder residing in Brooklyn, and in my daily walks have been continually shocked at the quantity of bread thrown into courtyards, on the sidewalks, and into the street. Not stale or musty, but good, sweet, white bread, sometimes buttered, and sometimes meat intermingled. To-day, opposite my door, lay half a loaf of excellent bread, thrown away by some idle vagabond who asked for help, expecting not bread, but money. At my house I have expressly forbidden indiscriminate alms-giving, but if the applicant is really needful, and will eat his dole at the porch, he is never turned away. My servant, however, loudly proclaims to the professional mendicant that she is not allowed to give anything at the door. This relieves her conscience for Bridget is sympathetic, and would give to all out of her master's abundance. As a rule, she is not discriminating, and rather resents the loss of her assumed privilege of Lady Bountiful. I came from England twenty-seven years ago, and well remember how very seldom then a beggar was to be seen.

Being at the Astor House, sitting on the front with other gentlemen, I recollect a man presenting himself among us asking assistance. A grave, elderly gentleman, with a surprised air, asked the beggar if he were an American. I forget the answer, but I recollect the gentleman saying, "You are young, and apparently healthy, and ought to be ashamed to beg."

To-day not only is your door infested with professional beggars, but in the street men boldly, and sometimes in a menacing manner, demand money at unseasonable hours. It is time steps were taken to meet this difficulty. Indiscriminate alms-giving on the street or at the house door should be abandoned, or we shall soon have a population, if we have not now, as bad as the Neopalitan lazzaroni.

It is a trite saying "that in America we waste as much as we consume," and really this is not so untrue as one might think. As a youth, my good mother taught her many children to be satisfied with enough, but to waste not, and I have tried to infuse the same sentiment in my family. I hope every mother will teach this impressive lesson, and I trust every housekeeper will cease to be a party to increasing beggary and idleness by indiscriminate giving of food at the door.

D. L.

THE POPULATION OF LOUISIANA.

New-Orleans, La., Aug. 21.—The State Register reports the result of the census of Louisiana, recently taken in compliance with the requirements of the State Constitution, to be as follows; City of New-Orleans, whites, 145,721; colored, 57,647; total, 203,368; an increase of 11,966 upon the census of 1870. Population of the whole State, whites, 404,361; colored, 450,629; an excess of colored over whites of 45,668, and a total increase of 128,115 over the census of 1870. These figures may be subjected to some slight modifications, the returns of one or two remote parishes not being quite complete.

PERSONAL.

Senator Morton, of Indiana, was in this City yesterday, on his way to Maine, where he is to speak during the political campaign.

AMERICA'S RIFLEMEN.

A CORDIAL WELCOME HOME.

ARRIVAL OF THE VICTORIOUS TEAM ON THE STEAM-SHIP CITY OF BERLIN—AN ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION IN THE LOWER BAY—ADDRESS OF WELCOME BY GEN. SHALER—REPLY OF COL. GILDERSLEEVE.

The arrival of the American Rifle Team yesterday was surrounded by the most favorable circumstances. A cloudless sky ushered in the day and gladdened the large party of excursionists who were to take part in the reception to the gallant riflemen of America. At an early hour in the morning the members of the joint committee of the National Rifle Association and Amateur Rifle Club assembled at their office, No. 93 Nassau street, and patiently awaited the summons to proceed down the harbor to meet the City of Berlin. Shortly after noon the Quarantine steamer Nelson K. Hopkins arrived at the stone pier at Whitehall. She was decked with bunting from stem to stern. The red ensign fluttered at her helm, the national colors at her bow, and the green flag and the flag of the National Rifle Association amidships. Besides these were numerous small flags representing all nationalities. At 2 o'clock she proceeded to Governor's Island, where the Marine Band was taken on board. On returning to the Battery a large party, including a fair proportion of ladies, embarked, and the head of the boat was turned in the direction of the Narrows. The members of the joint committee present were Major Gen. Alexander Shaler, Chairman; Gen. M. T. McMahon, Gen. Kilbourn Knox, Col. G. W. Wingate, Hon. D. W. Judd, Judge N. P. Stanton, Messrs. A. Alford, and J. T. B. Collins. Among the invited guests were Gen. James W. Husted, commanding the Fifth Division, National Guard, and Mrs. Col. Bodine, Col. Matthew H. Ellis, Assistant Adjutant General of the Fifth Division; Col. E. D. Hart, Mrs. John F. Rathbone, Col. Dickey of the Nineteenth Battalion, Col. Crofton, United States Army; Gen. Kidhoo, United States Army; Lieut. Col. C. B. Mitchell, Col. Carl Jussen, and Mrs. Gen. Shaler, Col. John Ward, Col. James R. Hitchcock, Col. Meaghan, Aldermen Billings, Purroy, and Seery, Mrs. G. W. Yale and son, Col. W. J. Denslow, Capt. Maxwell, Capt. Edward Fackner, Adjt. W. H. Murphy, Col. W. R. Green, A. H. Weston, Col. W. C. Church, Brig. Gen. Meserole, Mrs. Col. Gildersleeve, Capt. W. L. B. Seers and Mrs. Steers, W. C. Carey, J. C. Carey, Julius Simon, Gen. J. R. Hawley, ex-Governor of Connecticut; Col. W. H. Van Wyck, Capt. J. G. Story, Col. Alfred E. Taylor, Assistant Adjutant General of the State; Gen. Gibson and Major Gill, of Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island; Gen. John H. King, United States Army, and lady; Gen. Anson G. McCook, Wilbur Raymond, Major Smith, Mrs. Gen. McQuade, daughter, and nieces; Col. Lockwood, Col. Governeur Morris, Jr., Lieut. Kelly, United States Army; Capt. P. Finnerty, Col. Carroll, of Gen. Dakin's staff; Dr. Arthur T. Hills, H. P. Carrington, Major W. G. Wilson, J. S. Conlin, Lieut. Col. Briggs, Col. J. T. Underhill, Major P. M. Haverty, Major J. M. Bundy, Mrs. H. L. Johnston, Mrs. Dr. Webster, Mrs. P. H. Gill, Mrs. Gen. Lloyd, Mr. Henry Gildersleeve, father of Col. Gildersleeve; Mr. R. C. Coleman's father and brother, Col. W. G. Behan, of New-Orleans; Mr. J. T. B. Collins and Mrs. Collins, and many others. The first incident of the day occurred while the Hopkins was passing the steamer Morel, which had just arrived in Quarantine. The latter dipped her colors and gave three blasts from her whistles, which were responded to by a shot from a 12-pound howitzer on board the Hopkins, followed by three blasts of the whistle, the band playing meanwhile playing "The Watch on the Rhine." At Quarantine Gen. Gibson and Dr. Mosier, the Health Officer, came on board. Dr. Vanderpoel had also been invited to participate in the festivities, but declined on the plea of fatigue. During the passage through the Narrows the Brooklyn delegation was presented to Major Gen. Husted in the committee-room, where a toast was drunk to his health. In response, Gen. Husted spoke briefly as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE BROOKLYN DELEGATION: I am not given to speech-making as a rule, and consequently am unprepared at so short notice to express myself as I would like to. When Gov. Tilden appointed Major Gen. John B. Woodward Inspector General on his staff and placed Gen. Thomas S. Dakin in command of the Second Division, he made an eminently proper selection. As an officer Gen. Dakin has no superior; no finer gentleman lives in Kings County. He has proved himself a first-class rifleman, and without disparaging my valued Inspector of Rifle Practice, Col. Bodine, I may say he has won as noble honors as any member of the team.

Cheers were then given for Gen. Husted, and the party withdrew to the upper deck. The boat touched at Sandy Hook at 5:30 P. M., and here the welcome news that the City of Berlin had been sighted was conveyed to the joint committee in the following unique telegram:

SANDY HOOK, 5:25 P. M.

Tell 'em to tell Capt. of Hopkins that S. S. City of Berlin is outside bar, and they better hurry round.

(Signed.) HURD.

Amid cheers and roars of laughter the Captain of the Hopkins hastened to obey the injunction, and soon the tall masts of the City of Berlin were discerned moving along above the barren point of the Hook. The Police boat Seneca, with Superintendent Walling on board, was a little in advance of the Hopkins, and drew up alongside the Berlin as the latter sailed majestically around the point. Dr. Mosier stationed himself in front of the pilot-house and endeavored to attract the attention of the pilot of the City of Berlin in order to board her and effect the transfer of the members of the team as soon as possible, but the pilot either could not or would not observe his signals, and there was nothing left but to follow in the wake of the Berlin down to Quarantine. The enthusiasm on board the Hopkins as the two steamers met was intense. The passengers crowded on the side of the boat nearest the steamer until her guards touched the water, and the Police were obliged to use absolute force to keep them from capsizing the boat. The frail roof of the boiler house groaned beneath the weight of the frantic crowd; the band played "Hail to the Chief," the cannon roared out its noisy welcome, and the shrieks of the whistles of the steamers following in the wake of the Berlin was almost deafening. The latter soon distanced the Hopkins and order was once more restored. At 7:10 o'clock the Hopkins drew up at Quarantine, and the Berlin came to anchor a short distance off in the stream. After a short delay, the reason for which was not apparent, the Hopkins moved alongside the steamer; a gang-plank was thrown out, and Dr. Mosier went on board, accompanied by Gen. McMahon, Mr. Judd, and Mr. Weston. Several enthusiastic gentlemen clambered over the side of the steamer, but were unceremoniously ejected by the sailors. Dr. Mosier soon finished his examination, and the members of the team and their friends were taken on board the Hopkins. Col. Gildersleeve led the way down the narrow gang-plank, followed by Col. Bodine, Major Fulton, Gen. Dakin, and Mrs. Dakin, Messers. Coleman, Canfield, Ballard, and Yale, together with a large number of friends of the party. As it was now dark, Chinese lanterns were hung in different parts of the steamer with pleasing effect, and rockets, bombs, and Roman candles were discharged at intervals on the homeward trip. After all the members of the team had been taken on board, and had exchanged greetings with their friends, Gen. Shaler requested them to assemble on the after-deck, after which he delivered a formal address of welcome as follows:

THE ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

COL. GILDERSLEEVE AND GENTLEMEN OF THE AMERICAN TEAM OF RIFLEMEN: You recognize in the faces of the gentlemen assembled before you this evening those of old intimate personal friends and acquaintances—members of the National Rifle Association and of the Amateur Club, and other friends, representative gentlemen of the military and civic life, and some of you recognize comrades in arms in the gentler sex who, true to the instincts of their nature, have accepted our invitation to meet you in the harbor of New-York this evening, and thus affording them the earliest opportunity of saluting you with joyous kisses, and with their assurances of affectionate devotion. [Applause.] The National Rifle Association and the Amateur Rifle Club, within their organization the ability and the skill which you have shown in your visit to Europe, and who glory in the result of your visit, have appointed a joint committee for the purpose of expressing in an humble way their deep sense of the pride and gratification with which they contemplate the result of your visit to Europe. We feel, Sir, that the manly, independent and consistent spirit which characterized your official intercourse with the representative riflemen abroad, no less than the skill which you displayed in the great international match at Creedmoor, were no less creditable to you as American riflemen than honorable to you as American citizens. [Applause.] This feeling is shared not only by your associates of the organization, whom I have the honor to represent, but by every American citizen who takes the slightest interest in rifle practice. Our people are anxious; they are impatient to greet their fellow-countrymen and do honor to those who have thus honored them. [Applause.] Presuming upon your concurrence, the committee thus propose to honor them: Upon your arrival in the City you will be landed at the Battery, where carriages are in waiting, and you will be transported to your private residences or to your hotels, wherever you may elect, and you will remain undisturbed by this committee until Monday at 1 o'clock, and on that day it is the desire of this committee to meet you in the parlors of the Brunswick House, and that you be escorted to the Governor's Room of the City Hall, where his honor, the Mayor, will address and receive you in behalf of the citizens of New-York. [Applause.] Immediately thereafter one hour will be given by you to the reception of such citizens of New-York as desire to pay their respects to you, and at the end of that time you will be escorted in company of this committee through the City by three regiments of the National Guard, by the Rifle Association of the City of New-York and the vicinity through Broadway, Fourteenth street, Fifth avenue and Twenty-seventh street to the Army and Navy Club, where the procession will pass in review before you, and then you will be invited to partake of a private lunch or dinner. At 7:30 on that evening it is the desire of the committee that you be present at the parlors of the Bismarck House again, where you will be accompanied to Gilmore's Gardens, the proprietors of which have very kindly offered an extraordinary programme on that evening for your honor. Subsequently, and at no very distant date, it is proposed to tender the team a complimentary banquet which will be attended by the representative gentlemen of New-York and presided over by this Honor, the Mayor. At a day not very far distant, when the obligations of the team will admit, it is the intention to present to each member of the team a suitable testimonial which will commemorate the circumstance of your having been the first American team of riflemen that ever left these shores to contend with foreign riflemen, and to commemorate also the signal victory which you achieved there.

Now, Col. Gildersleeve, and members of the American Team, let me congratulate you upon the glory of your achievements—let me thank you for the honor you have conferred upon American riflemen, and the able and dignified manner in which you have maintained the dignity of American citizens abroad, and to extend to you in behalf of American riflemen a most cordial and hearty welcome. [Cheers.]

COL. GILDERSLEEVE'S REPLY.

Col. Gildersleeve, who was received with cheers, said:

GEN. SHALER, GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE, AND FRIENDS: I feel that there is only one appellation with which we can address you to-night and the enthusiastic people before us—there is only one word by which we can designate you, and that is that sweet, endearing word, friends, true friends, old and tried friends, friends of years' standing. I feel the task I have undertaken to perform—to thank you in adequate terms—is more than I can do. How shall I, in behalf of these gentlemen and myself, express to you the gratitude and the pride we feel at the reception you are giving us? We have seen enthusiasm, we have seen enthusiastic crowds greet us on the right hand and on the left, we have heard their cheers, we have received their welcomes, we have been entertained at all their banquets, but never until now have our hearts been so overrun with feeling and gratitude—never have we felt so happy as we feel at present at the warmth of our reception. [Applause.] Truly there is no place like home. We have seen beautiful lands, beautiful cities, beautiful villages, and we have seen many pretty faces—we have seen faces of noble men and distinguished and handsome women—but no faces have been so welcome to our eyes or so joyous to our hearts as the faces which we have seen on the Hopkins to-night. [Applause.] Such success as we have achieved has been through a united effort; we owe it all, gentlemen, to our union. It has been a hard pull, we have pulled all together, and therein lies the secret of our success. [Cheers.] It is with the greatest pride and pleasure that I am able to state to you that during the whole time of our absence, which has occupied nearly a period of three months, this body of riflemen have assembled at different times, have associated together from day to day, and at night also, constantly, under every condition and under all circumstances. We have been in this acquaintance individual contestants for matches, and shooters in the team, and during all of this period not one unkind word, I think, has been exchanged among any one of us, and the best of feeling has existed at all times. Every man has been, at all times and under all circumstances, willing to make personal sacrifice for the general good. All have been equally entitled to regard, and we separate with great regret. We have advised together on all occasions, we have had this good feeling on all occasions, and each one of the team is justly awarded an equal proportion in the honor which we have achieved. We are very much obliged to you, ladies and gentlemen, and at a future time we shall thank you in better terms.

Cheers were given for Col. Gildersleeve, the Irish Team, and for old Ireland. Alderman Purroy then delivered the following address to the team:

SPEECH OF ALDERMAN PURROY.

COL. GILDERSLEEVE AND GENTLEMEN OF THE AMERICAN RIFLE TEAM: It is my pleasant duty, on behalf of the Common Council of the City of New-York, to cordially welcome you back, after all your victories and triumphs, to that home whose honor and credit you have done so much to increase, and to inform you that the City authorities have gladly placed at your disposal the Governor's Room. A few months ago, when you sailed hence, fearlessly to contend against the most noted marksmen of the world, we fully appreciated the difficult task before you, but we felt confident, whatever the issue might be, the good name of our country was safe in your hands. When the telegraph brought to us the joyous tidings that you had not only won the day but had, by your marksmanship, eclipsed all the famous records of the past—when we heard how Col. Bodine had nine times in succession pierced the centre of the bull's-eye—language fails me to express the joy and pride which filled our hearts, for we felt that you had earned a new laurel wherewith to deck the brow of our beloved country. The effect of your visit cannot but be beneficial. Its result must be to increase the good feeling and respect which always ought to exist between equal and independent nations. You have taught our cousins on the other side how cool and collected American gentlemen with an arduous task before them could be, even when surrounded by all the temptations of the world-renowned Irish hospitality. You have taught the whole world a salutary lesson—how sure and deadly is the aim of an American rifle. New-York is proud of you, and permit me on her behalf to cordially welcome you again and assure you that she will never, can never, forget the honor and respect which is the just due of the victors of Dollymount.

At the conclusion of Alderman Purroy's speech, cheers were given for Col. Gildersleeve, the American Team, the Irish Team, and Gen. Dakin. Loud calls were made for a speech from Col. Bodine, but that gentleman merely nodded his thanks, and remarked that Col. Gildersleeve had fully expressed his sentiments. The party were then invited for the lower saloon, where a collation had been prepared for about one hundred people, but it proved totally inadequate to satisfy the immense number of people on board. The tables were soon cleared by the few who were able to reach them. At 9:20 P. M. the Hopkins reached the Battery. Capt. John Keim, commanding Battery B, Artillery, had provided two pieces, and a *personnel* of thirty-six men, who fired a salute of thirty-seven guns from the Stone pier while the team was disembarking. The Battery was crowded with people for a space of several rods, and a strong force of Police was present to preserve order. Two files of patrolmen were stationed from the landing place to the drive at the southern extremity of Battery place, where twelve carriages were waiting to convey the members of the team to their residences. As soon as the boat touched the pier a large pyrotechnic piece was fired displaying the words "Welcome Home" in red, white, and blue letters. Several hundred bombs, sky-rockets, and Roman candles were also discharged. By the light of this display of fire-works the team was escorted through the long files of policemen, backed by a most enthusiastic crowd. After the last carriage had departed, the Hopkins started for the pier at the foot of West Twenty-third street, to accommodate those of her passengers who resided up town, the crowd on the Battery dispersed, and the reception was over. The members of the team were all in good health, and unanimous in their expressions of satisfaction with their trip and the treatment they received at the hands of their European friends. They had little to state that has not already been published in the comprehensive letters of the TIMES correspondent. During their return voyage, many little entertainments were given to pass away the evenings, the last of which took place on Friday evening. The programme comprised both dramatic and musical selections. The ship carpenter had ingeniously arranged a balcony in the main stairway leading from the saloon to the upper deck, and from this the balcony scene from "Romeo and Juliet" was delineated by Major Fulton as *Romeo*, and Miss Rosa Lisle, a prominent English actress, as *Juliet*. Mr. John H. Bird and Col. Gildersleeve enacted the quarrel scene from "Julius Cæsar" in costume, and Mr. George Fawcett Rowe gave several recitations. Col. Gildersleeve concluded the entertainment by illustrating on a large table the several positions occupied by the members of the American and Irish teams in the contest at Dollymount.

PUNISHING QUACK DOCTORS.

TORONTO, Ontario, Aug. 21.—The Medical Council is taking action for the suppression of illegal practitioners. Three prosecutions were instituted this morning. J. E. Evans, a miracle doctor, was fined $50 and costs; Dr. W. S. Clark, case dismissed, and H. Knapp Ballou, M. D., specialist, has his case adjourned.

THE COURSE OF JUSTICE AT LONG BRANCH.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 21.—Justice Lane appeared before the village Commissioners to-day and gave an account of the Police mob of last Monday, when Chief of Police Green and Officers Douglass Slocum and Daniel Slocum insulted the court, and in various ways befriended the prisoners, who were keepers of houses of ill-fame. Chief of Police Green has resigned, to avoid removal, and his resignation has been accepted, and Officers John Van Dyke, William Van Dyke, Daniel Slocum, and Douglass Slocum have been dismissed from the force.

RIOT AT A FUNERAL.

POPULAR DESIRE TO AVENGE A WOMAN WHO WAS DRIVEN TO DROWN HERSELF AND HER THREE CHILDREN—HER HUSBAND FIRED AT.

READING, Penn., Aug. 21.—The funeral of Mrs. Philip Bissinger and her three children, whose death by drowning occurred here Tuesday, took place in this city yesterday. The utmost excitement prevailed, and a very large concourse of people followed the bodies to the grave, the procession comprising over thirty carriages and not less than one thousand people on foot. For an hour before the time appointed for the funeral the house was surrounded by an excited crowd, and the excitement was so great that a detachment of Police kept guard on the premises. The circumstances attending the death of the mother and children were such as to create the strongest interest, which partakes very largely of indignation. Bissinger is keeper of a saloon in this place, and his family consisted of himself, his wife, and three small children. His mother also made her home with his family. Of late there has been considerable unhappiness, caused, the neighbors say, by the treatment of Mrs. Bissinger by her husband and his mother.

The report commonly accepted is that Bissinger had bestowed his affections upon an unmarried woman from Philadelphia, whom he frequently had at his house. On Monday, as it is stated, a quarrel took place between the husband and wife on this account, and he ordered her out of his sight. He told her he would give her $2,000 to go away and return no more—she to take the two girls and he to keep the boy, and threatened to kill her if she returned. This prospect of separation from one of her children, added to her previous unhappiness, manifestly preyed upon her mind, and she was very much depressed. On Tuesday, accompanied by her three children, she left the house and entered a street car, in which she rode out of the city for a distance of about two and a half miles to a point on the bank of the canal. She had a basket with her, and this she proceeded to fill with stones, her children assisting her. Having filled the basket she bound it securely to her waist, and then taking a child under each arm, and holding the third to her breast, she jumped into the canal. The cries of the children attracted the attention of a man who could not swim, and before he could get help all were drowned. The bodies were recovered and removed to the house of the husband, and he was notified of the occurrence, receiving the news, it is said, in the company of the party who had caused the unhappiness.

So great was the indignation among the people at large that a detachment of Police was kept guarding the house of Bissinger until after the funeral. It is stated that in the crowd in attendance yesterday not less than fifty men, and even some women, were arrested with pistols for the avowed purpose of shooting Bissinger. He was guarded by the Police all the way to the grave and back, and, as a further protection, the coffin containing the little boy's body was placed in the carriage with him. When the bodies had been lowered into the graves part of the crowd hooted at Bissinger, and a number of women tried to get at him. One shot was fired at him without effect. He was then instantly hustled into his carriage and driven off. Another shot was fired at him while passing the gate, and is supposed to have struck him, as he was carried from the carriage into the house. Great indignation still exists in the city, and Lynch law is freely talked of.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22—1 A. M.—Rain has prevailed in the lake region and in the southern portion of the South Atlantic and Gulf States. Clear and cool weather prevails in the upper lake region and North-west, with northerly to easterly winds, and decidedly high barometer. Clear weather continues over the middle and eastern Atlantic coasts, with no decided change in temperature, and south-west winds and high barometer. The Ohio River has fallen forty-two inches at Paducah, and about two feet at Evansville. The Mississippi River has fallen six inches at St. Louis, thirty-five inches at Cairo, and three inches at Memphis. It has remained stationary at Helena, Vicksburg, and New-Orleans.

PROBABILITIES.

For the upper lake region and Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, clear or fair weather, low but slowly rising temperature, light winds, shifting to easterly and southerly, and high but falling barometer during the day.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, partly cloudy weather and lower temperature than on Saturday, with northerly to easterly winds, rising barometer, and possibly light rain in Tennessee.

For the Lower Lake region rain, followed by partly cloudy and cooler weather, with variable winds from the north and west, and rising barometer.

For the Middle States and New-England, clear or fair weather, and southerly to westerly winds during the forenoon, followed by lower temperature, rising barometer, threatening weather, and possible areas of rain during the afternoon or evening.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

THE ALBION MILLS BURNED—LOSS, $250,000.

The Albion Mills, at Conshohocken, Penn., were totally destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss, $250,000. The insurances include the following: Sun, Rochester; Citizens', of Maine; Penn County; Ben Franklin; City of Pittsburg; Millville, Newport, Union, Mutual, Farmers', Meriden; Security, Firemen's Friend, Planters', Fire Association, New-York Central, Capital City, Commerce, of New-York City; Maryland, Franklin, of Wheeling; Westchester, Adriatic, Iron City, Western, of Toronto; North Penn, Teutonia; Royal, State of Pennsylvania, Columbia, Newtown, Merchants' and Manufacturers', Newark City; German-American, St. Joseph, Mo.; Howard, Irving, Citizens', of Newark; Rochester, German, Birmingham, Virginia Home, Old Dominion, Hudson, of Jersey City; Oswego, Standard, New-Hampshire, Bangor, Me.; Buffalo German-American, Central, Brewers', National, of Allegheny; Teutonia, of Allegheny; Wyoming, Manufacturers', of Boston; Atlantic, of New-York; Providence, of Washington; Scottish Commercial, London, Liverpool and Globe; People's, of Trenton; Humboldt, of Newark, and Farragut, of New-York, each $2,500; Lancaster, London Assurance, National, Springfield, Roger Williams, Lycoming, North-western, of Milwaukee; Commercial, Union, Globe, of Chicago; Phœnix, of New-York; Allemania, Delaware Mutual, Lancashire, and Boston Underwriters', $5,000 each; Queen, $7,500.

OTHER FIRES.

At 8 o'clock last evening a fire occurred on the second floor of the building No. 4 Coenties slip, occupied by Frank Schmidt as a restaurant. Damage to building and contents, $2,000.

A fire at Eau Claire, Wis., on Friday, destroyed the planing mill, foundry, and machine shops of Messrs. Graham, White & Co. The loss is $15,000; no insurance.

At 11:30 o'clock last night a fire occurred on the first floor of the building No. 511 Greenwich street, occupied by William McKenzie, leather findings. Damage, $500.

The outbuildings, six in number, attached to the residence of C. V. Baker, at Cedar Hill, Albany County, were burned Friday night. The loss is $5,000; insured.

ECUADOR.

REPORTED ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT MORENO.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs from Paris that the Consul General of Ecuador, in that city, has received a dispatch from Panama announcing the assassination of President Moreno, of Ecuador, but giving no details.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

ROWING ON THE HARLEM.

THE NASSAU RACES—TWO STIRRING CONTESTS—AN IMPORTANT MATCH ARRANGED.

The Harlem River presented a very animated appearance yesterday afternoon, good water, fair wind, and vacation time combining to bring the rowers out in full force. Barges, gigs, four-oared shells, pairs, doubles and singles crowded the course until it resembled Broadway in the height of traffic while from every boat-house "float" swimmers started in merry confusion.

About 4:30 P. M., the Nassau's steamer passed through the bridge, crowded with spectators, and taking a gig and barge in tow, and the crews on board, steamed to the starting point at Florence's dock, the course for this race being one mile "straight-away," with the tide, ending at Gates' lumber dock. Mr. John C. Babcock gave them a good send-off, and no time was lost in either boat in getting away. The gig crew, rowing in the best form, but in the slowest water, managed to get a lead of about a quarter length in the first furlong, the barge moving along nicely in the channel, with a pretty good tide under her. The gig drawing out from the New-York shore, got on a better pace, and at the half-mile had about three-fourths of a length the best of it, but the barge crew was determined not to let the gig get clear. In the next hundred yards the coxswain of the gig called on his men for a spurt, and holding his boat out for midstream attempted to get into the barge's water; but his crew failing to respond with sufficient vigor, the consequence was that the barge caught the gig on her after port quarter and swung her bow up stream. The barge crew, not stopping to claim any foul, continued as soon as they were clear, and obtaining a lead of about five lengths by this *contretemps*, won the race by twenty lengths in 6m. 11¾s. The crews were composed as follows:

Barge.—James D. Foote, bow; William Lenthilon, E. W. Coles, Carl Von Laugen, George W. Scott; George C. Power, stroke; William K. Foster, coxswain.

Gig.—M. D. Parker, bow; Robert L. Reade, Walter Wilson, Chauncey Floyd Jones, George S. Floyd Jones; Christopher G. Peterson, stroke; William Robinson, coxswain.

Considerable time was lost in preparing for the second race, the shades of evening falling fast ere the steamer, with the four-oared shells in tow, commenced her journey to the starting-point, the High Bridge steam boat dock. The race being two miles straight-away, the finishing point was the same as before. The water was now smooth as a mirror, but the tide, already past the turn, was slightly against the boats in the race.

At 7:25, all being in readiness, the word "go" was given and promptly obeyed, Watson's crew going off on a bee line, and soon taking a slight lead, which was increased by the erratic steering of Walker's boat, which described all sorts of fanciful curves on the placid bosom of the Harlem. About a half mile from the start, and just entering the bend of the river, Watson's boat was held too close in to the New-York shore. Walker's bowman making a sharp turn here, actually won the race, for, before the other boat had again come into her true course, the heavy weights had a lead of three lengths, by which they passed Macomb's dam bridge, and then held their advantage to the end, winning in 13m. 3½s. Watson's crew was unable to recover any of the lost distance, although making several noble efforts to do so. The crews were made up as follows:

Walker's Crew—Arthur B. Frost, bow; Alfred Gilmore, Jr., A. W. Montgomery, John A. Walker, Stroke.

Watson's Crew—William Robinson, bow; James B. Robert, J. B. Reynolds, Lindsey Watson, stroke.

It was intended to have a single-scull race in conclusion, but as the moon had not yet risen and the sun had retired, the project was abandoned.

A four-oared shell race has been arranged to take place on the Harlem River next month, between picked crews of the Analostan Boat Club of Washington, D. C., and the Nassau Boat Club of this City. In the race last year between these clubs, rowed on the Harlem, the Analostans were victorious. In the coming race the Nassaus think they can recover their lost laurels.

SEA CLIFF ROWING REGATTA.

A PLEASANT DAY'S SPORT ON HEMPSTEAD BAY—FIVE ROWING MATCHES AND A TUB RACE.

The opening regatta of the Sea Cliff Amateur Boating Club took place yesterday afternoon, on the waters of Hempstead Bay, and a very successful and enjoyable affair it proved to be. The day was as fine as the most fastidious lover of aquatic sports could have asked for, and everything passed off to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. A strong breeze swept up the bay, rendering the water a little rough, but not enough to materially interfere with the work of the oarsmen, owing to the fact that the style of boats to which the entries for the several races were restricted—Whitehall excursion boats—are peculiarly adapted to rough water. The first race was advertised to come off at 1 o'clock P. M., and almost promptly to the minute the boats started, even before the gentleman who had been appointed to act as judge had arrived upon the ground. Thousands of persons lined the piers at Sea Cliff and Glen Cove, and all along the shore between the two points, while steam-yachts, sailing yachts and row-boats of all sizes and descriptions thronged the waters of the bay, and everybody cheered the various crews most lustily as they passed. Six races in all had been arranged, three of the first five being open to all comers, and the other two for members of the club only, and the sixth being a tub race, open to all comers. Money prizes to the value of $120 were given to the winners of the all-comers' races, and challenge prizes of a similar value to the winners of the races open to members of the club only. Mr. L. C. Coe, President of the club, and Mr. Kyle, of Harlem, acted as judges, and the steam-yacht Nameless, owned by Mr. C. L. Cook, was placed at the disposal of the judges, members of the press, and guests of the officers of the club, and carried the party over the course in every race. The course was from the pier at Sea Cliff, past Glen Cove, one mile and return, making a distance of two miles for all the boat-races except the second, in which the distance was one and one half miles and return, each boat to turn the stake-boat from port to starboard.

The first race was for whale-boats, open to all comers, with a prize of $20 to the winning boat, for which there were two entries, as follows:

Iris.—Crew—R. J. Mott, bow; 2, G. Anderson; 3, J. Turner; 4, T. Mott; D. Van Pelt, stroke; R. R. Mott, coxswain.

Sea Ranger.—Crew—W. H. Cocks, bow; 2, William Cocks; 3, Henry Stillwell; 4, Isaac Cocks; Stephen Cocks, stroke; James Cocks, coxswain.

The boats were just starting off as the judges' boat arrived. The Sea Ranger gained slowly on the Iris, which she overhauled and passed before the end of the first quarter of a mile, leading a good two lengths by the time the first half mile was completed, which distance she increased fully another length before the turning of the stake-boat. On the first half mile of the homestretch the Sea Ranger had increased the gap between herself and her competitor by another length, and, gaining slowly the rest of the way, came home winner by at least five lengths. This race was not timed.

The second race was for four-oared Whitehall boats, open to all comers, out-riggers barred, for which three prizes were offered—$50 to first, $20 to second, and $10 to third. Four boats were entered, as follows:

Kittie	W. Stansbury	R. J. Mott, stroke
Glenwood	J. Turner	G. Anderson, stroke
Gracie	M. White	Harry Howard, stroke
Rough and Ready	Isaac Cocks	William Cocks, stroke

The boats were got in line as promptly as possible, and started at the signal, the Rough and Ready shooting past all the others at the start, and leading the whole fleet two lengths at the end of the first half mile. This virtually decided the race, as the crew were pulling a long, strong, steady stroke throughout, and never flagged for a moment. This was the long race, and when the Rough and Ready turned the stake-boat at a mile and one-half, she was at least 100 yards ahead of the Kittie, which was second, with the Glenwood third, and the Gracie nowhere to be seen, having turned back before she had gone a mile. On the homestretch the boys on the Rough and Ready took it easy, just managing to keep far enough ahead of the Kittie to beat her, which they finally did, making the three miles in twenty-nine minutes, the Kittie coming in twenty seconds behind her, and the Glenwood distanced.

The prize for the third race was a silver challenge cup, valued at $80, for the same class of boats, open to members of the club only, and the distance one mile and return. There were seven entries as follows:

Lorelie	A. Hibbs	N. D. Webb, stroke
Kate	L. R. Benjamin	J. Koop, stroke
Batchelor	O. C. Stringham	J. Keator, stroke
Gracie	M. White	Harry Howard, stroke
Nameless	J. B. Folger	A. T. Webb, stroke
Kittie	S. S. Bedle	W. R. De Puy, stroke
Rough and Ready	Henry Stillwell	W. H. Cocks, stroke

All these started except the Nameless, and again the crew of the Rough and Ready proved themselves the victors, taking the lead at the start, with the Kittie following close and the Lorelie right in her wake. About half way down the course De Puy dropped one of his oars, and, having none in the boat to supply its place, was compelled to back up some distance to recover it, during which time the Lorelie passed the Kittie, gaining second place. Having regained possession of the lost oar, Beale and De Puy set themselves to work in earnest to recover lost ground, which they did so far as Hibbs and Webb were concerned, passing them soon after turning the stake-boat. But Stillwell and Cocks pulled too strong for them, and they could not gain upon them, so they contented themselves with winning second place, and allowed the crew of the Rough-and-Ready to take the cup, the Lorelie coming in third, with the three others so far behind that their completion of the two miles ceased to be a matter of interest to anybody. The time of the winning boat was 18 minutes.

The fourth race was for single-scull flat-bottomed boats, no out-riggers, open to all comers, and the prize $10 to the winning boat. For this there were five entries, as follows: Mamie, William Cocks; Fawn, T. McCanley; Lancashire Lass, H. Howard; Goldsmith Maid, G. Allen; Cricket, M. Wanser. The boats being got into line, the signal was given, and away they all sped, the little steam yacht being compelled to put on all steam to overhaul them. For once, however, Mr. Cocks' boat was compelled to take second place, Allen, of the Goldsmith Maid, pulling past him at the start, and maintaining the lead all the way around, with the Cricket third, and the Fawn fourth. The home line was passed by the Goldsmith Maid at least one-quarter of a mile ahead of the Mamie, the winner's time being twenty-one minutes.

The fifth race was for the Ladies' Challenge Flag, valued at $40, presented by the ladies of Sea Cliff. This race was for members of the club only, the winner of the cup being debarred from entering for this prize. Six boats were entered as follows:

Kate	L. R. Benjamin	John Koop, stroke
Lorelei	N. D. Webb	A. T. Webb, stroke
Gracie	M. White	H. Howard, stroke
Batchelor	C. Strengham	Jas. Keaton, stroke
Rough and Ready	W. H. Cocks	H. Stillwell, stroke
Kittie	S. S. Bedle	W. R. DePuy, stroke

All started but the Rough and Ready, which was debarred on account of having won the cup. As the signal was given the Kittie shot ahead, and Bedle and De Puy retrieved the laurels they lost in the Challenge Cup contest. The Webb boys pulled splendidly, also, and maintained second place all the way around, occasionally struggling heroically for the lead, and each time failing to pass the Kittie, the Batcheler being third, and the other two boats continually losing ground. This was decidedly the most exciting race of the series, as the Webb boys continued to crowd Bedle and De Puy, and once, on the homestretch, coming up even with them, and rowing so nearly an even stroke that the prows of the two boats were on a line abreast, which position they maintained for several yards. But it was of brief duration, and the Kittie crossed the home line three lengths ahead of the Lorelie, her time being 18 minutes, with the Batcheler in third place. Much enthusiasm was manifested during this race, and each crew was cheered lustily by their friends whenever either of them gained a momentary advantage.

The day's sport ended with a tub race, open to all comers, the prize being a brass-hooped cedar tub. There were four entries, only two of whom started—J. Cocks and R. Germain. The race proved a very tame affair, the contestants sitting in the tub and paddling backward with their hands, going around the prize tub, anchored a few yards from shore. The feat was accomplished without the usual upsetting of either tub, and Mr. Germain captured the prize without a struggle.

THE RIFLE AT CREEDMOOR.

COMPETITION FOR THE LUTHER BADGE—A MILITARY MATCH.

The third competition for the Luther Badge of the Amateur Rifle Club took place yesterday at Creedmoor. The match was at long range—800, 900, and 1,000 yards, two sighting shots and five scoring shots, and open only to members of the club. There were only ten entries, and of these two withdrew before the conclusion of the match—Messrs. L. Rathbone and A. V. Davis, the former on account of a mishap to his rifle. Excepting the wind, which early in the afternoon blew strongly across the range, a better day could not have been desired for good marksmanship. The comparatively small number of entries was due to the fact that many of the members were absent, either with the American Team or with the party awaiting their return. The match was under the superintendence of H. S. Jewell, and the shooting passed off without incident. The new danger flag-staffs of the association, marking the shooting at the different ranges, and yesterday brought into use, were regarded by all as a valuable improvement. Between Messrs. Hepburn, Jewell, Roux, and Geiger the match was very closely contested. At the conclusion of the shooting at the 800 and 900 yard ranges, Hepburn and Roux were tied at 47 points out of a possible 50, Roux making five bull's-eyes at the latter range, Jewell having a total of 45. At the 1,000-yard range Hepburn scored 20 points, and Jewell 21, Roux only 15, giving the victory to the former by one point. The scores were as follows:

Name.	Yards.	Total.
L. L. Hepburn	800—5 5 5 4 5—24	
	900—5 5 5 5 3—23	
	1,000—3 5 5 3 4—20	—67
H. S. Jewell	800—5 5 5 4 5—24	
	900—3 4 5 5 4—21	
	1,000—4 3 5 4 5—21	—66
A. J. Roux	800—3 5 5 5 4—22	
	900—5 5 5 5 5—25	
	1,000—4 0 5 4 2—15	—62
L. Geiger	800—4 4 3 4 5—20	
	900—4 4 3 4 4—19	
	1,000—2 3 4 5 5—19	—58
T. Hyde	800—4 5 4 5 4—22	
	900—0 5 3 4 5—17	
	1,000—4 3 5 4 0—16	—55
A. Anderson	800—4 3 4 4 0—15	
	900—0 5 3 4 5—17	
	1,000—3 3 5 3 3—17	—49
W. B. Farwell	800—5 5 3 5 0—18	
	900—0 2 3 3 5—13	
	1,000—2 5 4 0 0—11	—42
C. E. Huntington	800—0 2 0 2 2— 6	
	900—0 0 0 3 5— 8	
	1,000—0 5 0 0 0— 5	—19
A. V. Davis	800—4 5 0 3 0—12	—12
	Withdrew.	

Next Saturday the match for the Diamond Badge of the Amateur Rifle Club will take place, and as it is expected that several members of the returning American Team will compete for it the match promises to be of especial interest. The badge is now in the possession of H. S. Jewell.

The regular semi-monthly competition of the Seventh Regiment Rifle Club for their shell badge took place yesterday afternoon at Creedmoor, under the superintendence of Lieut. J. C. Abrams, Captain of the regimental team. The match is at 500 yards, with two sighting and five scoring shots, open only to members of the club. Among those contesting for the badge were Messrs. F. S. Gardner, Samuel Schwartz, Capt. Robbins, Regimental Inspector; T. Linton, J. W. Gardner, T. J. Camerden, and Privates Scrymser, French, Hubbard, Hersey, Flash, and Thompson. Capt. Abrams, considered one of the best shots of the team, was debarred from shooting, as at the time his turn came the butts were closed for the day. The badge was won by F. S. Gardner, with a total of 21 points out of a possible 25, Samuel Schwartz following with a score of 18. A number of the members of the Seventh are now in constant practice at the range, and from the best average scores made during the present month the twelve will be chosen to represent the regiment in the Fall matches.

BASE-BALL.

THE HARTFORD CLUB DEFEAT THE MUTUALS BY A SCORE OF SEVEN TO THREE—GAMES TO COME OFF.

The Hartford Club and the Mutuals, of this City, played the tenth game of their championship series on the Union Grounds, yesterday afternoon, in the presence of about one thousand spectators. The Mutuals went first to the bat, and scored 1 run in the first inning, after which they had a succession of blank innings up to the ninth, when they succeeded in getting in 2 more runs. The Hartfords made 2 runs in the first and 2 in the second inning, thus placing them well ahead, after which they continued to gain until the end of the game, when they proved winners by a score of 7 to 3. The game was well played on both sides, particularly in the first half, very few errors being committed up to the sixth inning, when they became more frequent, although not numerous. The total number of errors during the game was, Hartfords 4, and Mutuals 10. On the Hartford side Ferguson, D. Allison, Burdock, and Bond led at the bat, the former making three single base hits, and York, Remsen, and Mills excelled in the field. On the Mutual side Hallinan, Holdsworth, and Nelson led at the bat, the same members, with Booth and Gedney, playing well in the field. The pitching was also very good. The following is the score:

MUTUAL.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	HARTFORD.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.
Holdsworth, c. f.	1	2	3	1	D. Allison, c.	1	2	8	1
Start, 1st b.	0	0	8	0	Mills, 1st b.	0	0	9	0
Hallinan, s. s.	0	2	2	3	Burdock, 2d b.	3	2	2	5
Barnie, c.	0	2	2	1	York, l. f.	0	0	4	0
Gerhardt, 3d b.	0	0	0	1	Ferguson, 3d b.	2	3	0	2
Booth, r. f.	1	0	3	0	Remsen, c. f.	1	1	2	0
Nelson, 2d b.	1	1	2	3	Casey, s. s.	0	0	1	2
Mathews, p.	0	1	2	0	A. Allison, r. f.	0	1	0	0
Gedney, l. f.	0	1	5	0	Bond, p.	0	2	1	0
Total	3	9	27	9	Total	7	11	27	10

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Mutual	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2—3
Hartford	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	0—7

Umpire—Mr. Boyd, of the Atlantic Club.
Time of Game—Two hours and fifteen minutes.
First Base by Errors—Mutual, 2; Hartford, 4.
Runs Earned—Mutual, 1; Hartford, 4.

On the Capitoline Grounds, yesterday afternoon, a game was played between the Senecas, of Brooklyn, and the Produce Exchange Club, of this City. It was won by the Senecas by a score of 17 to 12.

The Marions, of Jersey City, played a game on the Capitoline Grounds yesterday afternoon with the Equitable Insurance Club, of this City. It was won by the latter by a score of 36 to 10. The Marions are a newly-organized club and had a strong nine to play against.

The New-York and Brooklyn offices of the Domestic Sewing-machine Company also played a game on the Capitoline Grounds at the same time. It was won by the New-York office by a score of 28 to 13.

A game was played on the Champion Grounds yesterday between the Astor and Battery Clubs, which was won by the Astors by a score of 9 to 0.

In a game at St. Louis, yesterday afternoon, between the Boston and St. Louis Clubs, the latter came off the winners by a score of 5 to 3.

To-morrow afternoon there will be another game on the Union Grounds between the Hartford and Mutual Clubs.

The following professional games will also be played to-morrow afternoon: In Chicago, Boston vs. Chicago; in St. Louis, Athletic, of Philadelphia, vs. St. Louis; in Philadelphia, Atlantic, of Brooklyn, vs. Philadelphia.

The following games are to be played on the Capitoline Grounds, in Brooklyn, during this week: Tuesday, Aug. 24, Chelsea, of Brooklyn, vs. Keystone, of this City; also, at same time, Athletic vs. Mutual, (amateur,) both of this City; Thursday, Aug. 26, Athletic, of this City, vs. Tuttle & Bailey, of Brooklyn; Friday, Aug. 27, Chelsea vs. Reliance, both of Brooklyn; Saturday, Aug. 28, Produce Exchange vs. Equitable, both of this City.

On Thursday next, Aug. 26, the Senecas, of Brooklyn, and the Atlantics, (amateur,) of Jamaica, will play a game at Jamaica, Long Island.

Barnie, of the Mutuals, has been released from his engagement with that club and goes this week to Louisville, Ky., where he will join the Eagle Club, of that city.

In the base ball tournament at Lynn, Mass., yesterday, the Graftons scored 4, and the Live Oaks, of Lynn, 5. The first prize of $450 was awarded the former club. There were four other prizes. The Live Oaks, Lowells, and the Bridgeport, Conn. clubs being a tie, will play off on Monday.

THE CANAL INVESTIGATION.

RICHMOND'S EXAMINATION FINISHED—HE BECOMES CONVINCED THAT NO SUCH MAPS AS THE LAW REQUIRES WERE SUBMITTED.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 21.—The examination of Van R. Richmond was concluded before the Canal Investigating Commission to-day. He identified the large map of the enlargement of the Erie Canal as the one which was on file at the Auditor's office during the sitting of the board in 1869, when the Denison, Port Schuyler contract was let. The resolution of the Commissioners relative to the letting of the contracts, mentioned maps, &c., and he considered it almost impossible that there should have been none of any kind.

Mr. Magone—Does the map here exhibited indicate any sections, outlines, quantities or measurements by which the line of the canal could be changed? The witness replied that it did not. He did not know whether the canal had been straightened or not, nor whether any changes had been made under the contract in question. No map that he knew of would indicate such changes. No surveys or measurements of the work were presented to him at the time of the letting except detailed estimates, which, upon examination, proved to be statements of quantities sufficient to absorb the appropriation, with no reference to location. At the time of the letting he supposed that all the requirements of the law had been complied with. He believed that when any change of the line of the canal was to be made it was the duty of the Division Engineer to prepare maps and surveys of such changes, and from the fact that detailed estimates of some sort were presented, he naturally supposed that the maps were there. But he is now satisfied, from the evidence before the commission, that there was no such survey or map as the law required before the board. He would not be able, from the map, to find where the charges were made, nor to ascertain the quantities of work done. He believed now, from an examination of the canal maps, that the straightening of the canal on that work was positively disadvantageous to the State.

The witness was asked if any maps, plans, or estimates, such as the law required, had been submitted to him prior to the letting of the contracts to Charles P. Skinner, E. B. Van Dusen, and H. J. Mowry for deepening and dredging Black Rock Harbor at Buffalo, which were let while he was State Engineer, and for which he voted, and he replied, "None."

Being asked if he could name any contract for dredging in the last fifteen years when soundings were taken, or any means provided by which the accounting officers of the State could check the Engineer's monthly estimates of the work done, he replied that he did not know that he could; there had been a great deal of irregularity in that department.

He was asked if he was aware that the Governor had stricken out of the Appropriation bill this Spring numerous items for dredging, because no soundings or maps of the works were to be found at the State Engineer's office by which any misapplication of the money could be detected?

He replied that he was aware that the Governor had stricken them out and very properly, though he did know the reason.

The examination was then concluded.

CIRCULAR FROM THE CANAL BOARD.

SUBORDINATE ENGINEERS ON THE EASTERN DIVISION DISCHARGED.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 21—The following circular has been sent to the various subordinate engineers on the Eastern Division of the Erie Canal:

SIR: At a meeting of the Canal Board held on the 17th inst., the resident and division engineers on the Eastern Division were suspended, and notified to show cause why they should not be removed from office. This action renders subordinate service in the Engineering Department unnecessary for the time being, and you are hereby notified that your services will not be required after the 21st inst.

(Signed.) S. H. SWEET,
State Engineer and Surveyor.
ADIN THAYER, Canal Commissioner.

FIFTH EDITION.

The Beecher Case---What are the Facts?

NOW READY.

This day is published the FIFTH edition of the REVIEW of the EVIDENCE in the BEECHER TRIAL, which originally appeared in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of July 3. The continued demand for this Review has already exhausted four editions, and the fifth is now in the press. The facts in the celebrated case are for the first time presented in a brief, yet exhaustive form. The evidence of Mr. BEECHER's own letters and sworn statements has been carefully analyzed, and references are given to *Abbott's Official Report* of the trial, so far as that work has yet appeared. The quotations from the evidence and letters have been thoroughly verified, some corrections have been made, and an important comparison between the letters of Mr. BEECHER, Mrs. TILTON, and Mrs. MORSE has been added. Every reference to documents or testimony has been carefully compared with the official copies.

The pamphlet may be had at the offices of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, No. 41 Park row and No. 1,257 Broadway; of Mr. Brentano, No. 39 Union square, and of the American News Company, No. 121 Nassau street.

Price 25 cents. Sent to any address by post for the same price.

FROM LONG BRANCH.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 21.—This morning sixty horses arrived at Monmouth Park from Saratoga. They belong to the stables of Belmont, Lorillard, Donohue, McDaniel Coffee, and Cottrell. There are at present 120 race-horses at the track in training for the extra meeting, which begins Tuesday next. The last rail of the all-rail route to Ocean Grove, via the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, was laid this morning. Trains will begin running Monday morning direct to the Methodist Camp-meeting grounds. There are at present over 8,000 worshipers at the grove. Services are held there three times a day, besides prayer and experience meetings in the interim.

THIS WE COPY.

During this warm and muggy weather, to enter the Fourth Street Russian Baths, and "go through the process," is to enter a new world, in which languor and weariness, and stickiness and general discomfort are unknown, and from which you are sure to emerge with renewed strength and increased appetite, and a new zest for life.—*Mail.*

ELMWOOD COLLARS are the best imitation of linen ever made. They fit better, wear longer, and look nicer than even linen itself.—*Exchange.*

Eighty-four Thousand Patients

Have inhaled DR. COLTON'S LAUGHING-GAS in the Cooper Institute, without an accident from its effects.—*Advertisement.*

THE WORK OF CURING RUPTURE is believed to have reached perfection in the appliance of the ELASTIC TRUSS COMPANY, No. 683 Broadway. Worn comfortably night and day. Sold cheap. Soon permanently cures hernia.—*Advertisement.*

Iron in the Blood is supplied by the PERUVIAN SYRUP, which builds up an iron constitution.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets,
Purify and sweeten the breath

Lundborg's California Water
For the Toilet and Bath. A delightful substitute for Cologne or Bay Rum. Fragrant and refreshing.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st.
Established 1815. LABEL PRINTERS.

MARRIED.

BRYANT—BANTA.—On Tuesday, Aug. 17, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Garret Haring, EBENEZER BRYANT, of New-York, to ANNIE, youngest daughter of G. S. Banta, Esq., of Schraalenburg, Long Island.

HASKELL—MITCHELL.—On Monday, Aug. 16, at St. Chrysostom's Chapel, by Rev. T. A. Sill, ALFRED H. HASKELL to PHEBE A., youngest daughter of James Mitchell, both of this City.

DIED.

BREWER.—On Friday, Aug. 20, at Cornwall-on-Hudson, EDITH SNOW, second child of Henry and Isabella L. Brewer.

Funeral on Sunday, 22d inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 391 Sackett st., Brooklyn.

FINCH.—In Weston, Conn., Aug. 20, 1875, LOTTIE, youngest daughter of Cornelius M. and Mary A. Finch.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Aug. 23, at 3 P. M. Train from Forty-second Street Depot at 9:05 A. M.

FORD.—At Lebanon Springs, Aug. 20, CATHARINE GILBERT FORD, youngest daughter of Augustus and Anna H. Ford.

Funeral at St. Paul's Church, corner Clinton and Carroll sts., Brooklyn, on Sunday, 22d inst., at 5 o'clock P. M.

GARNER.—On Friday, the 20th inst., JAMES G. GARNER, in the 72d year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 172 West 23d st., at 11 o'clock A. M.

GOOD.—PETER P. GOOD, died on the 19th inst., in the 85th year of his age, at his residence in the Chapin House.

The funeral services will take place at 11 A. M. this 22d day, at the Chapin House, on 66th st., near 3d av. The friends are invited without further notice.

KIDDER.—On Friday, Aug. 20, at the residence of her son, A. S. Kidder, No. 104 West 34th st., CAROLINE OLIN, aged 60 years, wife of F. T. Kidder, M. D., of Claremont, N. H.

Her remains will be taken to Claremont, N. H., for interment.

LADEN.—After a lingering illness, on Friday afternoon, MARY JANE LADEN, daughter of the late Michael Laden.

Her friends and relatives, and also those of her brother, John Laden, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 38 West 22d st., on Tuesday, 24th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M. Thence to St. Joseph's Church, 6th av. and West Washington place, where the funeral services will take place at 10 o'clock precisely. Interment in family vault, Calvary Cemetery.

MEAD.—In Harlem, Aug. 20, 1875, SARAH E., youngest daughter of George V. and Mary B. Mead, aged 1 year, 1 month, and 6 days.

Funeral will take place on second day next, at 11 A. M., from the residence of her parent's, No. 48 West 128th st., near 6th av. Friends respectfully invited.

RICHARDS.—At Edinburgh, Scotland, July 30, in the 63d year of his age, Rev. JAMES RICHARDS, D. D., Pastor of the Kanawha Presbyterian Church, Charleston, West Va.

The remains of Dr. Richards will be taken to Auburn, N. Y., for interment, where funeral services will be held on Tuesday, the 24th, at 10 o'clock.

RUTHERFORD.—At Sing Sing, N. Y., on Friday, Aug. 20, after a long and painful sickness, which she endured with Christian fortitude, EMMA, wife of Gen. Allan Rutherford, Third Auditor United States Treasury.

The remains will be taken to Wilmington, N. C., for interment.

SILL.—L. E. SILL.

Funeral on Monday, at Rochester.

SEAMAN.—On Saturday, Aug. 21, AUGUSTUS G. SEAMAN, in the 38th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

STARBUCK.—At Tremont, Aug. 19, GEORGE F. STARBUCK, in the 37th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the First Presbyterian Church of Tremont, on Sunday, Aug. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Chappaqua on the 23d, by the 8:30 A. M. train from New-York, where services will be held before interment.

CONSTANTINE COMMANDERY, No. 48, K. T.,
HARLEM, Aug. 20, 1875.

SIR KNIGHTS: You are hereby summoned to assemble at the Asylum, 3d av. and 124th st., on Sunday, the 22d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late companion, Sir GEORGE F. STARBUCK, at Tremont. (Full uniform.) By order.

A. N. BROCKWAY, Eminent Commander.
C. P. PIERCE, Recorder.

TRAINQUE.—On Saturday, Aug. 21, PIERRE TRAINQUE. Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

WEEKS.—At Orange, N. J., on Friday, Aug. 26, WILLIAM H., son of Willet and Ann M. Weeks, aged 42 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services from the residence of his parents, No. 148 Schermerhorn st., Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 23, at 4 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A BENEFACTRESS.

Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are so sure, that we will teach our "Susy" to say, "A blessing on Mrs. Winslow" for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking, and teething siege. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP relieves the child from pain, and cures dysentery and diarrhœa. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation, cures wind colic, and carries the infant safely through the teething period. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less. We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her "SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING." If we had the power we would make her, as she is, a physical saviour to the infant race. Sold by all druggists.

THE ELEMENTS OF DISEASE ANNIHILATED.—The bodily secretions, if vitiated, develop acids which enter the circulation and produce gout, rheumatism, and gravel. MILK OF MAGNESIA annihilates these elements of disease and prevents their development. Sold by all druggists.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York. N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

THE SMOOTH AND PLEASANT TASTE OF MILK OF MAGNESIA makes it especially desirable as a remedy for children's diseases, in which it always succeeds.

$50 TO $10,000 HAS BEEN INVESTED in stock privileges, and paid 900 per cent. profit. "How to Do It," a book on Wall st., sent free. TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers, No. 2 Wall st., New-York.

A.—NEURALGIALINE.—FOR NEURALGIA, Headache, Toothache, &c. 'Tis good. Ask your druggist for it.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A SPIRITUAL CONFERENCE IS HELD IN the Harvard Rooms, Reservoir square, Sunday, at 2:30 P. M. Dr. William White speaks at 7:45, on "The Good Spiritualism Has Done, Is Doing, and Will Do." All invited.

AT SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 25th st., Rev. Dr. Downing, the former Pastor, will preach on Sunday morning, at 10:30 o'clock, to the united congregations of the South and Calvary Baptist Churches.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR,
57TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV.,
REV. J. H. HARTZELL, D. D.,
will preach Sunday morning at 11.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR,
(Protestant Episcopal.)
East 25th st., near Madison av.
Morning service, 10:30 o'clock.
Evening service, 7:45 o'clock.
Open all through August.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
Madison av. and 42d st.
Hours of service at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Rev. MORRIS A. TYNG will preach.
All are welcome.

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH AV., CORNER 35th st.—Morning prayer, sermon, and holy communion, 10:30; evening prayer and sermon, 7:45 o'clock. Strangers welcome. Allen Sheldon Woodle, Minister in charge.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER of Park av. and 34th st.—Rev. W. T. Clarke will preach Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, on "Sentiment and Sentimentalism." The public cordially invited.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison av. and 47th st., Rev. Wm. T. Sabine, Rector.—Divine services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. All are cordially invited to attend.

GOD SEES AND ANSWERS PRAYER IN private houses without regard to denomination or churches. Prayer and praise on camp-meeting order Friday evenings; liberty to all. No. [illegible] West 36th st. Class's Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings. Free Tabernacle M. E. Church.

REV. GEORGE G. MINGINS WILL PREACH statedly in the North Dutch Church Chapel, corner William, Fulton, and Ann sts., entrances No. 103 Fulton st., and No. 58 Ann st. Morning at 10:30 and evening at 7:30 o'clock. In this chapel the Fulton street daily noon prayer-meeting is held.

REV. J. H. WIGGIN, A UNITARIAN MINISTER, at present office editor of the *Liberal Christian*, will lecture for the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, at their hall, No. 55 West 33d st., near Broadway, at 7:30 P. M. Subject—"Does the Human Soul Weigh Anything?"

REV. JOHN DOWLING, D. D., WILL PREACH on Sunday to the united congregations of the Calvary and South Baptist Churches. Morning at South Church, 25th st. Evening at Calvary Church, 23d st.

REV. W. G. HASKELL, OF LOWELL, MASS., will preach in the Bleecker Street Universalist Church, corner Downing st., this (Sunday) morning at 10:45 o'clock. Subject:—"Prayer." All are invited.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs. Rev. Dr. Price, Rector; Rev. A. B. Hart, Associate.—Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:15 P. M. Strangers cordially welcomed.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs.; Rev. F. C. Ewer, D. D., Rector. Services during August, 7 and 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Strangers welcomed.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH CHOIR.—TWO volunteer basses wanted. Apply to Mr. MESSITER, Trinity Church.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH ST., NEAR 5TH av.—Sunday services at 7 and 10:30 A. M. and 5 P. M., and for deaf mutes at 3.30 P. M. Free seats.

"THE TRUE AND THE FALSE."—SERMON by Prof. Alfred M. Loutrel before the Fifth Universalist Society at Plimpton Hall, 9th st., near 3d av., on Sunday, Aug. 22, at 11 A. M. All are cordially invited.

A LEGEND OF THE THAMES.

"Father," said Ned Moffatt, "Charley and I have been having a day's fishing in the Thames, and the young fellow Banks, who took us out in the punt, was *such* a character! I'm sure you would have liked him. He told us all sorts of stories about the place, and the people, and the fish, and all about himself when a boy, and how he had been a teetotaler all his life, and that the spot near the weir where we fished for barbel was called Marcus' Deep—Why, father, are you ill?"

"I shall be well directly, Ned. Let Malcomb take away the dessert, and throw open one of the windows. There, there; I am better now."

Mr. Moffatt was a retired West India merchant, a widower with two sons, for whom he seemed to live, and they returned his love with all the fullness of filial affection. They were home for the holidays from Harrow, and their father was incessantly devising schemes for their pleasure during the few days left of their vacation.

"And was Charley as pleased with his sport and the fishermen as you were, Ned? What did you catch?"

"Oh, we got such a lot of all sorts of fish—gudgeons on the shallows, perch and roach in the quiet water; but the big fellows, those barbel, they did pull so—we got them in Marcus' Deep."

Again Ned noticed a shadow, a twitch, a spasm, or a compound of all, pass over his father's face, which this time, it was apparent, he attempted to conceal by turning his back and covering his face with both hands.

"Father!" cried both boys, for Charley had noticed the sudden change in his parent likewise, "what can we do for you? Will you see Dr. Seton?"

"No, no!" exclaimed Mr. Moffatt; "it is merely a passing pang from an awakened memory, the recollection of which is too horrible to recall without anguish. Draw your chairs closer, and I will tell you what has disturbed me so. You will be the first to whom I have whispered it, for I did not even make your dear mother the repository of my secret."

Ned and Charley, struck dumb by the serious voice and visage of their father, mechanically did as they were bid.

"Well, boys," began Mr. Moffatt, "I was about thirty years of age when I fled this country for the West Indies, making over my affairs to the agency of a friend, to whom I stated neither reasons nor excuse for my sudden departure, or rather my flight. My affairs at the time were prosperous, and therefore no prejudicial suspicion attached to my resolution; at the most, perhaps, among my acquaintances, it was thought to be attributable to a love affair. No. At that time my heart was as free as air, and every circumstance tended to heap fortune and happiness on my head, until one fatal morning! You will perhaps be surprised to hear that, at the period I speak of, the only resource I cared for from the anxieties of business—which, I must say, went smoothly and easily with me—was that of angling, the art, the love for which you appear to have inherited from me, and to which attachment I have scarcely ever trusted myself to allude until now. Saturdays were the days appropriated during the season to my favorite pursuit. In order to follow it to the full, I rented and furnished a little cottage on the banks of the Thames. There I used to run down on the Friday night, be up with the sun in the morning, and find my fisherman ready with tackle, punt, and all needful to get afloat. This was now the happiest portion of my life, for the confinement of the previous part of the week in murky London prepared me for a pleasure keen and intense. Then the calmness and sweet peace of the succeeding day more than armed me for the recurring city routine. Well, the last Saturday that I ever held a rod or saw the morning mists clear off from the Thames, I was out long before their dews were dispelled, and found my man as usual, punctual, and waiting for me. After I had got on board, however, I recollected that I had left some tackle I should require, and throwing my bunch of keys to my fisherman, bade him hasten and fetch it from the cottage. He was longer gone than I expected, and when he did come back, I noticed that he was the worse for drink. His speech was thick and incoherent. He was more than usually loquacious; and a something of disrespect toward me, which I had never before noticed in his mode of address, assured me he had been drinking while absent on his message, and thus had broken a sacred pledge he had made to me to abstain from liquor. This promise he had hitherto observed with exemplary fidelity. I made no comment upon his condition as he sprawled, rather than stepped into the punt, hoping the fresh morning air and the hard exercise he must undergo against the current before we got to the weir would restore him to sobriety. As we took advantage of the back eddies to get to a particular spot where we purposed to tie the punt to one of the stanchions of the weir, a trout of formidable size threw itself high out of the water, and came down with a heavy splash, the noise of which could be heard over the roar of the fall of the weir.

"'Do you know,' he remarked, with a hiccup, 'that the whole of the time, man and boy, I've been a Thames fisherman I never caught a Thames trout! I get preciously chaffed by my fellows, as most of 'em have had some, and many of 'em their half dozen of that fish. There he is again! If he's one he's twelve pounds, and I intends having him, or'—— And here followed a savage oath.

"We had now got close to the piles of the weir. The man, however, instead of putting my rod together, as he always did, preparing it with spinning-bait for my use, and seeing me fully at work before he did anything else, deliberately arranged his own tackle, muttering the while: 'Ah! I intend to have that trout—Bill Smith and Harry Jones shall have no more shies at me on that hook—or,'" &c.

"Thus far I let him have his own way. But when he began to stagger about the punt, and nearly caught me, now in the face and now by the legs, with the row of hooks, in his clumsy attempts to cast the line, which he stumbled over, trod upon, and got entangled about him, I thought it time to expostulate. This was useless. He had got it into his besotted brain that I was some 'pal,' as he called me, whom he had honored by bringing out to see him catch his first Thames trout. I then insisted upon his putting me ashore, for our position, as the punt swung round in the boiling waters, threatening now and then to suck us beneath the fall and swamp us, was more than critical. But he was deaf to all threats or persuasions. The trout he must have, or meet the fury of another element. Under these circumstances, I did what I had often done before on less urgent occasions—I got out, and, steadying myself by the timbers, mounted the sill or fixed beam of the weir itself, which having no guiding rail, the footing depended entirely upon a steady eye and firm nerve, the more as the running water over it had, although but ankle deep, a constant inclination to carry one off his feet. Here with my spinning rod, which I had with some difficulty managed to bring upon the weir, I had every advantage, and casting very far down the stream, spun my bait, a small bleak, slowly back; and when about half the line was gathered in, I felt a tremendous rush, which carried nearly all my line off the reel. I was, therefore, at once conscious I had hold of a formidable trout, and I played it with my usual coolness and skill, for such prey were not strangers to me, either in that river or in other waters. My operations had up to this point been unobserved by my man, who was otherwise occupied. The beautiful creature, however, throwing itself out of the water in one of its noble efforts for freedom, attracted the fisherman's attention. He uttered a loud curse, threw his rod down in the punt in evident rage, then to my intense surprise, floundered out of the punt on to the apron of the weir, and commenced scrambling up to the top of it. This was an event I certainly did not anticipate. That it was this madman's design to contest with me the capture of the fish I was soon made certain by his every gesture. And now my fear was that the fellow, in the state he was in, would not be able to keep his equilibrium—that he would fall over, get washed off the apron before he could recover himself, and be plunged into the pool, from which, if he once got among the dead-water under the swirl, nothing but the greatest presence of mind and a full knowledge of the peculiar nature of the currents could possibly save him. Still he came on to me with his arms outstretched, balancing himself upon the narrow and slippery beam which formed the crown of the weir, like a boy walking on a rail. When he got within arm's length of me I warned him to keep his distance, and earnestly besought him to recollect that he was jeopardizing two lives by his desperately rash and unaccountable conduct.

"'Give me the rod!' he shouted, with an awful imprecation. 'The fish is mine. I *will* have it; I spotted it first. Give me the rod, I say!' He now literally foamed at the mouth with excitement. He clutched me with one hand by the shoulder, and I felt the gripe of the maniac (so tenacious was his grasp) take up the muscle with my clothes. With the other hand he made a snatch at the rod, which was on my left, which he had to get partly in front of me to reach. I would have resigned the tackle willingly at this juncture. It was too late. In his exertions to seize the rod, he had thrown himself out of balance, and, feeling himself going over, he seized me by the waistcoat with the hand at liberty, and the next moment we were both rolling over and over and down the apron. A heavy splash, and all was blank. Being, however, a skilful swimmer, and life at that moment my first consideration, I kept my head *downward*, as my only chance to rid myself of the embarrassing hold of my companion, which at once relaxed, when I became free to act. Knowing that if I attempted to rise to the surface in the spot I was I should only be carried under again, and that if this was repeated two or three times I should become exhausted, I struck for the bottom, and there found it dark and comparatively still. Here a thought flashed across my mind, by no means reassuring, for I had often reflected that if I ever reached that spot, the probability was that I should be sucked under, and never come up again. Instead, therefore, of attempting to rise, I crawled and swam a dozen yards or so on the shingle, until I saw the sheen of day above, which I knew from its transparency to be the still water of the eddy between the lashers. Now or never! and up I went, rising, as I expected, in the eddy, which whirled me several times round, and then carried me into the run of the water. At this moment, my alarm was great at finding I was tightly fastened to something. I summoned courage, and ascertained that I had got entangled in my line, but, thanks to the confidence I had acquired from my swimming-master in what he called ornamental buoyancy, I threw myself on my back, and, after a little manœuvring, the current carried the line clear. Then a few vigorous strokes took me into the back eddy, and I swam into wadeable water. I may here tell you that to try to rise in any other way in such an emergency is hopeless. Several persons have been drowned in the pools of these weirs on the Thames, and their bodies have been invariably found in the cavity worked by the water, with their hands stretched out, as if endeavoring to push themselves off, but were held there by the suction."

Here Mr. Moffat paused, took a long breath, and, finding that his two boys were perfectly transfixed with painful suspense and attention, proceeded.

"Well, directly I could look back, I scanned every portion of the waters, but could not see anything of poor Marcus."

"Marcus!" exclaimed the boys—"Marcus' Deep!"

"Yes, that was the poor fellow's name," and I have had his death lying like a frozen chill upon my conscience ever since."

"But, father"—interposed Charley.

"I know, my boy, what you would say; that it was the man's own fault; that he might have been my murderer as well as his own. I have thought of all that. But it affords no consolation, as, knowing the state the man was in, I ought at once to have surrendered the tackle, and given way to his whim. No; the man was not responsible for his actions, in one sense, and I cannot shake off from myself the feeling of guilt.

"And now, boys, you have heard the story of poor Marcus, whose untimely end has been on your father's conscience for many a year."

That night, as Ned and Charley lay in bed together, they talked in bated breath over what they had heard, and pitied their father from their innermost hearts.

"I'll tell you what, Charley," said Ned suddenly, "I must know more about this affair. No harm can be done if I don't talk about it, but I am determined to learn more by the water-side. Look here, Charley—was Marcus' body ever found?"

"I think you had better leave the body alone," said Charley, with a movement between a yawn and a shiver, and the next minute he was fast asleep.

Ned kept awake that night, thinking, and the more he thought, the more was his course the only one that offered any solution to the mystery, if any, of the sad story. As soon as the morning dawned he was out of bed, dressed, and off with his fishing-rod and basket by the first train. He found the fisherman in his front garden, digging worms for his eel-pots, and as he was not otherwise engaged for the day, he was ready to go afloat. So, after providing a small hamper of refreshments at the inn, they were soon punting against the stream for Marcus' Deep.

"How long, Banks, do you say it is since you have not drunk beer, or that sort of thing?" asked Ned, as he saw the fisherman take a swig of cold tea after his exertion.

"Ever since I was *that* high," replied the man, placing his hand about a couple of feet above the gunnel of the punt; "ever since I was six year old; and I'm wonderfully thankful for this very place we are now fishing for that, though it did no good to some one else."

"No good to some one else," thought Ned mentally. "Suppose, Banks, we have two or three more balls of ground-bait in. Did the anglers fish here much after the fisherman was drowned?" with as much indifference as he could affect.

"There has been no fisherman drowned here that I ever recollect, although one was very nigh to. A gentleman was. But even at this time o' day—for it's twenty year ago—it don't do for me to speak of it, and if you please, sir, I'd rather not talk about it."

"But it's called Marcus' Deep because a fisherman of that name—"

"Well, sir, you'll excuse me, but I never speak about it more than I can help, and I'd rather not."

"But," continued Ned persistently, "do I understand you to say that there was no fisherman drowned here, but that a gentleman was?"

"I don't know how I have come to say so much," said Banks, with evident emotion; "but when I tell you that there are persons living who might get into very great trouble if I was to gabble any more, I am sure, Sir, as a gentleman, you will excuse my holding quiet."

Ned, whose whole anxiety was for his father, tacitly acquiesced in the wisdom of silence.

That day, at dinner, Ned much startled Mr. Moffatt by telling him that he had been been again to Marcus' Deep. Indeed, his father was shocked to learn that the recital of his secret should have had so little effect. Ned, seeing what was passing in his father's mind, without further preface or preparation, remarked: "Why, father, I have heard to-day that instead of the fisherman being drowned in that weir pool, it was the gentleman."

"The gentleman?"

"Yes, indeed; it was the gentleman, and not the fisherman."

"Are you certain of this, Ned?" ejaculated his father, starting to his feet. "Can this be true? The very possibility of that poor man having escaped has never occurred to me. No, no," he added, and sinking into a tone of deep sadness, "he could only have been saved by a miracle."

"But, father," urged Ned, "Banks the fisherman told me he knew all about the affair. He told me the fisherman was *not* drowned, and the gentleman *was*. If he is correct—which you can now easily ascertain—you have only to make yourself known in confidence, and Banks, I am sure, will tell you all. When I left him, I begged him not to engage himself for to-morrow, as I meant to bring a gentleman down with me to fish, who, years ago, used to be very fond of the place."

"Meaning me?" observed Mr. Moffatt, his hopes again reviving. "We will go to-morrow, Ned; it is a matter that I cannot now delay an hour unnecessarily."

Next morning found Mr. Moffatt and his two boys afloat with Banks; and Ned watching his father closely, saw how greatly the scene of the weir and its turbulent waters affected him, although it was so many years since the event had occurred which had thrown its shadow over the whole of that period.

When properly moored, Mr. Moffat's impatience being wrought to the highest, he broke the subject at once, and was induced, as the best plan of getting at the facts which Banks could render, to tell him he knew the gentleman supposed to have been drowned, and that he was alive, if not well. Banks' delight at this revelation was great, so unbounded, indeed, and expressed in such grateful and vivid terms, that it even exceeded that of Mr. Moffat, who began to see plainly that this manifestation closely concerned his own happiness. Banks, therefore, now having no longer any cause for taciturnity, related all he knew of the occurrence. But we will let him tell his own story, almost in his own words:

"My father, Marcus Banks—better known as Marcus the fisherman—was a great favorite with a gentleman who used to come down in the Summer to that little white cottage you see near the ferry yonder. I believe my father equally liked his customer, for by his influence he had become from being often unable to go out with gentlemen from too much drink, a regular, sober, steady man, respected by his neighbors, spoken well of, and often recommended as the best man in the village by our clergyman. One night—the last I saw my father for years; I was then but a snap of a lad—he told me he expected the gentleman down from London, and that he had been all the afternoon getting baits and other things, so as to have a good day's sport. It was late before he came to bed, and he was then as sober as usual; and I recollect no more than being slightly disturbed when he got up at twilight in the morning and left me to fall asleep again. I don't know what time it was when I was suddenly awakened by the door being burst in and father, dripping wet, his hair on end, his eyeballs starting out of his head, and his whole body trembling as if he had had the palsy, throwing himself with a wild scream across the bed. I started up in my fright and listened with horror to my father accusing himself of murdering—coldly murdering his customer by throwing him off the weir. His wailings and writhings were fearful. He seemed wholly unconscious of what he did. One moment he would stand up and declare he didn't do it, with the most awful appeals to heaven; the next, he would fall on his knees and beg for mercy. 'Don't hang me, don't hang me!' he would scream; and then he would sob like a child, as though his very heart were bursting. For some while—an age to me—he seemed not to know of my being there, and then, when he did so, he seized me in his arms, kissed and fondled me, and asked me what was to become of me when he was gone. Then he pushed me away from him, and screamed again: 'I will tell you all; but don't hang me; spare me, spare me, for my poor lad's sake! Look here. Gentleman wanted something from the cottage. He gave me his keys. I opened the wrong cupboard, and there a bottle of brandy toppled over, and broke at the neck. Some of the cursed spirit fell on the shelf, and ran dripping off. I caught it in the palm of my hand and drank it—the first I had tasted for years, as heaven is my judge. One sup lead to another, and I filled a tea-cup again and again, and drank. I know of little more but that the punt was full of my mates trying to cheat me out of a large trout I had gone out to catch; they jeered and mocked all my attempts to get it, and one after another got out of the punt to avoid me, on to the weir, where I followed them: and I struggled to get the fish with the first fellow I came up to, and—and, as I went down in the water, I saw it was my customer I was drowning.'

These were his words, gentlemen, as near as I can remember. Then he started up again, and muttered that he must be off—that the police were after him—and rushed to an old chest of drawers, scrambled up together a few clothes, and the next moment I was alone, rubbing my eyes, thinking all was a dream. There was plenty to eat in the house, but all that day I should have choked had I attempted to swallow a morsel; and as night drew on and my father did not return, I began fully to believe that he had committed some frightful offense, and that I was deserted. In the latter respect, however, I was wrong, for the latch was lifted, and a woman entered the room, and said she had come to fetch me. I was so bewildered, and thinking perhaps she was going to take me to my father, I made no objection; and she took me to a pretty little cottage about three miles from this, on the common. There I was well clothed and fed, and when old enough, was sent to school as her adopted child. I did all I could to show my benefactress that I was grateful, but I always yearned after the water and my father's pursuits. So, as I was considered able to manage a punt, one was bought for me, and I was set up in the house in which I was born, as a fisherman. I am sorry to say my benefactress is since dead."

"Poor Jane Scott," sighed Mr. Moffatt, "she was housekeeper to my friend, whom your father supposed to be drowned. And of your father?"

"Well, Sir, I heard that he went wandering about for some months under a feigned name, living the best way he could, and that now and then he used to come over to these parts in disguise, to get a look at me. One day, about two years ago, old and worn and ragged as he was, he was known by something he let fall in his inquiries at the bar of a beer-house, and a few of the villagers hearing it, took pity on him, kept his secret, and got him into Moffatt's alms-houses."

"Moffatt's alms-houses!" exclaimed both Ned and Charley.

"Yes," went on the fisherman, "they were founded by a gentleman in the West Indies, who is said to have done so in gratitude for some reason or other we never learned the rights on."

"Your father is living, then?" asked Mr. Moffatt, eagerly.

"That he is, sir; and he is hale and hearty, but bowed with the weight of the secret he fancies his life depends upon the keeping. You will see him, sir, waiting for me on our landing, for this is the day in each week he comes down for a dish of eels to treat the old men and women at the alms-house."

We need not dwell upon the meeting of the two "drowned" men, nor attempt to describe the exquisite joy of all concerned, as the way was led by the fisherman's son up to Moffat's alms-houses, where the founder shared for the first time in the happiness of the recipients. He now learned from Marcus Banks himself that he was miraculously saved from drowning by his coming up to the surface between the stanchion of the weir and the punt—that he had clung to the latter for some time before his weakness and condition permitted him to get into it, which accounted for Mr. Moffatt not being able to see him, and presuming him to be lost. Having got into the punt, he lay for some time insensible; but when he recovered, and had realized the awful nature of his situation, he hastened ashore, sought his home in the state his son described, and fled, to follow a vagabond and precarious, and infinitely worse, a haunted life for years.

The bells of the village church were set ringing that evening, rejoicings were general as well as at the alms-houses; the next Sunday the Vicar improved the occasion by a sermon on the events. The cottage was again set in order; and Mr. Moffatt, now more often than in his younger days, seeks with his sons, when they can be spared from their studies, and with young Banks, the pleasure round and about the once dreaded, and supposed fatal, Marcus' Deep.—*Chambers's Journal.*

INCIDENTS OF A MARRIAGE.

The Kingston *Freeman* relates the following: "A couple who undertook to get married the other day had rather a troublesome time of it. They went, accompanied by the bridesmaid and groomsman, to one of our churches, and were ushered into the sacred edifice and escorted to the altar by the sexton, who, however, got the parties mixed up, stationing the bridesmaid next to the bridegroom, and the bride and groomsman in corresponding wrong positions. The clergyman not noticing the mistake, went on with the ceremony and began marrying the bridesmaid to the bridegroom, when the bride served on injunction on him by exclaiming that she was the marrying party. The mistake being remedied, the clergyman took another hitch at it and the performance went smoothly along until it came time for the bridegroom to produce the ring essential to the completion of the ceremony. But when that gentleman felt in his vest pocket it wasn't there; in the other—not there; in the trowsers pocket—not there; and then he dove down to the bottom of the remaining pocket, and finally exclaimed, 'Well, sure, there's a hole in me pocket and the ring has slipped down into me boot.' And the only way to finish the job was for the bridegroom to sit down, pull off his boot, take out the ring, pull on his boot, stand up like a man, put the ring where it ought to go, and walk out with his bride—and all this he did."

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT WEST PARK, ON THE WEST side of the Hudson River, opposite Hyde Park, that beautiful residence and farm formerly owned and occupied by Herman Le Roy, subsequently by Col. J. P. B. Dodge, consisting of about 130 acres, mostly improved land. The buildings consist of the family mansion, two cottages, conservatory, hot-houses, several barns, hen-houses, a new ten-pin alley, &c., &c., all complete and in good order; and one of the finest gentleman's residences on the Hudson. The view of the river and surrounding country is unsurpassed. Any one desiring an eligible and healthy country home at a price far below its worth, with but little money to be paid, as seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage, can apply to the undersigned for further particulars. HUGH N. CAMP, No. 152 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A HOME ON THE HUDSON; ONLY one hour from Wall st.; good house, stables, greenhouse; never failing supply of water, and five acres of land beautifully situated; within six minutes' walk from depot, and docks, churches, and every convenience; the whole establishment, including most of the furniture and splendid pair carriage horses with carriages, and two Alderney cows, will be sold at a great bargain to an immediate cash purchaser. Address RICE, Box No. 2,891 New-York Post Office.

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REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PEREMPTORY ATTRACTIVE SALE OF BROADWAY AND 7TH AV. PROPERTY.—By order of the Supreme Court, on 23d day of August, 1875, at the Merchants' Exchange, John D. Phillips and Samuel Cohen, plaintiffs, against Reuben H. Cudlipp, and others.
WILLIAM H. LEONARD, Referee.
R. H. BOWNE, Plaintiff's Attorney.
JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

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FRANK G. & CHAS. S. BROWN,
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WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO PLAIN cooking and general house-work. Apply at No. 389 6th av.

INSTRUCTION.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH, ENGLISH and GERMAN BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children,
REMOVED
to No. 1 EAST 41ST ST., corner 5TH AV., will REOPEN on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29.

A THOROUGH ENGLISH COLLEGIATE COURSE with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE of the FRENCH and other modern languages; HOME COMFORTS and HOME PRIVILEGES are the distinguishing features of this school.

Single rooms for those who apply in time.

The Musical Department is under the care of Prof. S. B. MILLS.

Mlle. ROSTAN will be home after Sept. 1.

MADAME O. DA SILVA
AND
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S
(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, with calisthenics. No. 17 West 38th st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 27. Application may be made by letter or personally, as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, and GERMAN BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children. Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., (Central Park.) The Twelfth School Year will begin Sept. 30, 1875. A KINDERGARTEN will be opened Oct. 5. Address until Sept. 10, Navesink, N. J.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English, and Primary School, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. Terms, from $100 to $300 per year. A few boarders at $500 additional. Scholars boarded until families come to town. Carpentry, Latin conversation, physical education. Circulars at Putnam's Book-store, corner of 23d st. and 4th av., and at the school.

NO. 58 PARK AV., NEW-YORK,
Between 37th and 38th sts.
MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE, a first-class school for boys, especially as preparatory for college. Number limited to fifty; family pupils to six. Twelfth year opens Sept. 20. JOSEPH D. HULL, (Yale,) Principal.

COOK'S COLLEGIATE
INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
GEO. W. COOK, Ph. D., Principal.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Re-opens Sept. 16. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S ACADEMY FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st., will reopen Oct. 16. During vacation, private lessons may be had.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE,
Methodist Building, No. 805 Broadway.
The regular school year of this Institution will begin on WEDNESDAY, the 1st September. Students should make application for seats during the last week of August. S. S. PACKARD, Proprietor.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$160 pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., for 20 weeks, in this well-known Institution; advantages superior; number limited; open Sept. 14. Send for catalogue. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

HOLLADAY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 1,285 BROADWAY, New-York.
Boys and young gentlemen thoroughly trained and prepared for College, for scientific pursuits, and for business. Send for circular.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 9. For new catalogue, containing information, references, &c., address
H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

MADAM C. MEARS,
ASSISTED BY MLLE. LOUISE SEE.
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 222 Madison av., New-York.
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22.

CROTON-ON-HUDSON.—HOME SCHOOL AT Croton-on-Hudson.—Mrs. M. C. BARLOW, having several children of her own to educate, will receive into her family a limited number of pupils, who will share equally every advantage with her own; every means will be adopted for their mental, moral, and physical development; pupils can remain the entire year.

A CLERGYMAN LIVING TWENTY MILES from New-York, will receive six boys to educate with his own children; terms, $100 per quarter. For circulars, with testimonials from Robert Bonner, A. R. Wetmore, Hon. F. A. Conkling, and others, address
ROBERT BURNET, No. 45 Beekman st.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE, PORT CHESTER, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A boarding-school for 20 boys. O. WINTHROP STARR, A. M., Principal. Surroundings very attractive; house with City appointments, gas, water, &c.; heated by steam; gymnasium, grounds, 4½ acres. Terms, $400 per annum.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies, Pittsfield, Mass. Has rare advantages for music. Grounds of unrivaled beauty. Rooms newly furnished. A Kindergarten. Also an elegant boarding-house for families. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

CARLISLE INSTITUTE.
English, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies, with kindergarten for children, No. 658 Lexington ave. Reopens Sept. 6. Applications personally or by letter.

NO. 9 WEST 39TH ST.—HOME AND DAY SCHOOL.—MISS ANNA C. BRACKETT and MISS IDA M. ELIOT will reopen their school for girls from six to twenty-one years old, THURSDAY, Sept. 30. For information or circulars apply at the house.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF reopens her SCHOOL FOR BOYS SEPT. 27, 1875. School hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. Eight boarding pupils received; applications should be made at once. NO. 106 WEST 42D ST., near Reservoir Park.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN.—Opens Sept. 8; civil engineering, the classics and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to Col. THEO. HYATT, President, or O. M. BOGART, No. 1 Nassau st., New-York.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE, NO. 487 AND 489 5TH AV.—Reopens Sept. 29.—Finest location in the City; a thorough classical and English course.
Rev. THOMAS D. ANDERSON, D. D., President.
Miss A. W. FARLESS, Principal.

BETTS MILITARY ACADEMY, STAMFORD, Conn.—Established thirty-one years in present locality; thoroughly a home school; situation unrivaled in its adaptation to boarding-school purposes. Reopens Sept. 13. Address James Betts. Wm. James Betts, Prins.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S
Boarding and Day School, No. 25 West 46th st., New York, reopens for Young Ladies, Children, and Infants, Sept. 21. Apply personally or by letter.

MAPLE HALL INSTITUTE, JAMAICA, LONG ISLAND.—Collegiate School for Boys; French spoken in family; German; no extras. Opens Sept. 15.
EMILE VIENOT, A. M., Principal.

FREEHOLD (N. J.) YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY.—Thirty-first year under present management. Principal, A. RICHARDSON Begins SEPT. 8. Send for Catalogue.

CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, Downington, Penn.—College and business preparation; small boys have special care; terms reasonable; send for circular. F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

WILLSON & WALWORTH'S BUSINESS COLLEGE AND PHONOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE, No. 36 East 14th st., corner Union square, opens annually Sept. 1. Send for circular.

BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC, GRAMMAR, spelling, $15; writing, $3, monthly. Persons desirous of repairing early educational losses attend Paine's College, No. 62 Bowery, day and evening.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, NO. 1,193 Broadway, is now open day and evening for private lessons in Business Writing, Book-keeping and Arithmetic, and other branches. Terms reasonable.

RUTGERS COLLEGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—College, business, scientific schools, boarders; send for circular. Rev. Abraham Thompson, A. M., Rector.

FRENCH LANGUAGE BY A PARISIAN Gentleman.—City references; thirty lessons, $25. Address FRENCH, Box No. 253 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

$200 TO $250 PER YEAR.—STEVENSDALE Institute, South Amboy, N. J.—A select Boarding School for boys reopens, Sept. 13.
J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M.

YONKERS ON THE HUDSON.—LOCUST HILL SEMINARY for young ladies. Course of instruction thorough and complete. Opens Sept. 15.
Miss EMILY A. RICE, Principal.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 12 East 47th st., reopens Sept. 30.

FALLEY SEMINARY, FULTON, OSWEGO COUNTY, N. Y.—A good home and a thorough school; twenty-fifth year. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING school for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 16.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-on-Hudson, offers unusual advantages for boys. Reopens Sept. 14. ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE FOR making boys intelligent, healthy Christian men. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies', Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

BOUND BROOK (N. J.) INSTITUTE, CENtral Railroad. Reopens Sept. 8, 1875.
Rev. C. W. COOPER, Principal.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

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MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 7 East 42d st., New York, will reopen Sept. 30.

CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., LATE FELlow of Oriel, Oxford, reopens his school for boys at Mohegan Lake, Peekskill, N. Y., Sept. 14.

JAMESBURG INSTITUTE.—A WIDE-AWAKE, thorough school for boys, Jamesburg, N. J. M. OAKEY, A. M., Principal.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.—THIS Day and Boarding School for young ladies will be reopened Sept. 22. CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.

MRS. PARKS' SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., reopens Sept. 11; twelve family pupils admitted.

PARKER ACADEMY, WOODBURY, CONN. —For Boys; attention careful; terms low. Address
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$250 A YEAR—HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 20 young boys. E. HINDS, A. M., Hempstead, L. I.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

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INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.—A select boarding-school for boys, at Sing Sing, on the Hudson. The course of instruction embraces the classics, modern languages, mathematics, elementary and higher English studies, and natural science, music, drawing, fencing, and elocution, a thoroughly organized military department, riding-school, gymnasium, &c. Will open THURSDAY, Sept. 16.
J. HOWE ALLEN, Principal,
Sing Sing, N. Y.

MISS COMSTOCK'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, and GERMAN BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN, Nos. 32 and 34 Reservoir Park, (West 40th st.) School year of 1875 and 1876 will begin Sept. 27; KINDERGARTEN. Oct. 1.

Personal application and inspection of building at any time.

MLLE. D'OREMIEULX & MISS KEITH,
Successors to
MISS HINSDALE,
Will open, Sept. 21, at No. 277 Madison av., a French boarding and day school for young ladies, and a kindergarten for little girls and boys.

SEABURY SEMINARY WILL COMMENCE its ninth successful year Sept. 20, 1875, at No. 125 West 42d st., near Reservoir Park. Three departments: Classical, for young ladies; Junior and Kindergarten, for boys and girls: German, French, and music by professors; no extras. References: William Buchanan, No. 61 Park av.; L. F. Thompson, No. 546 Madison av.; Right Rev. T. H. Vail. Apply to Principal, M. FROST, No. 125 West 42d st.

URSULINE ACADEMY, EAST MORRISANIA, one mile beyond Harlem Bridge, at junction of Westchester and St. Ann avs.—This institution, in charge of the Ursuline nuns, affords all the advantages of a first-class academy for young ladies; reopens Sept. 6; terms, $141 half yearly.

COTTAGE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, POTTSTOWN, PENN.—The twenty-sixth annual session begins on Sept. 9, 1875; a home school, limited to thirty boarders, situated on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, forty miles from Philadelphia. For catalogues address GEO. G. BUTLER, A. M., Principal.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.—Healthy and delightful location, with fine accommodations and superior course of studies. Reopens Sept. 1. Board and tuition, $120 half yearly. Write for prospectus or call per train from Hunter's Point every half hour.

SEMINARY OF THE SACRED HEART FOR Small Boys, Flushing, Long Island, conducted by Sisters of St. Joseph.—Health, home comforts, and careful training; $105, half yearly.

MR. YOUNG'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH Boarding School for Boys—Chilton Hill, Elizabeth, N. J., will be reopened Sept. 13.

Pupils thoroughly prepared for any college or scientific school.

MISS WHITCOMB'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 82 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22, 1875. Address as above for circular.

NEW-PALTZ ACADEMY WILL REOPEN Sept. 14; superior advantages for a thorough and comprehensive education; terms moderate. For circulars, apply to Dr. H. M. BAUSCHER, Principal, New-Paltz, N. Y.

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HOME INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARrytown, N. Y., combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, the languages, and music. Reopens Sept. 15. MISS M. W. METCALF.

$57 50 PER QUARTER—No extras—Media Academy for boys; 12 miles from Philadelphia; 10 instructors. S. C. SHORTLIDGE, (Harvard A. M.,) Media, Penn.

FRENCH HOME FOR YOUNG LADIES wishing to attend institutions of learning in Brooklyn. For circulars address Mlle. ACHERT, (Prof. of French at Packer Inst.,) 134 State st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE BOARDING and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 15. For further particulars apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 N. Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

MRS. DOTY'S AND MRS. TRIVETT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, Astoria, Long Island, will re-open Sept. 30.

THOROUGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—THE very best; English, classics, German, French, music; opens Sept. 6; boating, bathing. Address HOME SEMINARY, Perth Amboy, N. J.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, THROG'S NECK, WESTCHESTER, N. Y.—Preparatory for college, scientific schools, and business.
B. T. HARRINGTON, Principal.

LEE'S HOME INSTITUTE—A BOARDING-SCHOOL for both sexes, at Nyack on the Hudson, reopens Sept. 7; studies, academic and primary: expenses, $280 per year; no extras; references, patrons and clergymen.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS TO the Misses Green, will reopen their school at No. 1 5th av., (first house from Washington square,) on TUESDAY, the 28th of September, 1875.

FEZANDIE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENtlemen, No. 37 West 33d st., day and boarding scholars; complete studies. Circulars sent on demand.

MME. BOORAEM'S SCHOOL WILL BEGIN Sept. 1. For circulars address Mme. BOORAEM, Brookfield Centre, Conn.

S. S. SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Florida, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 13. For circulars, apply to Mrs. G. W. SEWARD, Principal.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, NEW-JERSEY—A boarding school for boys.
Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

DR. J. SACHS' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, 101 W. 45th st., corner 6th av., reopens Sept. 14. Thorough course of Classical, English, and German instruction.

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THE MISSES HAYWARD'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children, 409 Jefferson av., Elizabeth, N. J., reopens Wednesday, Sept. 15.

WEST JERSEY ACADEMY.—VACANCIES FOR four boys; $50 per quarter. For catalogues, address Rev. A. S. VAUGHAN, Bridgeton, N. J.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE—A SCHOOL for Boys, Madison, N. J. JAS. SHIER, M. A., Prin'l.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—THE eighteenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 8 Great Jones st., corner Great Jones st. and Lafayette place, in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6, and will continue until May 15, 1876. The course of study embraces two years. The degree of Bachelor of Laws will be conferred upon students who pursue the full course and pass the required examination. For catalogues, containing full information, address, at No. 8 Great Jones st., THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Professor of Municipal Law.

LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Nineteenth annual session begins Oct. 4, 1875. Students have free access to the law collections of the school and the Astor Library, and to all lectures of the Medical College. For circulars, &c., apply to W. R. MARTIN, No. 141 Broadway, or D. R. JAQUES, Secretary, No. 25 Chambers st.

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TEACHERS WANTED FOR AUTUMN VACANCIES in Schools and Academies.—*Mutual introducing plan* in every State salaries, $400 to $2,500. For particulars address AMER. EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 737 Broadway, New-York. Pupils directed. Suitable *Teachers* introduced for *Families, Schools,* and *Seminaries* throughout the country. Daily opportunities. Call or address *National Teachers' Institute,* No. 737 Broadway.

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ALPACAS, POPLINS, MOHAIRS, SERGES, BALERNA CLOTHS, &c., &c., at 25c. per yard, worth 35c.

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LA FORGE KID GLOVE, 2-BUTTON, 98c., warranted.

GLOVE-FITTING SEAMLESS SHOE, at $1 99.

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AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF RAILROAD.

In the Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of Kentucky, at Covington.—J. B. ALEXANDER et al., against MAYSVILLE AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY, Northern Division—No. 548. And C. L. CHILDS & CO. against MAYSVILLE AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY, Northern Division—No. 586½.—In consolidation.—By virtue of a decree rendered in the above-styled cases, I will, on TUESDAY, the 31st day of August, 1875, at about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., at the Court-house door, in the City of Maysville, in the County of Mason, and State of Kentucky, offer for sale to the highest bidder, the Maysville and Lexington Railroad, Northern Division, that is, all that portion said railroad "lying and being and extending from its terminus in the said City of Maysville, to its terminus at or in the City of Paris, in the County of Bourbon, and State of Kentucky, with all its franchises, equipments, property, tolls, issues, and profits, and all its lands, tenements, buildings, fixtures, machinery, goods and chattels connected with or used in the using and operating of said railway or appurtenant thereto, and all its rails, ties, fuel, fencing, and erections, and all its rights of way and easements, and all cars, engines, and tools, and all rents, reservations, and reversions, of every nature and kind whatever, including all the property between said terminal points which the said Maysville and Lexington Railroad Company, Northern Division, owned or possessed at the date of the mortgage or deed of trust (mentioned in the pleadings) or did thereafter acquire either in law or equity, of every kind whatever, appurtenant thereto; also, all other like estates, structures, superstructures, and equipments, and matters and things pertaining or belonging to all or any of the same, that were thereafter acquired, constructed, or controlled by, or belonged to said railroad company, Northern Division, and also all other estate, real, personal, or mixed, which were thereafter acquired by the said railroad company, Northern Division, wherever situated and used or intended to be used, in the construction and operation of said railroad," together with all accessions thereto at the date of sale, and will be sold in "one entire parcel as an entirety," and upon the following terms, viz.: $25,000 cash in hand to be paid in the gold coin of the United States, as part payment, and to be forfeited in case of non-compliance with the terms of the sale. One-third of the balance in thirty days, and the remainder in equal instalments in six, twelve, and eighteen months from the day of sale; and for the deferred payments the purchaser must execute bonds with good security, bearing seven per cent. interest from date, and payable in the gold coin of the United States. And to better secure the payment of said bonds, a lien will be retained on said railroad and property, &c., to be sold.

Maysville is on the Ohio river, sixty-one miles above Cincinnati. The distance from Maysville to Paris is 49 6-10 miles, where the road connects with the Kentucky Central Railroad. The road owns at Maysville about six acres of ground, on which are the depot building, machine and blacksmith shops, and store house. The principal machinery in the machine shop is one stationary engine of 20-horse power, one hydraulic press, one combined drill press, one engine lathe, 36-inch swing; one job lathe, 12-inch swing; one screw cutting machine, and one 6-foot planing machine, and the necessary tools for general work and repairs. The following intermediate stations on the road have depot houses, stock pens, &c., viz., Marshall, Helena, Johnson, Elizaville, Ewing, Cowan, Myers, Carlisle, and Millersburg, and beside these are several flag stations. The road owns the depot and depot grounds at Millersburg, Myers and Ewing stations, and about five acres of land at Millersburg, and about four and one-half acres at Paris, but at Paris the depot, water facilities, &c., are now rented from the Kentucky Central Railroad. There belong to the road three locomotives, two first-class and two second-class passenger coaches, two express, baggage, and mail-coaches, nine box-frieght and twenty coal and flat cars, and also a number of hand and rubble-cars, and the ordinary track tools used in repairs, &c., &c.

For further information, see Hon. George H. Yeaman, No. 294 Broadway, New-York City; Messrs. Cleary & Scott, Attorneys, Covington, Ky.; or Mr. John T. Wilson, the present Receiver of the road, at Maysville, Ky. —July 24, 1875.
E. H. MURRAY,
United States Marshal, Kentucky District.

NOTICE.

The undersigned will receive claims and proofs thereof at his office, Boone Block, Covington, Ky., until the 25th day of August 1875, which are proper to be paid out of moneys arising from above sale, as follows:

First—Costs of suit, including allowances to solicitors and counsel for the respective parties; compensation to Trustee, disbursements by complainants, Commissioners' fees, and costs of sale and conveyances.

Second—Taxes and liabilities incurred by Receiver, which may be sanctioned and ordered paid by the court.—Covington, Ky., July 15, 1875.
H. P. WHITAKER, Commissioner.

D. A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer, No. 47 Liberty st.
THIRD GREAT SALE OF SECOND-HAND SEWING-MACHINES, by order of the Remington Sewing-machine Company, will commence Aug. 26, at 10:30 A. M., comprising Singer's, Wheeler & Wilson's, Domestics, &c., &c.

PERSONAL.

GEORGE ROGERS LEFT HIS HOME three weeks ago, and has not been heard from since. His whereabouts would be thankfully received by his mother, who is sore distressed. No. 590 3d av.

DRESS-MAKING A FINE ART.

INROADS UPON THE FASHIONABLE.

BAD DRESSING—UNEDUCATED MANTUA-MAKERS — SHAM BUTTONS, FALSE STRINGS—WOMEN WHO CANNOT MOVE LEGS OR ARMS—TAWDRY IMITATIONS.

Within the last few years there has been a great revival in many minor branches of the decorative art. The School of Needlework at South Kensington is rich in designs for costly and beautiful hangings. There are a large number of efficient workers employed there, and some of the embroidery produced by the ladies is extremely good. In many shop windows are to be seen fine plaques of china and admirable tiles, while even the convicts at Woking turn out very creditable mosaic. Wall papers have reached the point of being really decorative, and the most fastidious person can hardly fail to find something to please him among the many patterns brought out by competent people who have studied the subject. It is now possible to get both men and women so well educated in art and archæology that they are able to design appropriate furniture to suit any given style of architecture. It is surely time to try art dress-making. So long as we were contented to follow French fashions with regard to the furnishing of our houses it was perhaps natural that our wives and daughters should get their dresses from Paris. Now that we have ceased to look across the Channel for the patterns of our carpets and our clocks, there is no reason why dress should not also be provided at home in harmony with other decorations. When we walk into a drawing-room furnished in severe "Queen Anne," and find the lady of the house sitting in an upright chair, sipping her tea out of a Bristol cup and saucer, but dressed in the extreme of the present fashion, our æsthetic teeth are set on edge. Everything seems out of tune and inharmonious. It is as if we opened a Venetian casket and found that it contained a photograph of the Albert Memorial. Ladies with delicate perception and sufficient skill to know how to furnish their rooms feel this incongruity instinctively. They often express a wish that they could order their dresses from the same artist who paints their rooms; but, as that is impossible, they go to Mr. Worth instead, and try to conform their taste to the last new Paris whim, no matter how ugly or indecorous it may be. The fashions which have been worn for the last six or seven years are certainly much more picturesque than those of the days of crinoline. More care has been taken by the milliners that colors shall be few and harmonious. The wearing of black even by those not in mourning has been very generally adopted, and, as it suits almost every one, and looks well out of doors, it is at least unobjectionable. Still there is an immense amount of bad dressing to be seen everywhere which is quite needless, and which would be simply impossible if the art was at all understood by either dress-makers or dress-wearers.

Dress-makers, as a class, are vulgar and uneducated, with little appreciation of the artistic subtleties of their art, or even its more obvious proprieties. They have learned to load their work with ugly and senseless frills which do not end anything, with bows which do not tie anything, and with buttons which are of no use, until their eyes are incapable of seeing, or their minds of understanding, the grace of simplicity and the charm of suitability. Of what constitutes true beauty in the female form they are entirely ignorant, and they adore a waist that can be spanned. They think that a dress is a perfect fit in which a lady can neither raise her arms nor use her legs. Artificial flowers and glass beads are their highest ideal of decoration and costly trimmings of art. A novelty, however ugly, if stamped with the approval of Paris, is accepted without a thought, but the suggestion of some pretty design which has not emanated from that centre of frivolity is at once rejected with scorn because it has no "style." It is not uncommon to see vigorous efforts made on the part of some ladies to emancipate themselves from the thraldom of fashion and to strike out a line for themselves. Too often these efforts are signal failures from want of sufficient knowledge of the subject. There are very few people who have a genius for dressing themselves or even the perception to know what style suits them best. Ignorant attempts at the picturesque are often much worse than even a servile imitation of the reigning fashion. A good design is spoiled when badly carried out, or when the workmanship is not highly finished. Laces of different periods and countries are often ignorantly mixed up together, and sleeves of one century worn with bodices of another. It is unpleasant to see a Stuart costume surmounted by a Victorian chignon, or an Elizabethan head-dress finished with a mob cap. Some ladies, too, will appear in a mediæval dress one day and in a Pompadour robe the next, giving one the impression that they are using up their fancy ball costumes. Every woman has a certain style of appearance, and her dress should correspond with it. In French fashions there is generally a great want of dignity—the dignity of simplicity. How refreshing it is to see a handsome young woman in a plain gown, looking, as George Eliot describes Dorothea Brooke, like a "fine quotation from the Bible in to-day's newspaper!"

Some time ago a "Country Critic" expressed in the pages of the *Cornhill Magazine* his bewilderment after having made a tour through the studios of a certain class of painters. His politeness and old-fashioned courtesy probably prevented him from remarking upon what no doubt also struck him with astonishment—the withered appearance of the dresses of the ladies who belong to the set of whom he speaks. They no say, "Give us roses, but let them be faded ones." They sometimes unfortunately go further and say, "Let them be soiled ones." To a country gentleman accustomed to see his womenfolk in fresh muslin and clean prints, it is not a little surprising to be taken to the homes of some of the literary and semi-artistic families living in and near London. An atmosphere of moldy decay pervades the house, which is painted in dark green blue. The walls are hung with every conceivable absurdity—sconces where no candles are ever lighted, gongs which are not to sound, curtains which have no purpose and give the air of an old-clothes shop. Whole dinner services of china are strung on the staircase, and everything is covered thick with a black oily dust made by smoke, smuts, and fog. Perhaps one of the sons of the house has taken to painting as a profession, and brings his studio friends home with him. His sisters hear a constant jargon about the beauty of "tone," which they gradually discover to consist in old age with a judicious addition of dirt. They see their brother and his friends go into ecstasies over pieces of stuff which they pick out of the rubbish of a neighboring pawnbroker. Consequently, the poor girls try to dress in a way which they fondly believe to be artistic, and end in looking like rag dolls. They tie the refuse of Cairo round their waists, and wisps of strange fabrics round their necks. Peacock's feathers eye us from unaccountable situations, and frills of old lace, so dirty as to be almost nasty, garnish throats which would look much better in clean linen collars. But clean linen collars and cuffs have unfortunately no tone; they are incompatible with artistic dressing. Then, too, tidy hair is inadmissible. It should give the impression that it is subject to being torn whenever its owner is carried away by the tumult of feeling produced by a passionate poem of Rossetti's, or the tragic ending of a three-volume novel. It must never be fastened up securely, but must be ready to fall down at the slightest provocation. It must be free to the four winds of heaven, and look like well-tossed hay. There is another style of artistic dressing which, when badly done, is almost as offensive as the withered style. We may call it, for want of a better name, Free Classic. It is generally adopted by short fat people with high shoulders. It consists for the most part of a shapeless cream-colored cotton or woolen robe, with a gold girdle. On stout figures the effect is by no means attractive. A model attired in a night-gown which has been properly damped and draped no doubt looks very well, but a night-gown over a reasonable amount of under-garments is merely ungainly and shapeless. Dresses of this pattern must be either ugly or indelicate. Still, freedom to live as we like and dress as we like is such a desirable thing that we may rejoice to think a lady can go to a dinner party in a white flannel dressing-gown without any doubts being raised as to her sanity. Indeed, we must be glad of every nail that can be put in Mrs. Grundy's coffin. It is opening up a way for the varieties of individuality which she so sternly represses in any one under the rank of a Countess. The sort of dressing, however, we have been speaking of unhappily often only retards freedom. It bears the same relationship to really artistic costume that the tawdry imitations of litter-shops in back streets bear to first-rate French fashions. Good artistic and good fashionable dressing both involve expense, and neither of them can be well carried out without thought, knowledge, and money. We are very unfortunate in having no national costume. It would save us from much that is unbearably hideous in the dress of the lower orders, and perhaps enable them to have clean, serviceable clothing, instead of trumpery second-hand finery. If our middle-class young ladies are to do cooking and house-maid's work they, too, should have a picturesque costume. Perhaps the authorities at South Kensington might spend some of their spare time in designing suitable combinations of short, bright petticoats, and overskirts to be drawn through a hanging girdle or the old-fashioned pocket-holes of our great-grandmothers.

Women should either adopt a uniform, as men have done, or else dress-making should be elevated into the position of a fine art, and treated as such. It should be undertaken by people of culture and refinement in the same way that cookery has been. There ought to be a school of art dress-making. Perhaps a royal Princess would patronize it. Certainly, portrait-painters would be only too glad to know of a place at which their sitters could be becomingly got up. It is melancholy to see the bad millinery which is being perpetuated in pictures, and which will be an eyesore to future generations. The walls of the Royal Academy are every year hung with portraits which look like enlarged copies from *Le Follet* and the *Queen* newspapers. Ladies can never see ugliness in a dress so long as it is made in the height of the reigning fashion. They have their portraits taken, if possible, in "the last new thing," and then, when another style appears, wonder they could ever have made such frights of themselves. If there were some recognized rules about dressing, as there are about almost every other kind of decoration, in time they would be followed, to the great relief of people of taste, and to the comfort of people of no taste at all. There are always a large number of ladies who say they have got no work to do. Here's an opening for them. Their first step ought to be to petition her Majesty not to insist upon ladies who are delicate or spare in figure wearing low dresses at morning drawing-rooms. Their second one ought to be to abolish the use of the word "fashionable" in its present sense, and to substitute for it the word "becoming," which would indicate both economy where it is necessary and magnificence where it is suitable.—*Saturday Review.*

LINGARD'S WIVES.

A DIVORCE SUIT BROUGHT AGAINST THE COMEDIAN—AN ACCUSATION OF BIGAMY THE GROUND OF THE CHARGE.

The San Francisco *Morning Chronicle* of Aug. 12 has the following:

San Francisco seems destined to be the scene upon which more than one theatrical celebrity is compelled to appear in an unstudied part. The Titus-Oates infelicity, which has just culminated in a divorce suit at Louisville, Ky., if it had not its inception, at least was first presented to the public in this city. And now the ungloved hand of the law is stretched forth to expose to the pitiless stare of an unfeeling world the skeleton which has for years been securely concealed in the Lingard circle. The puny hand which is impiously raised to hurl William Horace Lingard from his lofty pedestal belongs to one Amelia Martha Thomas, residing at No. 33 St. Peter's road, in the County of Middlesex, England. The vindictive Amelia Martha has a tale to tell, and she tells it in the precise phraseology of the law. Moreover, she sends a copy of her narration to the party immediately interested. And that the recipient of her communication may treat it with the respect due a woman of England, her sovereign lady the Queen addresses to the honored actor the following interesting communication:

In her Majesty's Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes. Victoria, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith. To William Thomas, of New-York, in the United States of America.

Whereas, Amelia Martin Thomas, of No. 33 St. Peter's road, Mile End, in the County of Middlesex, claiming to have been recently married to you, has filed her petition against you in our said court, praying for a dissolution of marriage, wherein she alleges that you have been guilty of adultery, coupled with desertion of her, the said Amelia Martha Thomas, for two years and upward, without reasonable excuse. Now this is to command you that within thirty days after service hereof on you, inclusive of the day of such service, you do appear in our said court, then and there to make answer to the said petition, a copy whereof, sealed with the seal of our said court, is herewith served upon you. And take notice that, in default of your doing so, our said court will proceed to hear the charge proved in due course of law, and to pronounce sentence therein, your absence notwithstanding. And take further notice, that for the purpose aforesaid, you are to attend in person, or by your proctor, solicitor, or attorney, at the registry of our said court, at Somerset House, Strand, in the County of Middlesex, and there to enter an appearance in a book provided for that purpose, without which you will not be allowed to address the court, either in person or by counsel, at any stage of the proceedings in the cause.

Dated at London, the fifteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and in the thirty-eighth year of our reign.

[Seal.] DAVID HENRY OWEN, Register.

The complaint of Amelia Martha which William is called upon to answer is a serious one, being no less than desertion of his lawful wife, and a too great familiarity with other ladies. The complainant not only avers that she is the wife of the wayward William, but that there is a young William Harry Thomas whom his flinty-hearted father refuses to provide for. Wherefore the lone wife asks that the hateful bonds of matrimony that tie her to her husband be severed. The following is the legal recital of the alleged wife's wrongs:

Extract from the Divorce and Matrimonial Department of the principal registry of her Majesty's Court of Probate.

Her Majesty's Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, the 13th day of May, 1875.

The petition of Amelia Martha Thomas, of No. 33 St. Peter's road, Mile End, in the County of Middlesex, showeth:

1. That on or about the 3d day of April, 1860, your petitioner, then Amelia Martha Flint, spinster, was lawfully married to William Thomas at the parish church of St. Ann's, Limehouse, in the County of Middlesex.
2. That after the said marriage your petitioner lived and cohabited with the said William Thomas at divers places, and at No. 3 Sidney square, Mile End, and at Palace New Road, Stangate, Westminster, in the County of Middlesex, and at Stamford street, Blackfriars, in the County of Surrey, and that there is issue of the said marriage one child, to wit, William Harry Thomas, born on the 7th day of November, 1861.
3. That at the latter end of the month of August or the beginning of the month of September, 1862, the said William Thomas separated himself from your petitioner, and refused to allow her to cohabit with him, and that he has never since cohabited with her, and that he has been guilty of desertion without excuse for two years and upward.
4. That about the month of April, in the year of our Lord 1866, the said William Thomas committed adultery with Julia Lamartine, at a coffee-house, No. 33 Caledonia road, in the County of Middlesex.
5. That on or about the 20th day of June, 1866, the said William Thomas contracted a bigamous marriage with Alice Ann Dunning at the Register's office in the City of Bristol.
6. That since, about the said month of June, 1866, the said William Thomas has lived and cohabited with the said Alice Ann Dunning, and has habitually committed adultery with her at divers places in England, and at the Tate House, Henningford road, Barnsbury, in the said County of Middlesex, and at divers places in America.

Your petitioner, therefore, humbly prays that this honorable court will be pleased to dissolve her marriage with the said William Thomas, and to order that she may have the custody of the child of the said marriage, and that your petitioner may have such further and other relief in the premises as to this honorable court may seem meet.

AMELIA MARTHA THOMAS.

I hereby certify that this copy has been examined with the original petition filed in this registry, and that it is a true copy thereof.

DAVID HENRY OWEN, Registrar.

[Seal of Court.]

An "interview" with Mr. Lingard follows in the *Chronicle*, the comedian denying the truth of the story of his first marriage.

WELL RAISED.

A correspondent of the Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch* tells a pleasant anecdote of Gen. Robert E. Lee. During the war, he says, while the Army of Northern Virginia was encamped around Orange Court-house, Gen. Lee called upon Mr. Joseph Hiden and asked if Mr. Hiden could entertain two young ladies at his house, which was situated just outside the village. The General said he wished to have these young ladies near him for a while, that he might have the privilege of visiting them occasionally. "Are they your daughters, General?" asked Mr. Hiden. "No; not daughters, but nieces; though I feel very much as if they were my daughters," said Gen. Lee. Mr. Hiden readily consented to entertain the young ladies to the best of his ability, and in a few days they were at home at "Montpelozo." Of course, they received much attention from army officers, and night after night the parlor was full of company to a late hour. One day Gen. Lee met Mr. Hiden on the street and asked, "How are the young ladies getting on?" Mr. Hiden replied that they were quite well, and seemed to be enjoying their visit. "I am afraid they give Mrs. Hiden a good deal of trouble," said the General. "Not at all," said Mr. Hiden. "They have a good deal of company, and are kept up late at night entertaining their numerous visitors, but I have noticed that no matter how late they sit up at night they are always ready for breakfast when the bell rings, and never keep the table waiting for them." "Oh yes!" said Gen. Lee; "they have been well raised!"

ANOTHER SPEECH BY GEN. SHERMAN.

Gen. Sherman made another of his sensible little speeches at Omaha, Neb., on Monday. We quote a portion of his remarks as reported by the Omaha *Republican*:

Gen. Sherman said that he would be more than human if he did not feel moved in looking upon such a large assembly, who were paying such a high compliment to him. He thanked them all, and said he felt hardly able to fill the bill on that occasion. So far as he could, he would defend the people of Omaha. He had seen the city in its infancy. There were ladies and gentlemen present whom he had met years ago in their homes in this city. After the war, men expected to go home and enjoy peace. But there were men who could not enjoy peace. He referred to "the regular army fellows." After the war he was sent to Omaha, a point from which the Pacific Road was being built; he was sent by the Government to protect the men who were building it. He saw the first brick laid at the Union Pacific shops, and he thought that the plans for the buildings were too large. He saw the buildings going up in Omaha, and he thought then the hopes of the people were too high. But this visit had showed he was mistaken. He said the people were now complaining of hard times. He said there had been hard times ever since he was born, and there would be hard times after all present were dead and gone. "You appear to have plenty to eat and drink," said he, "are well clad, and you ought to be thankful. The city is as big as it ought to be. It will grow as the country grows." In regard to the Black Hills, the time was when, only a few years ago, in 1868, the Sioux came down within less than 100 miles of Omaha, and white men were killed by them. There was gold in portions of the hills. In a month or so an official report could be made. The Indians have certain rights guaranteed to them by Uncle Sam, and we must respect these rights. Let the Government step in, purchase those rights to the Black Hills, and then the country would be open to all. There was plenty of gold in the Rocky Mountains, a thousand times more than in the Black Hills. If men wanted to go and dig gold, he could tell them where to go, for he had been there. There is more gold, he said, in the wheat and corn fields in Nebraska, than in all the Black Hills. He thanked the audience for their attention. "Out here," he said, "it is the fashion to make a speech. The best thing to do when in trouble, is to go right through. When we were down in Atlanta we knocked our way through."

THE SAN FRANCISCO DEFAULTER.

PARTICULARS OF THE ARREST OF JOHN MILLER IN THE CENTRAL PACIFIC BUILDING.

From the San Francisco Chronicle, Aug. 13.

John Miller—or Woodruff, as his name is generally believed to be—the most enterprising defaulter of latter days, whose extensive operations in the embezzlement line have been public gossip for the past month, occupies a cell in the City Prison. Miller is the gentleman who, as Secretary for the Contract and Finance Company, appropriated to his own use immense sums of money at various times, and was on his way East when he was intercepted by the company's agents and brought back to this city, where he was confined in the Central Pacific Railroad Company's building on Fourth and Townsend streets. His detaication and arrest were kept secret for several days, and it was apparent that the company desired there should be no public investigation of their Secretary's wrong-doing.

On Monday last a writ of habeas corpus was issued from the Twelfth District Court, charging that Miller was illegally restrained of his liberty. Vice President Charles Crocker and S. W. Sanderson, attorney for the company, testified that they did not know where Miller was, and that he was not in their custody. A special sitting of the Grand Jury was called to investigate the peculations of Miller. In the afternoon, at 3 o'clock, the jury entered the County Court and made a special report, charging John S. Miller, alias A. R. Woodruff, with two offenses of embezzlement. Mr. Miller, alias Woodruff, not being present to answer to the indictments, the next thing in order was for the County Judge to issue two bench warrants for his arrest, at Mr. Ryan's solicitation. The warrants were immediately placed in the hands of Capt. Douglass, who called together a squad of about sixteen officers, and at once proceeded to the railroad fortress on Fourth and Townsend streets. At each door he placed officers, with explicit orders not to allow any one to leave the building without a permit from him, and then darted as hurriedly as his extreme obesity would permit to the second floor. He visited the room of ex-Gov. Stanford, and frightened a juvenile freedman, who was diligently scouring a mantel-piece, almost into convulsions by his precipitate entrance. He pirouetted into the room of E. H. Miller, Jr., but there was no one there, and he next made a dive into a bevy of railroad magnates who were discussing railroad matters in the office of Judge Sanderson. He informed them that he had a warrant for the arrest of Miller, and was about to search the building from cornice to sidewalk, if he did not catch him before he had searched so far. "Search away, Cap.," said one of the gentlemen nonchalantly; "I guess you will find him somewhere around the building." The portly Captain bounded to the third floor, and was confronted by a neat-looking door with this inscription: "Potrero and Bay View Railroad Company—Office." No response was made to his vigorous pound on the door, and he repeated the knocking, but with the same result. He glued his eye to the keyhole and saw the key was on the inside of the door, which aroused his suspicions to such a degree that his sonorous yell startled a swarm of clerks who were busy in a distant portion of the building, and they came in a bevy to see what was the matter. "If you don't open the door I'll break it down," roared the Captain, but the Potrero and Bay View Railroad office was as silent as the grave. At that moment some person handed the Captain a key, which opened an adjoining room, from which he could reach the hidden mysteries of Potrero and Bay View. The door was quickly opened, and a desk which had been temporarily placed against the door which led to the other room was hastily removed, the door opened and the interior mechanism of the Potrero and Bay View Railroad Company office was exposed to view. The windows were darkened by heavy shades, but enough light entered to admit of a survey of the apartment. The furniture consisted of a lounge, a desk, and a chair. Seated on the lounge was a fine-looking man with a dark fringe of whiskers, and attired in a fashionable suit of clothes, looking as unconcerned as if he was utterly deaf and had not heard the pounding on the door. Paddy Miles, a harbor officer, who accompanied Capt. Douglass for the purpose of pointing Miller out should he be found, burst out hilariously, "That's him, Cap! that's him!" The Captain dived into his pocket for the bench warrants and asked, "Are you Mr. Miller?" The man looked up and answered, "Yes, Sir." The Captain then announced that he wanted him on a warrant, and the mysterious Miller arose and walked out by the side of his captor. He was conveyed to the City Prison and accorded a cell in the new addition. He refused to talk about the charges against him or to give any account of his singular imprisonment in the railroad fortress. His bail is set at $25,000 on each of the two charges, and he will be brought before the Municipal Court probably on Saturday next to plead to the indictments pending against him.

THE CENTENNIAL FEELING.

A letter from White Sulphur Springs to the Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch* gossips thus: "Of present visitors Gen. Johnston is the observed of all observers, though a more quiet and modest gentleman is not to be found in these crowded grounds. He wears a short beard, which is gray, like his hair. His form is erect and soldierly, as of old, and his eyes retain their wonted brightness. He is very like his brother, Senator Johnston, and in many respects resembles Major W. P. Munford, of Richmond, though, I suppose, Major Munford is younger. Gen. Johnston is a great pedestrian; he is constantly taking long jaunts over the mountains, and the fresh, pure air and healthful exercise seem to do him good and to keep him in fine spirits. Northerners seek his company and delight in his cheerful conversation, for the 'Centennial feeling' is strong here, and society knows no territorial lines. Even Bob Toombs, of Georgia, who is supposed by some radical journals to be ready to eat up a Yankee on sight, or to blow up the Government at the first opportunity, gets along very well with our brethren and sisters across the Potomac and Ohio, and makes himself agreeable to them all. His vast fund of general information and readiness to talk make him a desirable companion, even if he does occasionally speak his views candidly about the United States Government."

INTEMPERANCE IN HAWAII.

The Honolulu *Gazette* of July 14 says: "There can be no doubt that the use of intoxicating drinks among our aborigines is increasing throughout the group, and as a natural consequence crime and more frequent sudden deaths occur among them as they are certainly too frequent among foreigners. It is stated that on the 3d inst. there were no less than ten deaths in this city, two of foreigners and the rest natives. Of course this rapid rate of deaths will soon leave us without a people, and if we still possess a Government it will be but a mere form. How to arrest this decrease is the greatest question ever presented before the Government. It must be met, investigated, and the remedy applied. The remedy will be found to lie in the example of Government officers, as regards the encouragement of the use of intoxicating drinks; in promptly bringing to justice of violators of the laws, and in the encouragement of personal industry among all classes. 'Like master like man,' is a proverb full of truth. And where a Judge, a Sheriff, or any officer of the Kingdom is seen to set the example of a free use of liquor, the effect permeates the whole district."

THE TREASURY THIEVES.

The Niagara Falls *Gazette* says: "The men who stole that package from the United States Treasury Department in June, and who have just been discovered and arrested, have acquired fame that an unappreciative public would never have awarded to the honest toiling clerk. Thomas B. B. Halleck, who awaits the action of minions of the law in Washington, was born in the village of Mohawk. His father, a Universalist clergyman, was Pastor of the church of that denomination in the village for a number of years, and was one of the killed at the horribly famous accident on the Hudson River Railroad several years ago at New-Hamburg. Theodore W. Brown and William H. Ottman, implicated with him, are well known in Oswego. Theodore W. Brown is a son of James N. Brown, formerly proprietor of the Oswego *Times*, and now a resident of Chicago. William H. Ottman is from the town of Oswego."

THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL TRADE.

The Pottsville (Penn.) *Miners' Journal* of the 20th inst. says: "The quantity of coal sent from this region the last week was: By rail, 124,491 tons; by canal, 30,717 tons; for the week, 155,208 tons, against 104,037 tons for the corresponding week last year; increase, 51,171 tons. The supply sent from all the regions was: Anthracite, 612,340 tons; bituminous, 79,897 tons; for the week, 692,237 tons, against 504,117 tons for the corresponding week of last year; increase, 188,120 tons. The supply sent from all the regions for the year foots up 10,619,823 tons anthracite, and 2,214,679 tons bituminous; total, 12,834,502 tons, against 14,111,984 tons of all kinds for corresponding period last year; decrease, 1,277,482 tons. The decrease in anthracite was 1,345,860."

MILITARY GOSSIP.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES—RIFLE PRACTICE.

At a meeting of Company C, Thirteenth Regiment, last Thursday evening, Frank Dillout was elected First Lieutenant.

Daniel Cook, M. D., has been appointed Surgeon in the Eleventh Regiment, vice Herman Kudlich, resigned.

Lieut. Col. C. B. Mitchell, Inspector of Rifle Practice of the First Division, has reported for duty, his leave of absence having recently expired.

The application of Col. Spencer for a release of the Fifth Regiment Armory has been returned by the Adjutant General of the State with his approval.

Lieut. Col. William E. Van Wyck, commanding the Sixth Regiment, has requested a suspension of the order directing the disbandment of his regiment until after the Fall inspection.

The uniform fund of the Eleventh Regiment has been approved by the Adjutant General of the State, by reducing the sum applied for from $1,970 to $1,390.

The application of Albert Rockel for a commission as Commissary of Subsistence in the Fifth Regiment has been refused until the present incumbent, Charles L. Volkhauser, has resigned.

Charles Dress has been elected Second Lieutenant of Company A, Twenty-eighth Regiment, Vice Reinhard F. Lenz, resigned. Capt. Henry Platt, of Company H, in this command, has resigned.

The brigade commanders and all field and staff officers of the Second Division, Brooklyn, have been directed in orders to proceed to Creedmoor by the 9:30 train from Hunter's Point next Thursday for rifle practice.

Capt. John N. Heubner, commanding Battery K, Artillery, has been suffering from ill-health during the season, and has at last been obliged to take leave of absence for thirty days, at the expiration of which he will probably resign.

Capt. C. E. Orvis, Commissary of Subsistence on the staff of the Second Brigade has been promoted Inspector of Rifle Practice with the rank of Major. He has been granted leave of absence for six weeks.

The detachments of the several regiments in the Second Brigade, who were prevented by adverse weather from practicing at Creedmoor on July 26 and Aug. 2, will proceed to Creedmoor for that purpose to-morrow.

Gen. Edward Jardine, ex-Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, of this State, and formerly Lieutenant Colonel of the Ninth Regiment New-York Volunteers, "Hawkins Zouaves," is dangerously ill at his residence from the breaking out of wounds received during the draft riots in 1863.

At a recent meeting of Company G, Seventy-first Regiment, Capt. Webber commanding, the following non-commissioned officers were elected: First Sergeant, A. H. Horton; Fourth Sergeant, Benjamin Fogle; Fifth Sergeant, A. Anhalt; Corporals, R. Rockafellar and Charles Senior.

First Lieut. Alfred Deacon, of Company E, Fourteenth Regiment, has resigned. Company I held its annual afternoon and evening promenade concert at Euler's Broadway Park, last Friday. The regimental band provided the music for the entertainment.

The annual report of the Adjutant General of this State has just been issued, and while it is a well-executed document, the Twenty-second, Twenty-third, and Twenty-fourth Regiments are omitted from the "Register of Military Forces," the most important part of the volume.

Company E, Fourteenth Regiment, "John B. Woodward Guard," Brooklyn, will hold its third annual picnic at Lefferts Park, in that city, on Monday, Sept. 6. Foh's Band will provide the music, and a pleasant time is anticipated by those who remember the previous reunions of this command.

As no definite information has been received from the State Board of Examination in reference to the order vacating the commissions of Capts. Von Gerichten and Weidehold, and Lieut. Alting, of the Fifty-fifth Regiment, no elections have yet been ordered to fill the vacancies caused by their removal.

At the opening of the season of rifle practice, Col. Roehr, commanding the Thirty-second Regiment, Brooklyn, offered a medal for competition by the members of his command. Sergt. F. Miller, of Company G, having complied with the conditions of the competition, has been accorded absolute possession of the trophy.

Company E, Twenty-eighth Regiment, Brooklyn, lately organized, has applied for orders to shoot for the marksman's badge at Creedmoor, and has accordingly been directed to assemble for that purpose on Tuesday, the 24th inst. The Twenty-eighth has received the necessary papers recognizing its additional company, and has been raised to the dignity of a regiment.

The devotees of Terpsichore will be pleased to learn that the Eighth Regiment will hold a "midsummer nights'" festival, at Terrace Garden, next Wednesday evening. A promenade concert will occupy the time from 8 o'clock until 9 P. M., after which dancing will be introduced and prolonged at the pleasure of the guests. The music for the occasion will be provided by T. R. Deverell's regimental band.

At First Division Head-quarters applications for commissions have been received from Lieut. Col. William H. Chaddock, of the Seventy-first Regiment, and Second Lieut. William B. Knapp, of Company A, in the same command. Col. Vose, commanding the Seventy-first Regiment, has received permission to leave the State with his command to-morrow to go into encampment at Oakland Beach, R. I.

The annual picnic of the "Alsgood" Rifles, Company A, Fifteenth Battalion, which was announced to take place on the 12th inst., was, in deference to the memory of St. Swithin, postponed until to-morrow. The entertainment will take place at Koch's Schuetzen Park, corner of Third avenue and Fiftieth street, Brooklyn. Among the amusements to be presented will be a contest for prizes, in which the competitors will be the champions of ladies.

The meeting of the officers of the Second Division, Brooklyn, last Wednesday evening, to indorse the action previously taken by its members as citizens, while it developed nothing essentially new, has at least quieted the consciences of the sticklers for military decorum in such matters, and now as the parade has been abandoned and a banquet decided upon, let it be a complete success, and such as to reflect credit upon the officers of the Second Division. In order to do this, every officer must constitute himself a subcommittee and exert himself to prevent any mishaps consequent upon its hasty preparation.

Col. John Ward, commanding the Twelfth Regiment, has issued an order directing his command to parade in honor of the return of the American Team to-morrow. The regiment will assemble at the armory, in full uniform, with white trousers, plumes, and white gloves, field and staff officers mounted, at 1 P. M. Col. Ward remarks, in orders, that "the rifle team deserves every honor that can be shown them, and the regiment feels a true enthusiasm over the fact that Col. Gildersleeve, the Captain of the team, and Major Henry Fulton were lately officers of this command, and are still honorary members of the Board of Officers."

Capt. George A. Hussey, commanding Company I, Ninth Regiment, has issued an order explaining the sense of the recent amendments to the Military Code, and urges those members whose terms of service are about to expire to take advantage of the clause permitting re-enlistments for short terms. As an inducement to discharged members to re-enlist, Col. Hitchcock offers to provide uniforms free of charge until Oct. 15. Eighteen recruits have been enlisted during the present month. This number comprises the best element of company A in the late First Battalion Infantry. The next regular meeting of this company will be held on Wednesday, Sept. 1, at 8 P. M.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment, Col. James Cavanaugh commanding, will parade to-morrow at the reception to the American Rifle Team. Regimental orders direct the command to assemble at its armory at 1 P. M., in full-dress uniform, with white trousers, cross-belts, and white gloves. Col. Cavanaugh, in issuing the order, urges every member to be present, in order to show the appreciation entertained by the regiment for the brilliant achievements of the team in Ireland. The resignation of First Lieut. William J. Downing, of company D, has been accepted, and he has received an honorable discharge. James J. Hartigan has been promoted Sergeant of Company H, vice John B. Clark, reduced to the ranks at his own request.

A preliminary programme of the Fall meeting of the National Rifle Association, which commences at Creedmoor on Tuesday, Sept. 28, has just been issued to the public. It comprises fourteen matches, which are in substance as follows: The "Judd" Match, open to all members of the National Rifle Association, distance 200 yards; any military rifle; seven shots; in a standing position. A Cavalry Match, open to teams of five from any troop in the National Guard, in uniform; weapons, military carbines of the State pattern; seven rounds; distance 200 yards; position standing. Short-range match, open to all comers; any rifle; distance 200 yards; seven shots; position standing. First Division Match, open to teams of twelve; military rifles, State pattern; distances 200 and 500 yards; five shots at each range. State National Guard Match, open to teams of twelve from any militia regiment in this State; rifles of the State model; distances 200 and 500 yards; five shots at each range. Inter-State match, open to one team of twelve from each State and Territory in the United States; distances 200, 400, and 600 yards; five shots at each distance; weapons the authorized State model of rifles used in the State represented. *Army and Navy Journal* match, open to teams of twelve from all military organizations in the United States; weapons any military rifles, any position; distance 500 yards; seven shots. "Gattling" match, open to teams of twelve from any regiment in the National Guard of this State; weapons regulation pattern; distance 500 yards; seven shots; any position. "Press" match, open only to representatives of any journal; weapons any military rifles; distance 500 yards, any position; seven rounds. Mid-range match, open to all comers; weapons any rifles; distances 500 and 600 yards; seven shots at each distance; any position. Consolation match, open to losers in all the foregoing matches; distance 500 yards; any military rifle; any position; seven shots. Long-range match, open to all comers; any rifle; distances 800 and 1,000 yards; any position; and the "Champion's" match, open to all comers; weapon any rifle; distances 200, 600, and 1,000 yards; ten shots at each distance; position standing at the first, any at the succeeding ranges. Prizes—First, a gold medal; second, a silver medal, and third, a bronze medal. The prizes in the previous matches, as well as the hours of the several matches, will be hereafter determined.

The Howitzer Battery, Artillery, Brooklyn, Capt. Julius F. Simons commanding, celebrated the eleventh anniversary of its organization last Monday evening. At 8 o'clock the members of the battery and their guests sat down to a banquet at Dietz's restaurant, Washington street, Brooklyn. Among the invited guests were Mayor Hunter, Gen. Jesse C. Smith, Col. Ira L. Beebe, Col. W. H. H. Beebe, Gen. Meserole, acting commander of the Second Division; Major Hotchkiss, the original commandant of the battery, and others. After the removal of the cloth, speeches were made by Mayor Hunter, Gen. Meserole, and others, and the entertainment concluded with a number of patriotic songs. The present strength of the battery is sixty-five men. It possesses four Gatling guns and four howitzers, but as yet have not turned out as a mounted organization. Its members are selected from the élite of Brooklyn.

Col. Rodney C. Ward, commanding the Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, has appointed Charles E. Bridge Commissary of Subsistence, and Sergt. Wingfield G. Burton, of Company E, Twelfth Regiment, Inspector of Rifle Practice, with the rank of Captain on his staff. Capt. Burton, although a young man, has had considerable military experience, and possesses a thorough knowledge of rifle practice. He is a son of Mr. Bethel Burton, the inventor of the Ward-Burton gun, and has been identified with his father's business for several years. Having won several valuable prizes at Creedmoor, he is enabled to demonstrate his ability to instruct recruits in the theory of rifle practice, while his recent duties as First Sergeant will enable him to do so in a military manner. Regimental commandants having vacancies of that sort to fill, could not do better than to imitate the action of Col. Ward in making their selection. Company A, of this command, will contest for the "Kellogg" badge at Creedmoor next Tuesday.

HINTS TO SWIMMERS.

Land and Water published the following remarks on the attempt of Capt. Webb to swim across the Channel:

"On Tuesday next, (Aug. 10.) should the weather be favorable, a genuine attempt will be made to perform the feat of swimming the Channel, which, if successful, will rank as high as any yet recorded in the annals of sport. Fortunately, Capt. Webb has already performed feats of endurance that entitle him to rank high among the athletes of the day. His swim from Blackwall to Gravesend was no mean performance—twenty miles with the stream in five hours—and this was soon after eclipsed by his swim from Dover to Ramsgate, a distance of eighteen miles, which he accomplished in nine hours. Nine hours in the water! We have no hesitation in affirming that there are few men living who can withstand the effect of sea water such as that in the Channel for so long a period, for it should be borne in mind that the two enemies that Capt. Webb has to encounter are—first, cold; second, loss of power from continuous movement for many consecutive hours. However, the greatest difficulty is undoubtedly cold, as in his swim he can of course take occasional rests by floating on his back. Capt. Webb undoubtedly possesses nearly every attribute that seems likely to contribute toward success. In the first place he has plenty of fat in conjunction with as plentiful healthy muscle. Were it not for this, to remain even for nine hours in the water would be an impossibility. In 1835, 'Brock, the Swimmer,' was shipwrecked, and the country was amazed with an account of his marvelous escape, by swimming for no less than seven and a half hours. Capt. Webb a short time back beat Brock's time, to use a sporting phrase, by an hour and a half, in a swim undertaken simply for practice, in anticipation of his great attempt on Tuesday next. That he will be successful we do not expect, but we are bound to admit that there seems, at any rate, a possibility of his being so. We have promised him £50 should he succeed. A further sum of £20 has been sent to a contemporary, and several smaller sums will help to swell the amount of the reward which will be so justly his due. We are glad, however, to state, that a subscription is contemplated among the members of the Stock Exchange, and considering how handsomely they rewarded Tom Sayres for his plucky conduct in his fight with Heenan, we have no doubt that they will consider the protection of life from drowning an equally noble art of self-defense. We have supplied Capt. Webb with some porpoise-oil with which to lubricate himself before starting, as nature is undoubtedly the best judge as to what oil is best adapted to resist the sort of cold engendered by sea water. With regard to food and stimulant, we would first advise a very moderate use of brandy, and would recommend this too-often cause of failure to be kept as much as possible as a reserve for the finish. Strong beef tea, rich glutinous soup, such as good mock-turtle made from fat calves' head, and not pigs' head, as is too often the case, strong hot coffee, or even, if possible, a good slice of juicy meat, with a little stale bread. Capt. Webb will not be allowed to touch a boat during his swim, but will receive what attentions he wants from an aquatic valet, who will dive over occasionally and assist him in eating and drinking. An egg beat up with a little sherry, or any form of concentrated nourishment, will be advisable. In fact, to swallow a lump of Liebig's extract of meat occasionally might be beneficial, mixed with dripping. As cold is, however, the enemy, care should be taken to resist this enemy with weapons that have been proved. In Arctic expeditions and extreme northern latitudes the great resister to cold is fat. Stories are told of candles being boiled down, and in years back Russian visitors had the character of climbing our street lamps for the sake of drinking the lamp oil. However—*chacun a son gout*, we trust Capt. Webb will have some rather more savory draughts at his disposal in mid-channel on Tuesday next. One more point is the glare of light. There is some talk of a pair of spectacles for the occasion. Or it has been suggested that he might black his eyes round, *à la* Christy Minstrels. Should the sun be bright, no doubt a continuous glare on the water is apt to bring on great giddiness, and everything should be thought of beforehand and provided against. We wish him every success, and can honestly assure him that should he succeed we shall have the greatest pleasure in handing over our £50, with the conviction that £50 was never better earned. Should wind and weather be favorable, the start on Tuesday will be about 5 A. M., and he calculates to get across in four tides. In our opinion, however, he will probably get some distance beyond the Varne Light and then succumb to exhausted nature after fourteen hours or so of immersion.

FED BY AN EAGLE.

The Seneca Falls *Courier* tells the following:

"A party were out of town on Monday, picnicking and fishing along the shore of Cayuga Lake. In their rambles they took in the camp of the Seneca Falls boys, who are whiling away a few days near East Varick. After posting the boys about home matters, and being told by them that the fish were not in a biting mood, which somewhat disconcerted their plan of action, they concluded to push on to a shady nook a short distance up the lake, where they exercised their squatter sovereignty by squatting on the rocks preparatory to further developments, when lo! and behold! an eagle was seen approaching, bearing in his talons a large fish. When nearly over their heads they all gave an unearthly yell, which so shocked the propriety of Mr. Eagle that he loosed his grasp of the fish, and it fell at their feet. It proved to be a pike weighing some three pounds, and still alive. They all returned to camp in high glee over their good luck, and fresh fish was on the next bill of fare for dinner."

KNOCKED DOWN BY A GOOSE.

The Cumberland (Md.) *Civilian* has this account of a singular collision which happened on Knox street, in that city, Monday noon: "Some ten or twelve geese toddling along the railroad at the foot of that street thought they saw a pond on Schriver's Hill, and yielding to a love for such places, took to their wings, and made for the said imaginary pond. But the goose isn't much on the up-hill fly, and they whizzed along, gradually nearing terra firma, until suddenly a young man who was making for Columbia street, and thinking of nothing but his dinner, picked himself up from mother earth, and wanted to know who had hit him with 'that sand-bag.' 'Oh, that was nobody,' replied another man; 'it was a go—' But he didn't finish the sentence, as another goose struck him plump in the rear, and brought him violently into that position usually assumed by novices just before attempting to turn a back hand-spring. The geese were so clumsy that they could not turn aside."

SHIP-BUILDING IN QUEBEC.

The Quebec *Morning Chronicle* says that several public-spirited citizens there are taking steps toward bringing about a revival of the ship-building trade. A co-operative society has been formed, and among the popular names before the public in the matter are those of Hon. I. Thibaudeau, M. P., Joseph Shehyn, M. P., P. H. Thomson, Thomas H. Grant, Henry Dinning, S. Lesare, Joseph Archer, Jr., and P. Valin—all good men and true, it says, more or less directly interested in a return to the former prosperity of Quebec as a ship-building port. These gentlemen have been selected as Provisional Directors of the association, with Mr. A. J. Auger as Secretary *pro tem*. The proposed capital is $500,000 in $100 shares, payable two and a half per cent. per month; and the intention of the company is to turn out next Winter three ships of 1,250 tons each, which will either be offered for sale or sailed at the company's option.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 21.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100 Del. & Hudson.s3.120	300 North-western... 42⅞
200 At. & Pacific Tel. 20¼	200 do.......s3. 42¾
300 do. 20⅛	900 do. 42⅝
100 do.......s3. 20	100 North-west. Pref. 57⅞
100 do. 20	200 do. 57⅝
60 N. Y. C. & Hud...105	200 do. 57¾
200 Western Union.. 84⅛	200 St. Paul. 38⅝
200 do. 84	500 do.......s3. 38¾
300 do.......c. 84	100 do.......b3. 38¾
400 Pacific Mail...s3. 38⅝	700 do. 38¼
300 do. 38⅝	300 do. 38⅜
200 Erie Railway.... 15⅝	100 do.......s3. 38⅛
100 Lake Shore. 61⅛	400 do. 38
1200 do.......s3. 61	200 St. Paul Pref. 64⅛
100 do. 61	1000 do. 64
100 do. 61⅛	100 do. 63¾
200 do.......s3. 61⅛	600 Rock Island. 108⅛
100 Ohio & Miss...s5. 19½	200 do. 108⅜
200 do. 19½	500 do. 108¼
100 H. & St. Joseph... 24½	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new....118⅜	$50,000 U.S.5s,'81,C.116⅝
20,000 U. S. 5s, '81, Reg.....12.116	10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 Reg.....b. c.114⅞
	10,000 U. S. 6s, C.12.123

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$9,000 Mo. 6s, Long bds....b3.102	200 L. S. & M. S.b.c.s3. 61
3,000 Alb. & S. 1st...111	200 do. 61
8,000 N.J.Cen.Conv.110	100 do.......b3. 61⅛
2,000 Mil. & St. Paul 7 3-10.... 92	1900 do. 61⅛
	200 do.......b3. 61¼
4,000 C. & N.W.Con. 98	500 do. 61¼
13,000 H. & St.Jo. 8s, Conv. 85	1200 do. 61⅜
	1000 do. 61⅜
2,000 Ohio & M. 2d. 72	70 N. Y. C. & H...b. c.104¾
2,000 Un. Pac. 1st...102⅝	500 Erie.....b. c. b3. 15⅝
1,000 Un. Pac. S. F., b. c. 97	100 Union Pac....b. c. 73¼
	25 Ill. Central. 98⅛
	10 Mor. & Es....b. c.102½
2,000 Pac. of Mo.1st. 91½	700 Chic. & N. W.b. c. 42⅝
4,000 Cen. Pac. Gold B.....b. c.103¼	100 do.......b3. 42⅝
	100 do.......s10. 42⅜
1,000 Cen. Pac. 1st, Cal. & O.B'h. 90	100 do.......b3. 42⅝
	1000 do. 42½
20,000 N.Y.C. 1st, R.116½	200 do. 42⅝
10,000 St.L.&I.M.1st. 90	100 do.......b3. 42¾
7 Bank of Republic. 95	400 do. 42¾
20 Mechan's' Bk.b.c.144	200 Chic. & N. W. Pf., b. c.....c. 57⅞
126 Del. & H. Canal.120	
8 do.....b. c.120¼	100 do. 58⅛
300 W. U. Tel.b.c.s3. 84⅛	100 C. & R. I...b. c.108⅛
500 do.......c. 84¼	100 do. 108⅛
100 do.......b3. 84⅜	700 do. 108
500 do. 84⅜	300 do.......b3.108
700 do. 84½	100 do. 107¾
100 Pac. Mail...b.c. s3. 38⅝	400 do. 107¾
200 do. 38⅝	1400 do. 107⅞
200 do.......b3. 38⅝	100 do.......s3.107⅞
1300 do. 38⅜	300 do. 108
100 do. 38⅞	200 do. 108⅛
100 do.......b3. 39	100 do.......b3.108⅛
100 do.......b10. 39	200 do. 108⅛
100 A. & P. Tel.b.c.s3. 20	600 C., M. & St. P.b.c. 37⅞
77 U. S. Express.... 43	1400 do. 38
100 Mich. Central.... 64½	100 do. 38⅛
100 do.....b. c. 64⅜	700 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 64
80 Del., L. & W....121½	100 do.......s3. 64
40 do.....b. c. b3.121⅝	100 Pac. R. of Mo.b.c. 48½
C., B. & Q....b. c. 118	100 H. & St.Jo.b.c. s3. 24⅝
5 New-Jersey...b. c.130½	100 do. 24½
25 C. & Alt.b. c. x d.100	100 do. 24¾
35 C.&Alt.Pf.b.c.x d.103	100 C., C. & I. C..b. c. 4¾

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$2,000 U.S. 5s,'81, C. s3....116⅛	200 Union Pacific.b3. 73
4,000 N. West con... 98	100 Pittsburg. 90
300 Pacific Mail.... 38⅞	20 do. 90⅛
900 do.......b3. 39	400 North-west...b3. 42⅞
2300 do. 39	200 do. 42⅞
200 N. Y. C. & Hud...104⅞	310 North-western Pf. 58⅛
200 Western Union... 84⅜	100 N. J. Southern.... 2½
200 do.......b3. 84⅜	100 Rock Island....108⅜
100 do. 84⅜	100 do.......c.108⅜
300 do. 84⅜	200 St. Paul. 38¼
200 do.......c. 84⅞	20 do. 38⅜
200 do.......b3. 84⅞	300 do. 38⅜
1400 do.......s3. 84⅜	300 St. Paul Pref.... 64¼
200 do. 84⅜	100 do. 64¾
200 Lake Shore...b3. 61⅜	200 Pac. of Mo....b3. 48½
800 do. 61⅜	200 Ohio & Miss...b3. 19¾
400 do.......s3. 61⅜	200 do.......c. 19¾
1400 do.......b3. 61⅜	200 do. 19¾
200 do. 61½	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$4,000 U. P. S. F. b. c. 96⅝	200 C. & N. W. Pf.b.c. 58⅛
100 W. Un. Tel.b. c.. 84½	100 do.......b3. 58⅛
500 do. 84½	500 Chi. & R. I...b. c.108⅛
300 Pacific Mail..b. c. 39	900 C., M. & St. P.b.c. 38⅛
400 do.......s3. 39	200 do.......b3. 38⅜
200 do.......b3. 34⅞	100 C., M.&St. P.Pf.b.c. 64⅝
100 Erie.....b. c. s3. 15⅝	84 P.,Ft.W.& C.G'd. 98⅞
100 L. S. & M. So.b. c. 61⅝	60 Rome & W...b. c. 50
200 do.......s3. 61⅝	100 H.&St.Jo..b.c.b3. 24⅞
55 C. &Pitts.G'd.b.c. 90	50 St. L. K. C. & N. Pf.....b. c. 30
100 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 19½	

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$5,000 Harlem 1st.C.112⅝	200 Del., Lack. & W..121½
1,000 Un. Pac. S. F... 96⅝	100 Chic. & Alt.x d...100½
410 West Union.... 84½	200 Rock Island.....108⅛
200 do. 84⅝	100 do.......s3.108⅛
300 Union Pacific.b3. 73½	600 do. 108
200 Pacific Mail...s3. 38⅞	300 do. 108
300 do.......b3. 38⅞	100 Pac. R. of Mo.... 48½
200 do. 38⅞	100 St. Paul.....b3. 38⅜
400 do. 39	200 do. 38⅜
600 Lake Shore. 61¼	100 St. Paul Pref.... 64⅝
200 do.......b3. 61⅜	100 do. 64½
300 do. 61⅜	100 do.......b3. 64⅝
300 North-western.... 42¾	300 do. 64⅝
200 do.......s3. 42¾	100 do. 64¾
100 do.......b3. 42⅞	

SATURDAY, Aug. 21—P. M.

The bank statement shows a decrease in legal reserve of $927,800, but the banks still hold $21,232,200 in excess of the 25 ⅌ cent. required by law.

The following is the statement of the New-York City banks this week, compared with the last:

	Aug. 14.	Aug. 21.	Differences.
Loans	$283,541,900	$282,961,200	Dec. $580,700
Specie	13,442,100	12,385,700	Dec. 1,056,400
Legal tenders.	70,726,200	70,390,700	Dec. 335,500
Deposits	248,033,200	246,176,800	Dec. 1,856,400
Circulation	18,412,700	18,234,500	Dec. 178,200

The stock speculation to-day was rather tame, and the transactions fell short of those of the day previous by nearly 30,000 shares. Despite the prevailing dullness, however, prices were well maintained, and the dealings were characterized by a decidedly firm tone. Western Union rose to 84⅝, Pacific Mail to 39, Lake Shore to 61½, St. Paul to 38⅝, and St. Paul preferred to 64¾. Rock Island declined from 108½ to 107¾, but subsequently made a partial recovery. There were no other changes calling for comment. The prices current at the close were, in the majority of cases, the highest of the week.

The money market was easy throughout the day at 1½@2 ⅌ cent. for call loans. The amount of national bank notes received for redemption at Washington to-day was $500,000, making a total for the week of $3,160,000.

The foreign advices reported a further improvement in French rentes, which advanced to 66f. 57½c. The Bank of England gained £5,000 bullion on balance, but no quotations for securities were received from London, as the Stock Exchange was closed to-day for repairs. The sterling exchange market was dull after the sailing of the packet, but firm at $4 86@$4 86½ for 60-day bills, and $4 89@$4 89½ for demand. The nominal rates remain at $4 87@$4 89½. The gold speculation was very tame and lower, chiefly on the advance in rentes at Paris and the improved aspect of the political situation in Europe. The price declined from 113½ to 113⅛, but at the close a recovery to 113⅜ ensued. Cash gold loaned at 1@2 ⅌ cent. per annum, and in one or two instances at 1-64 per diem for use, but later balances lent free of interest, and at the close 1@2 ⅌ cent. was paid for carrying. The steamers to-day took out $137,000, of which $43,000 was gold bars and the remainder silver.

Government bonds were generally ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. lower, in sympathy with gold. Railroad mortgages were firm on a moderate business, and State bonds dull and steady.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1875.

Gold receipts	$563,722 12
Gold payments	101,997 06
Gold balance	33,607,442 39
Currency receipts	619,643 02
Currency payments	748,107 77
Currency balance	62,318,527 32
Customs	193,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—AUG. 21.

	Friday.	Saturday.
American Gold	113½	113⅛
United States 5s, 1881, coup	116⅝	116⅝
United States 5-20s, coup., 1862	114¼	114¼
United States 5-20s, coup., 1867	120⅜	120⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 86@$4 86½	$4 86@$4 86½
New-York Central	104⅞	104⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	108⅜	108
Pacific Mail	38⅞	39
St. Paul, common	38⅛	38⅝
St. Paul, preferred	64	64¾
Western Union	84⅛	84⅝
Union Pacific	73	73¼
Lake Shore	61⅛	61⅜
Toledo and Wabash	6½	6½
North-western, common	42¾	42⅞
North-western, preferred	57¾	58⅛
Del., Lack. and Western	121¼	121½
New-Jersey Central	110¾	110¾
Panama	132	132
Erie	15¾	15⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	19⅝	19⅝
C., C. and Indiana Central	4¾	4¾
Harlem	134½	134½

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	104⅞	104⅞	270
Erie	15⅝	15⅝	300
Lake Shore	61⅝	61	11,500
North-western	42⅞	42⅛	5,000
North-western Preferred	58⅛	57⅞	1,510
Rock Island	108½	107¾	6,200
Milwaukee & St. Paul	38⅝	37⅞	4,900
Mil. & St. Paul Pref.	64¾	64	3,900
Pittsburg	90	90	176
Del., Lack. & Western	121½	121½	320
Chicago & Alton	100½	100½	100
Michigan Central	64½	64½	200
Delaware & Hudson	120	120	134
Union Pacific	73¼	73¼	603
Kansas Pacific	12¾	12¾	177
C., C. & Indiana Central	4¾	4¾	100
Hannibal & St. Joseph	24⅞	24⅜	500
New-Jersey Southern	2½	2½	100
Ohio & Mississippi	19¾	19½	800
Missouri Pacific	48½	48½	400
Western Union	84¾	84⅛	6,600
Atlantic & Pacific Tel	20⅛	20	700
Pacific Mail	39	38⅞	6,800
Total sales			51,287

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	123	123¼	5-20s, 1867, r	120¼	120½
6s, 1881, r	120⅝	120⅞	5-20s, 1867, c	120¼	120½
6s, 1881, c	121⅝	122	5-20s, 1868, r	120¾	121
5-20s, 1864, r	115⅞	116⅛	5-20s, 1868, c	120¾	121
5-20s, 1864, c	115⅞	116⅛	10-40s, r	114⅝	114⅞
5-20s, 1865, r	118¼	118½	10-40s, c	118	118½
6-20s, 1865, c	118¼	118½	5s, 1881, r	116	116¼
5-20s, 1865, n.r	118⅛	118⅜	5s, 1881, c	116½	116¾
5-20s, 1865, n.c	118⅛	118⅜			

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in coin $25,000 for interest and $263,000 for called bonds.

The following shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank:

Gold cleared	$21,370,000
Gold balances	1,539,902
Currency balances	1,811,884

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$49,031,806
Currency balances	2,232,033
Gold exchanges	5,032,589
Gold balances	841,300

The following is the weekly Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$317,911,173
Currency balances	17,814,064
Gold exchanges	34,736,741
Gold balances	5,352,215

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Arkansas 6s, Fund.	30	N.Y.6s,Canal L'n,'75.	112
Ark.7s,L.R.&Ft.S.is.	13	N.Y.6s,Canal L'n,'77.	112
Ark.7s,Mem.&L.R.	13	N.Y.6s,Canal L'n,'78.	112
Ark.7s,L.R.P.B&NO	13	N. Y. 6s, G.Reg.,1887.	112
Ark.7s,Miss.O.&R.R	13	N. Y. 6s, Gold L'n,'91.	115
Ark.7s,Ark.Cent.R.	13	N.C.,N.C.R.,Ja.& Ju.	50
California 7s	114	N.C.,N.C.R.,A. & Oc.	50
Connecticut 6s	104	N.C.N.C.R.c.off,J&J.	37
Georgia 6s	91	N.C.N.C.R.c.off,A& O	37
Ga. 7s, new bds	100	N. C. Fund. Act 1866.	10
Ga. 7s, endorsed	96	N. C. Fund. Act 1868.	10
Ga. 7s, Gold bds	100	N. C. new bds.,J.& J.	10
Indiana 5s	101½	N. C. new bds.,A.&O.	10
Ill. Coup. 6s, 1877	101½	N. C. Sp. Tax class 1.	1
Ill. Coup. 6s, 1879	101½	N. C. Sp. Tax class 2.	1
Illinois War Loan	102	N. C. Sp. Tax class 3.	1
Kentucky 6s	102	Ohio 6s, 1875	101
Louisiana 6s	35	Ohio 6s, 1881	104
La. 6s, New bds	36	Ohio 6s, 1886	107
La. 8s, L. bds. of 1910	11	Rhode Island 6s	104½
Michigan 6s, 1878-9	102	South Carolina 6s	28
Michigan 6s, 1883	104	S. C. 6s, Jan. & July.	28
Michigan 7s, 1890	107	S. C. Fund. Act 1866.	28
Mo. 6s, due in 1875	100¾	S. C. 7s of 1888	29
Mo. 6s, due in 1876	100¾	S. C. Non-Fund. bds.	6
Mo. 6s, due in 1877	100¾	Tennessee 6, old	52¼
Mo. 6s, due in 1878	100¾	Tenn. 6s, new bonds.	51½
Mo. 6s, due in 1879	101	Tenn.6s,n.bds., n.ser.	51½
Mo. 6s, due in 1880	101	Texas 10s of 1876	104½
Fund.bds.due 1894-5	101	Virginia 6s, old	39
L.bds.due'81to'91,inc.	101⅝	Va. 6s, new bds., '66.	39
Asy. or U., due 1892	101	Va. 6s, new bds., '67.	39
H.&St.Jo., due 1875	100½	Va. 6s, Consol. bds.	65½
H.&St.Jo., due 1876	100½	Va. 6s, ex-mat. Coup.	60
H.&St.Jo., due 1886	100½	Va. 6s, Cons. 2d ser.	43
H.&St.Jo., due 1887	101	Va. 6s, Deferred bds.	8½
N.Y.Reg.BountyL'n	105¾	Dis. of Col. 3-65, 1924.	67½
N.Y.Con.BountyL'n	106⅛		

And the following for railway mortgages:

Alb. & Susq. 2d	106¾	Cleve. & Tol. n. bds.	103½
Bos., H. & Erie 1st	24½	C., P. & Ash., old bds.	101¼
B.,C.R. & M.1st.7s,G.	38	C., P. & Ash., new bds.	104
Ches. & O. ex coup.	33	Det., Mon. & Tol. bds.	100
Chic. & Alton 1st	110½	Buffalo & Erie,n.bds.	103⅛
Chic. & Alton Inc.	102	Buffalo & State L.7's	101
La. & Mo. 1st G.	80	Kala. & W. Pig. 1st.	83½
C., B. & Q. con'd 7s.	105¾	Lake Shore D. B.	101⅞
Chi. R. I. & Pac.	108	Lake Shore C. C. 1st.	102
Cen. R. of N.J.1st n.	110	Lake Shore C. R. 2d.	94½
Cen. R. of N.J.1st C.	106⅝	Marietta & Cin. 1st.	104½
Cen. R. of N.J.C. C.	110	Mich. Cen. C.7s 1902.	102
M. & St.P.7s,G.,R.D.	87	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	101
M. & St. P. 1st LC.D.	93¼	N.Y.C.& H.1st,coup.	116½
M. & St.P.1st L.& D.	83	Hud. R. 7s, 2d. '85	109
M. & St. P. 2d.	87	Harlem 1st, 7s, coup.	112
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	103	Harlem 1st, 7s, reg.	112
Chi. & N.W.Int.bds.	101	North Missouri 1st.	89
C. & N. W. Con. bds.	98	Ohio & M. 2d Consol.	70
C. & N. W. Ext. bds.	90	Cen. Pac. Gold bds.	103
Chi. & N. W. 1st.	100¼	Cen. Pac. San. J. B.	91¼
C. & N.W.C.G'd bds.	87¾	Cen. P., Cal.& Or.1st.	89½
Iowa Mid. 1st 8s	80½	Cen. P.L. Grant bds.	96
Gal. & Chi. Ext'd.	103	Un. Pac. 1st, bds.	102⅝
Peninsula 1st, Conv.	98¼	Un. Pac. L. G. 7s	95⅜
Chi. & Mil. 1st	97¼	Un. Pac. S. Fund	96½
Winona & St. P. 1st.	60	Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo.	101
C.,C.,C.&I.1st7s,S.F.	106½	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st.	112
Del., L. & West. 2d.	111½	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	105½
Morris & Essex 1st.	114¾	Cl. & P. Cons. S. F.	105½
Mor. & E. Const'n.	100	Clev. & P. 4 h, S. F.	100½
Mor. & E. 1st Con.G.	104¼	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st.	48½
Erie 1st, Ext'd	104	Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d.	13
Erie 2d 7s, 1879	101	Tol., Peo. & W. E.D.	72
Erie 3d 7s, 1883	[illegible]	Tol., Peo.&W. W.D.	62
Erie 4th 7s, 1880	96	Tol. & W. 1st, Ex.	83
Erie 5th 7s, 1888	93½	T. & W.1st,St.L.div.	55
Long Dock Bonds	102½	Tol. & Wab. 2d.	52
B., N. Y. & E.1st,'77.	86	T. & W. Cons. Conv.	26
H. & St. J. 8s, Conv.	85¼	Gt. West. 1st, '88.	82½
Ind., B. & W. 1st.	28	Gt. West. 2d, '93.	53
Mich. S. 7 ⅌ ct. 2d.	102¼	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st.	41
M. S. N. I. S. F.7⅌ct.	108	Laf. Bl'n & Miss.1st.	61
Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	105¼		

And the following for City Bank shares:

America	153	Mercantile	103
American Exchange	117	Merchants'	121
Butchers' & Drovers'	131	Metropolitan	133
Chemical	1600	Nassau	105
City	300	New-York	133
Corn Exchange	134	Ninth National	80
First National	200	North America	100
Hanover	90	People's	140
Importers' & Traders'	195	Republic	96
Irving	130	Shoe & Leather	145
Leather Manufact'rs'	152	Tradesmen's	140
Mechanics'	142	Union	140
Mechanics' & Traders'	141		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—AUG. 21.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	104	....
City 6s, new	107¼	....
Pennsylvania Railroad	50⅜	50½
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	55⅞	56
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62¾	63
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	22¾	22⅞
Northern Central Railroad	29⅜	....
Lehigh Navigation	51¼	51⅜

The following is the Custom-house return of the exports of specie from the port of New-York for the week ending to-day:

Aug. 17—Steamer Wisconsin, Liverpool—	
Silver bars	$33,000 00
Aug. 18—Steamer Abyssinia, Liverpool—	
Silver bars	55,594 43
Aug. 19—Steamer Gellert, Hambourg—	
Silver bars	136,845 83
Aug. 19—Steamer Gellert, London—	
Silver bars	96,000 00
Gold bars	90,000 00
Mixed silver	17,500 00
Silver bullion	11,100 00
Aug. 19—Steamer Gellert, Paris—	
Silver bullion	13,650 00
Aug. 20—Steamer France, Paris—	
Gold bars	32,429 21
Aug. 21—Steamer Adriatic, Liverpool—	
Gold bars	13,000 00
Silver bars	112,000 00
Aug. 21—Schooner Anita, Ciudad Bolivar—	
American gold	10,854 28
American silver	1,005 13
Total	$622,978 93

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 21—2:30 P. M.—Advices from Paris quote Rentes 66f. 47½c.

4 P. M.—The amount of Bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £5,000.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 21.—United States Bonds, New 5s, 100⅝.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 21—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steady; Middling Uplands, 7 1-16d.; Middling Orleans, 7⅜d. Sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Cotton to arrive firm. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, shipped September, at 7⅛d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet and unchanged.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, shipped September and October, at 7⅛d.; sales of shipments of the new crop on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, at 7 3-16d. Provisions—Bacon 54s. 3d. ⅌ cwt. for Short Clear Middles.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 5,200 bales were American.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable August, at 7 1-16d.

LONDON, Aug. 21—2:30 P. M.—Tallow 46s. 3d.@46s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

3 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 66 francs 57½ centimes.

PRECIOUS RELICS.

The Watertown *Times* has the following account of some choice and priceless fossils in the possession of a happy citizen of Jefferson County: "Dr. H. N. Bushnell, of Cape Vincent, who has spent some time in collecting geological, zoological, and fossil specimens, recently received some fine samples of the latter class from Charles Sibbald, who is located eighty miles beyond Fort Garry, near the confluence of the Red River of the North with the Assiniboin, Mr. Sibbald being a member of an advanced Canadian surveying party on the British road. Of the fossils there is a piece of a stump, an Indian's toe-nail, a clam, a toad perfect in all its parts, and an eel-shaped animal, the latter of which plainly shows the viscera and vertebræ. These were found imbedded in limestone, eighty feet below the surface. The clam and eel are covered with a pearl-like surface. The Doctor also received a fine specimen of buffalo's horns, from the plains. He has in his possession a piece of coral taken from the Black River limestone, mid-way between this place and Clayton, from an elevation forty feet above the level of the water."

THE RIFLE TEAM.

ITS ELEMENTS OF SUCCESS.

ITS THOROUGH DISCIPLINE—REVIEW OF THE FORMER MATCH—THE MISTAKES THE IRISH MADE—THE SYSTEM OF COACHING—THE TEAM AT WIMBLEDON—REASONS FOR DECLINING THE ENGLISH MATCH.

The success achieved by the American Rifle Team may be said to have been entirely due to their absolute and perfect discipline.

The Irish riflemen lost their first match at Creedmoor in 1874, and that at Dollymount six weeks ago, perhaps as much as anything else from having somewhat despised their adversaries. From the very outset the Americans seem to have thoroughly appreciated that they had a hard struggle before them, which, if not desperate in character, at least would not allow them to throw away a single chance.

How to fence without a master by sheer book reading, or how to swim perfectly by the simple perusal of a small volume, perhaps finds but few advocates to-day, but rifle shooting as a fine art has this peculiarity, that actual practice in the field must be combined with a certain proportion of theoretical study. The amount, then, of book matter absorbed by the American Team was immense. Perhaps never before have there been found such greedy devourers of books relating to trajectories, elevations, and general rifle practice as among the *élite* of the National Rifle Association, represented by the Amateur Club. Fully appreciating the longer practice of their gallant Canadian adversaries, the team, at the matches held early in the Summer of 1874 in the Provinces, regarded these as schools of practice, and were eager not only to listen but were willing to be taught, and many a wise wrinkle, hint, and point was acquired that way. Individual skill, though of course a prime factor, was held somewhat in abeyance by the best shots in the American Rifle Association, as subordinate to the perfecting of a whole, that is of a strong and evenly shooting team. Our Irish adversaries in their first match seemed to have relied too much on the prowess of single men and neglected this unity of strength. We advance this theory as explaining the success of our men upon the dictum of so excellent an authority as that of Dr. Hamilton, of the Irish Team, who wrote to a leading English paper that "the Americans, though not superior as individuals or to many shots in other teams, as a team could not be beaten by anything in Great Britain." Practically speaking, then, the six American riflemen may have been considered as if resolved into a single man, who, taking his position, kept up a continuous fire, thoroughly posted in regard to any changes of light or disturbances of wind, and calculating with absolute certainty after each shot every variation necessary in elevation or lateral movement. In the Dollymount match our men profited immensely by the Irish having relied too much on individual shooting on their side.

In the composition of the American Team for the Dollymount match the committee having charge of the selection were at first roundly censured because the old team were allowed to stand by the scores made at the first match in 1874. It was said by the general shooting public, and with some apparent show of justice, that as this first match had been held in the calm Summer weather, the score could not be equaled by men even of greater skill, practicing in the blustering Spring weather when the competition matches were being held. This was still further demonstrated by the fact that the team this Spring were unable to repeat the high scores of last year. This judgment of the Selecting Committee, though apparently unjust, was made designedly, and, as the result has shown, with the greatest wisdom. The old team had been tried under the severest circumstances, and it was known to be reliable, while with new men everything would have been uncertain. Most especially in rifle shooting it does not follow that the man who shoots well at a preliminary trial will display the same skill when under the tremendous strain of an international match. In addition to this, the old team, knowing that their positions were assured them, had no cause for that terribly disturbing element which is individual jealousy. In all their practicing they had always devoted themselves to assisting one another so as to secure the highest possible aggregate results. If this had not been the case, and it had been known than two or three men would be displaced if they did not surpass the others, the natural feeling of each would have been to keep to himself certain points in regard to wind or elevation that he might have secretly acquired, so as to render his own prominence and future place a certainty.

Between a boat's crew and a rifle team there is a vast difference. If nerve is wanted by those pulling at the oar, a much more subtle skill is required by those pulling the trigger. It is, of course, no easy matter to keep stroke, to feather, to recover the oar, when the craft is urged forward at racing speed; but when the last rifle is poised and a single point will win a match, when a hair's breadth will lose it, the marksman must be able to hold in abeyance not only his mind, but keep under control his whole physical nature. Boats' crews can, to a certain extent, instruct one another; but what is called "coaching" may be carried out to its utmost extent in a rifle team by the individual members. Messrs. Coleman and Canfield, then, the two new entries into the team, may be said to have had the advantages of the sum total of the experiences of our best marksmen, and were brought up to a high level of skill in a wonderfully short space of time. In philosophizing over the prowess of the team and their thoroughness of organization, the coolness displayed by them under the most exciting circumstances, especially noting Col. Bodine's feat of making a bull's-eye, his shot fired through a lane of human beings, it might be brought into prominence that most of all of our men were veterans, had seen service, and as such were accustomed to command and obey, to preserve their serenity and composure under the most adverse circumstances. The men had been schooled never to give up as long as there was the ghost of a chance. Col. Gildersleeve is fully entitled to all the credit he has received, from the fact that he not only commanded the team, but shot himself, either of which was sufficient to tax the energies and self-command of any one person. It is true that in the competition of 1874, Col. Wingate, the able Captain of the first American Team, in addition to superintending his own men, had to supervise the whole arrangements of the match, provide scorers, markers, and to entertain guests, and to give his personal attention to those thousands of details which were necessary to secure a successful termination to the match, which, on this late occasion, fell to the share of the Irishmen. But at the same time the management of a team in a foreign country, surrounded by strangers—kind ones, it is true—must have, nevertheless, involved very great difficulties, and Col. Gildersleeve merits the highest praise for the successful manner in which he has surmounted them. The good opinion his friends held Col. Gildersleeve in has been fully sustained, and undoubtedly no better selection as Captain of the team could have been made.

In their first match it is possible to suppose that the Irish felt that they had been careless. It was decided then that they would select a team to be composed of the victors in a series of competitions. This action brought together a number of expert shots from various parts of Ireland, but at the same time it excluded some very reliable marksmen, who might not have been quite as brilliant. Mr. Rigby, who was among the most dangerous of the Americans' adversaries, was left out in the cold, and very probably the Irish have, before this, bitterly regretted his absence from the team. The Irish Team then pitted against our men were comparatively strangers to one another, without knowledge of their peculiar idiosyncrasies, were possibly unharmonious, and unable to work well together. These defects—vital ones—could only have been corrected by their careful practice as a team, and this they had not time to effect.

As had been stated by THE TIMES correspondent, who carefully reported the movements of the American Team, amid the junketings and excursions, it was usually the reserve who enjoyed the greater part of the festivities, while the men who were to shoot were chary of invitations, and during the worst of weather kept hard at work at Dollymount, acquiring those subtle points of difference which might exist between the Irish and the American range. This was no small sacrifice on the part of our team, but nothing else than this enabled them to roll up their handsome score at Dollymount.

In some peculiar details the American Team introduced some novelties, which answered admirably for the purposes for which they were designed. In the match of 1874 the old practice, and the one adopted by both sides, was to mark the position of each shot on a card. At Dollymount a miniature target was provided. The bullet-mark of the first man on the American side was indicated by inserting a pin with a red head, and an entry was made alongside of it of elevation and allowance for wind. The next man shooting used a white pin, and the third a blue one. By this simple method the three men at each target were enabled at a single glance, without speaking, to see how the shots were tending, so that corrections, if necessary, could be made.

This match must be regarded as positively settling the long-mooted question of breech-loaders versus muzzle-loaders in favor of the former. For a long time it has been asserted and admitted that muzzle-loading rifles were the superior. For military and sporting purposes men used to handle arms in America and England of the older school, have insisted on the extreme accuracy of the muzzle-loader as being superior to the breech-loader. The results of the match at Dollymount have shown that the muzzle-loader is inferior to the breech-loader in accuracy, and that it possesses several drawbacks when compared with the latter. The Rigby muzzle-loader, used by the Irish, is considered as the best rifle used abroad, and in common with the Metford and other similar rifles, is cleaned after each shot by forcing down the barrel a greased felt wad, which cleanses and lubricates the barrel. With the breech-loader, on the other hand, the wiping is done from the breech, and the rifleman, by looking through his gun, is able to remove the least fouling which might affect the flight of the bullet. At Dollymount the match would not have been won by the Irishmen, but their score would have been undoubtedly improved had Mr. Milner, with his muzzle-loading rifle, been able to clean his gun. Though Mr. Milner, assisted by Mr. Rigby, drove wad after wad in the gun, and flashed powder in the barrel, the rifle still remained foul; some groove was certainly obstructed. Mr. Milner's shooting showed this. At 800 yards, when the rifle was in good order, he scored 55; at 900 yards he only made 37, (with five misses;) at 1,000 yards, 41, (three misses,) the misses undoubtedly arising from fouling. Certainly at the present day, for target practice in the United States, the old-fashioned heavy muzzle-loading rifle, with telescopic sight, is among the things of the past, and may be considered quite as dead as the old Springfield musket, which was used during the late war. With the usual conservativeness of the English, they have been slow to change; still the quite large sales of American breech-loading rifles of new and approved pattern abroad since the Irish match indicate that marksmen in Great Britain and Ireland begin to appreciate American guns. Without vaunting, it may be asserted that no breech-loaders of foreign manufacture can be compared with those of American make, either for accuracy or simplicity of construction, nor does European work surpass American. Of course, it is difficult for England to admit that notwithstanding their years of practice at Wimbledon, their school of musketry at Hythe, and their extensive series of experiments, these Yankees have produced a better gun than those they have for years been tying their faith to.

The action of the English National Rifle Association in regard to the participation of the American Team in the match for the Elcho Shield, can only be considered as an expression of weakness on their part. While it is true that under the terms prescribed by the donor of the shield the Americans might not have been authorized to compete for the trophy, there is no reason why they should not have been allowed to shoot at the same time, and against the same teams, so as to determine the relative skill of all the four teams. This seems to have been the intention of the donors of the Lloyd Cup, and there was really nothing to prevent its being carried out. Had the American Team made the largest score they might have had no right to the Elcho Shield, but could have secured the cup. Had the English or Scots won, they might have carried off both cup and shield. Instead of an offer of this character, the match proposed by the Committee of the English National Rifle Association was to shoot against a team selected from the English, Scotch, and Irish. They coolly proposed to take the best men from the three teams and pit them against the Americans in a match of thirty shots at 1,000 yards. The American Team were entirely ignorant of Wimbledon range, which even Capt. Heaton, the greatest of English authorities on rifle matters, declares to be a range particularly subject to mirage, and says that strange optical delusions prevail there, which the riflemen must constantly guard against. Now, to shoot a match of thirty shots at 1,000 yards was something unheard of even at Wimbledon, there being no record of such a match in all their published reports. As no sighting shots are allowed at Wimbledon, every miss, no matter how made, would have detracted from the American scores. In ordinary matches fired at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards, a progressive scale of acquaintance with the distances might have been acquired; but at the extreme range, on a new ground, and in utter ignorance of wind or mirage, for the American Team to have tried to enter into such a match would have been absurd. All these matters being considered, together with the fact that the opposing team would come to the match with the experience acquired at the Elcho Shield, while the Americans would never have been allowed to fire a single shot at the distance prescribed, the conclusion one is forced to arrive at is that the match was so arranged as to deprive the American Team of a fair test of skill. Col. Gildersleeve was perfectly right, then, in not allowing his men to shoot at the match. Major Fulton's score, however, 133 at 1,000 yards, thirty shots, for the cup, when the prize was shot for among the team, was a wonderful display of skill. In a rifle sense it may be considered as one of the labors of Hercules.

The reception, then, which the gallant American Team will receive is well-merited. If, for some time, there will be no excitement from a foreign contest, when the inter-State matches are arranged there will be plenty of food for speculation. So far, New-York lays down the challenge to all American riflemen at long-range shooting. In some years to come, it is not impossible that some other State may become the champion.

MADEIRA.—Firstly, Madeira is not tropical. It may seem unnecessary to make so obvious a remark; but there are so many people who expect to find in the island a tropical indigenous vegetation, tropical birds, and tropical insects, that it is as well to state plainly that they will find nothing of the kind. Secondly, Madeira has no permanently flowing rivers. The *ribeiros*, or rivers, are, except after heavy rains, mere water-courses, of which many are usually quite dry, and the others contain nothing more than a mere rivulet of water. During the whole of my excursions in Madeira I never saw a stream which deserved the name of anything but a brook. I, however, crossed many substantial bridges, which showed that these brooks occasionally become dangerous torrents. Nor is there a single lake in Madeira, and indeed I did not see even one single pond in the whole island. The cause of this absence is evidently the porous character of the volcanic soil. There are waterfalls and water-courses. None of the former are really copious, except after rain. The latter, called *levadas*, must to a certain extent rob the rivers, for the water which would naturally run into the *riberios* is almost entirely diverted into them. The inhabitants rely on them for irrigating the cultivated soil, and principally also for the water supply of the houses, both in and out of the capital and the villages. Every house with a garden or cultivated plot of ground is supplied with water for a definite number of hours weekly from the *levada*. The scanty remnants of the streams which find their way into the water-courses are used for washing. I was unable to explore the sources of any of the waterfalls or of the rivers, but I am inclined to think that they must be derived principally from surface drainage. I doubt the existence of any real springs. Another point to which attention may desirably be called is the natural division of the island into four distinct districts. There is, first, the neighborhood of Funchal and the whole of the southern district. This is treeless and arid, but richly vine-clad—full of quintas and gardens in the neighborhood of the city, but not lovely to an admirer of nature in its wilder state. Next comes the Centre, full of mountains, remarkable for precipices and jagged peaks, inclosing fertile valleys, and rich in all that delights the mountaineer, and furnishes food for the artist. Then follows the North, still mountainous, but more luxuriantly fertile, with far wider areas of cultivated ground, thickly peopled by the tillers of the soil, with dark, densely-wooded ravines opening grudgingly from the sea, and spreading into wide regions of cultivation hemmed in by mountains and precipices. Lastly, there is the great North-western, undulating, grassy, cattle-covered plain, called the Paül da Serra, whose height is level with the tops of all but the highest mountains, and is accessible by only the roughest, steepest tracks.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

ENGLISH TRAINING-SHIPS.—There are five training-ships in various ports, each with an attendant brig. The boys are entered from about fifteen years of age, and are bound to serve in the Royal Navy for ten years, from the age of eighteen to twenty-eight. At first they are called, or, as the term is put, "rated" second-class boys, and in about a year they are rated first-class boys, when they are sent to a particular training-ship, or, if needs be, drafted for service afloat. The boys in the training-ships are first of all taught to be cleanly, are dressed in man-of-warsman's clothes, to obtain which an allowance of £6 is granted to them; their sailor teaching commences; in classes they go to knotting and splicing, or the work that teaches them to be riggers; they have to go aloft, and are taught to handle the sails, slowly at first, but quicker and quicker; it is all progressive, being changed with school and boat work. They have a little gun, rifle, and sword drill, are taught how to wash and mend their clothes and clean the ship, and, above all, are taught from the first manners, obedience, and respect. Some of the boys have a part, and some a whole Summer cruising in a brig, five days a week. The boys in the training-ships are well fed; as they are growing, a very generous diet is allowed; and when, by chance, one who has joined from an inland village, returns home on leave, the neighbors find him so developed and good-looking that he is the very best recruiter for the Navy that can be got. This programme is very perfect on paper, but it has its weak side in practice; the diet is rather pampering, and although it is economy to feed growing boys who are to serve you as men well, and the food should be good, we fear that limit has been passed and an indulgence in the matter is growing. Then, in the teaching, some boys never have a cruise in the brigs, at sixteen are rated first-class boys, and at eighteen are rated as ordinary seamen, and sent to a depot-ship at Portsmouth or Plymouth, where being called "men," they have not the wholesome restraint to which they have just grown accustomed; can go on shore as a man ten years older, and become spoiled, perhaps ruined for life. We have actually now in our sea-ports very many young seamen who have never even been to sea, and who from the fact of being in the depot-ships are, strictly as they may be looked after, contracting bad habits day by day, which will cause trouble to themselves and a weakness to the service they belong to. As we do not appear to have enough ships in which to send these lads to sea, and it is said we require the yearly entry of 3,000 boys to complete the waste from all causes, and the advantages of a thorough teaching can never be gainsaid, our opinion is that we stop short in the right direction of training we have already so well commenced, and that to continue it further we should provide sea-going training-ships for all the lads for a couple of years after they leave the boys' training-ships; this is one case in which money must be spent by the country, but the country will get its money's worth when it has all the lads in the Royal Navy sailors, of which at present it partially fails. You must go to sea to be a sailor; no teaching in harbor can make a sailor, no few days a week outside a port will make a sailor such as we want. The ability to be sailors some never have, but there are many branches in the Royal Navy to which they may turn and still do good work for their term of service. Those who have it in them to be sailors can only develop that genius on the sea; and as a blue-jacket must be a sailor first as a foundation on which you can build all the rest that is required of him, and as the best sailors are the best at all else, we feel that if the country can once realize the importance of making our blue-jackets sailors early in life a development of the present training system must follow. There will be no lads knocking about the home ports, wanting to go to sea but unable to do so, losing daily all that has been taught them, picking up bad habits that bring them into disrepute, and, at last, when they find themselves in a sea-going ship, lazy, bumptious, and some even vicious, while a few, and but a few, remain good in spite of all they have gone through.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

DISCONTENT IN INDIA.—In all parts of the country there is dissatisfaction; in many there is undoubted disaffection. The army is dissatisfied. If one asks why, one perhaps hears in every different locality a different statement of grievances. Perhaps it is that the civilians have taken away some more of the "plums" for which men go to India, and for which a soldier may have waited long and worked hard on comparatively slight pay. Some such complaints are obviously unreal: many are very real and go to the roots of social comfort, embittering men's lives. Civilians, again, complain of vexatious orders, of overwork, and of much besides—complaints real or unreal, as the fact may be. In nearly all cases men are looking, and naturally looking for the means of ending their lives with a competency. The native of India surveys all this with very different eyes. If he is in the civil service, he asks why he is not paid as liberally as Sahib is, and enabled to rise to any post for which he has ability. If he is not in the civil service, he asks why he should be put to the cost, which he cannot pay, of going to England to pass the examinations. If he is in the army, he asks why he is not allowed to rise above a certain grade. Then he is sure to add that "earlier conquerors were wiser than you English; one of the conquered race could, with merit, rise to any distinction." The young man brought up in a missionary college has the same feeling. If he is to be a missionary, why should he not be paid at the rate of the missionary sent from England? The European missionary does not, as a rule, take any more kindly to this question than the sahibs of the two great services. I am not attempting, for the moment, to say how far the dissatisfaction here indicated is well grounded. I simply say that it exists, and that calm men, in all parts of India, when they concur in little else, agree that it is a source of impending danger. It may be said—has been said—that dissatisfaction always existed. This is true; but remember we have enormously increased our territory and our responsibilities. We have English women and children in all parts of India. During several months of incessant traveling, nothing seemed to me more worthy of notice, nothing more suggestive of thought to the looker-on, and of a deep undercurrent of almost sublime confidence and hardihood in our countrymen and countrywomen resident in India, than those English bungalows, scattered, often in complete isolation, over the immense territory, like trees in the Great Desert. The confidence is magnificent. But then I remember also that, for instance, the great fort at Gwalior—a mile long, and rising, rock over rock, to an immense height from an extended plain—is garrisoned by one battery of artillery and from 300 to 400 infantry. An able officer told me on the spot that it should not have less in war time than 11,000 men, or even more, if defended against a European force. It could be provisioned for an almost indefinite period. We have, it is true, a military station close at hand, and several at no great distance with our railway power, but after all we have, on paper, only 60,000 European troops in India, and perhaps in fact only 45,000, exclusive of the home depots, certain to be absorbed in case of a foreign war. No one who has once looked upon those English homes throughout India, or more than once passed over the scenes of the mutiny, and stood by the graves of Lucknow and Cawnpore, can fail to have a vivid conception of the precious lives which hang materially, at this moment, on good statesmanship, on strict justice being done to all men, on an Englishman's word being kept, as natives of India say and think it was in earlier times, as an inconvertible bond.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

THE EVERLASTING PITY.

As lies the blue behind the thunder-cloud,
As lurk the snowdrops 'neath the drifted snow,
As the bright buds till April calls aloud
Hide deep within the black and leafless bough,
So, despite care and sorrow, loss and fret,
God's loving pity guards His children's fates;
Oh, in our darkness let us trust Him yet,
Whose Comforter each patient soul awaits.

Believe the rankling wound in love is sent,
Believe the grief in chastening mercy comes,
And so the bitter "why" to faith will melt,
And sorrow smile among her darling's tombs.
Watching the violets gem the grassy lane
That late in desolate Winter chill we trod,
Let the sweet flowers preach to the lonely pain
The everlasting pity of our God.

—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

LONG ISLAND TOWNS.

RICHES OF GARDINER'S ISLAND.

AN ESTATE 236 YEARS OLD—THE GARDINER FAMILY—THE BURIAL PLACE OF CAPT. KIDD'S TREASURES—THE SQUIRE'S COPY OF ELIOT'S INDIAN BIBLE—THE FAMILY'S HISTORY.

EAST HAMPTON, Long Island,
Thursday, July 29, 1875.

It were folly for the pedestrian tourist to come thus far through a country rich in all that gladdens the intelligent tourist's heart, without taking another step toward the east and making a study of what I think no one will deny to be one of the most interesting spots on this continent, Gardiner's Island. You may strike out due east from East Hampton, by the stage road to Amagansett, and thence trudge along about north by east half east to the Fireplace, or you may walk north-east to the Springs, and thence to the Fireplace, as you choose. Either route is pleasant, and the difference in length is trifling. My choice is by Amagansett, because six miles of the walk is within a mile of the ocean, every step of it perfumed with the refreshing odor of the salt sea breeze, and accompanied by the deep bass notes of the billows breaking on the shore in a perfect Wagnerian *crescendo* of musical grandeur. If the road is a little heavy with sand at times, what odds? "*Marti arma non sunt oneri*"—the pleasure-walker's feet are never tired. The Fireplace is on a point between Acabonac Harbor and Three-mile Harbor, and is opposite the lower end of Gardiner's Island, distant about four miles. It was so named, many generations ago, from the circumstance that being the point of the main land nearest to the island it was made their beacon-place by the Gardiners when they wished to signal their people at the homestead, and it is no unusual thing nowadays to see the signal fire flashing out from the beach, to be answered in a moment by a flash from the island, and in a few minutes more by the arrival of the Squire's trim yacht, which has come at the silent call to take the wanderers home.

HISTORY OF THE ISLAND.

Gardiner's Island is about 120 miles from New-York and fourteen miles from New-London. It lies in Gardiner's Bay, which sets in from the ocean at the extreme eastern end of Long Island, with Orient Point on the north and Montauk land on the south, and looks, on the map much like a parish top spinning in the open mouth of an alligator. The location and surroundings of the island are delightful; but not on this account alone is it worthy the attention of the Summer traveler. Its history is crowded with reminiscences of the greatest interest. It is, without question, the oldest entailed estate in this country, having been in the uninterrupted possession of one family for no less than 236 years. It was purchased and occupied in 1639 by Lyon Gardiner, the first Englishman who settled within the limits of the present State of New-York, is nine miles long by about one and a half wide, and contains 3,300 acres, of which one-fourth is under cultivation. In 1639, when Lyon Gardiner was commandant of Fort Saybrook, in Connecticut, he bought the Island of Manchonock from the Indians for a few coats, hats, hatchets, and other trifles. He built a house upon it, and, in remembrance of the place of his birth in the old country, named it the Isle of Wight. This name it bore for many years, but in course of time it came to be called, as it is now, by the name of its owner. David Gardiner, the eldest son of Lyon, became the next proprietor under the old English law of primogeniture, and up to the time of the present proprietor, Samuel B. Gardiner, it has been held by a David and a John alternately. The original proprietor died at East Hampton in 1663, but the place where he was buried is not marked, unless by the cedar posts and rail I mentioned in my last.

SCRAPS OF FAMILY HISTORY.

Lyon Gardiner's settlement on Manchonock was the first within the limits of this State, being one year anterior to that of Southold and Southampton. In the old family Bible, still preserved with religious care on the island, I read in Lyon's own handwriting this quaint record:

"In the year of our Lord, 1635, July the 10th, came I, Lyon Gardiner, and Mary my wife, from Worden, a towne in Holland, where my wife was borne, being the daughter of one Derike Willemson, deurant; her mothers name was Hackin, and her aunt, sister of her mother, was the wife of Wouter Leonardson, old burgermeester. We came from Worden to London, and from there to New England, and dwelt at Saybrooke Fort four years, it is at the mouth of Connecticut River, of which I was commander, and there was borne to me a son named David, 1636, the 29th of April, the first born in that place, and in 1638 a daughter was born to me, called Mary, the 30th of August; and then I went to an Island of mine own, which I bought of the Indians, called by them Mannchonake, by us the Isle of Wight; and there was borne another daughter named Elizabeth, the 14th of September, 1641, she being the first child of English parents that was borne there."

The family Bible was printed at London in 1599, and contains many odd entries written by the Gardiners, father and son, down to the present generation. In its time-honored pages is preserved the full history of the family from the earliest date, and it is perhaps the only record of its kind to be found in the land. Lyon Gardiner resided on the island from 1639 to 1653, surrounded by the native Indians, his nearest white neighbors for the first ten years being the inhabitants of Southold. He was greatly beloved by the dusky men of the forest, was made guardian of the young son of Sachem Wyandanch, and frequently chosen as arbitrator to settle the differences that arose between the Indians and the whites. While he was commandant at Fort Saybrook the Narragansetts captured, among a number of women taken from the Montauks, the Sachem's own daughter. Lyon Gardiner rescued the maiden and restored her to her father. This service was never forgotten, and the Sachem's gratitude was as lasting as the numerous exhibitions of it were graceful and noble. His first return to the deliverer of his child was the present of a large part of what is now known as Smithtown. The capture of the girl was effected on the night of her nuptials, by the Narragansett chief, Ninicraft, and Wyandanch's bitter hatred of his old foe was forever afterward tenfold more intense than before.

In the olden time the Gardiner estate was a lordship, although, I believe, no title of nobility had belonged to the family for some generations, and the proprietor was known as Lord Gardiner. Lyon came over in the employ of Lords Say and Seal and Brooke, as appears by the following entry in Gov. Winthrop's diary:

"Nov. 28, 1635, there arrived a small Norsey Barque of 25 tons sent by the Lords Say and Brooke with one Gardiner, an expert Engineer, and work base, and provisions of all sorts, to begin a Fort at the mouth of the Connecticut River. She came through many great tempests, but through the Lords great providence, her passengers and goods all safe."

In 1660 he wrote a history of the Pequot war, the original manuscript of which is in the library of the Connecticut Historical Society, if I mistake not. It is short, but interesting, and was evidently written by a man who would scorn to do an unmanly thing. Accompanying the history is a letter addressed to friends in Connecticut, in which occurs this facetious allusion to his literary work:

You know that when I came to you I was an engineer or architect, whereof carpentry is a little part, but you know I could never use all the tools, for although of my necessity I was forced sometimes to use my shifting chisel and my hold fast, yet you know I never could endure or abide the smoothing plane. I have sent you a piece of timber scored and forehewed, unfit to join to any piece of handsome work; but, seeing I have done the hardest work, you must get somebody to chip it and to smooth it lest the splinters should prick some men's fingers, for the truth must not be spoken at all times. Though to my knowledge I have written nothing but truth, and you may take out or put in what you please, but I think you may let the Governor and Major Mason see it. I have also inserted some additions of things that were done since that may be considered together, and thus as I was when I was with you, so I remain still, your loving friend,

LYON GARDINER.

CAPT. KIDD'S TREASURE.

You will remember that a few months ago a member of the New-York Historical Society read before that association a very interesting paper in which he took occasion to deny the assertion that Kidd, the pirate, ever buried any of his treasure on this continent. There are in the possession of Squire Gardiner most positive evidences of the fact that Kidd did bury treasure on this very island, that the treasure became treasure-trove, and that the Colonial Government became possessed of the same through John Gardiner, son of the first David of that name, in the year 1699, only a year or two before Kidd's execution. Some time in that year Kidd landed on the island and buried a chest containing gems, gold, silver, and fine cloths valued at many thousands of pounds sterling. He came to Lord Gardiner and advised him of the fact. As soon as Kidd's fleet was out of sight the proprietor manned a small sloop and sent a trusty messenger to the seat of the Colonial Government with the request that a commission might be sent to investigate. The Commissioners came and in the swamp on the north-western corner of the island they found the chest. It was opened and an inventory taken. The contents were, among other articles of value, 783 ounces of gold, 850 ounces of silver, a number of diamonds, rubies, pearls, and other gems, cloth of gold, silk, and satin. The original Earl Bellamont's inventory is here, properly signed, attested, and indorsed, and I have no doubt that among the records kept at Boston will be found a duly certified entry of the "find." One diamond which dropped from the package was found after the departure of the commissioners and is now in the possession of the family of Gardiner Greene, of Boston, and a little square piece of cloth of gold, a part of that which once served as the coverlet to a baby's cradle, is preserved by Mrs. Gardiner, of Gardiner's Island. Another piece is held by the Kimball family, of Flatlands. At one time during the Revolution a part of the British fleet lay in Gardiner's Bay, between the island and Orient Point, and the officers frequently came ashore for amusement. The oaken floors of the old mansion bear witness to the fact that one of their recreations—perhaps on rainy days when they could not hunt deer and turkey—was quoits. From the marks on the planks it is plain that the disks they used were Spanish milled dollars.

THE SQUIRE'S ESTABLISHMENT.

The mansion now occupied by the family was built in 1774. It is a frame structure, very large and comfortable, and the timbers and boarding are in as good condition as they were a hundred years ago. Not far from the house are a number of buildings used for various purposes, and a colony of nearly a hundred men, women, and children are here employed in farming, gardening, stock-raising, and nearly all the other simple avocations of life. The Squire supports a school on the place for the children of his workmen, and has in active operation a mill, a blacksmith's, a shoemaker's, and a carpenter's shop. He raises on the island everything needed for the table except tea, coffee, and sugar. The yield of his corn-fields is from 3,500 to 5,000 bushels, and he raises from 2,000 to 3,000 bushels of oats, 1,000 bushels of wheat, and from 800 to 1,000 loads of hay annually. He pastures 1,500 head of sheep, which yield him 5,000 pounds of wool a year, keeps a herd of 300 neat cattle, feeds 100 hogs, and stables 60 horses. From his dairy, which is very extensive, he turns out thousands of pounds of butter yearly. A few years ago the cheese made on the place averaged 120 pounds a day for the season. The Squire once paid great attention to the raising of merino sheep, and paid a heavy price a few years ago for thirty-five bucks of that breed. The sheep now bred on the island are mainly merino, but there are also a number of Cotswold and Hampshire Downs, the latter being similar in all respects to the Southdown. Among the horses in the Squire's stable are a number of well-bred Hambletonians, Ethan Allens, and Toronto Chiefs. A competent trainer is constantly employed, and the little half-mile track forty rods from the stables is often made lively under the quick step of the spirited young steeds. The wood on Gardiner's Island is oak, beech, birch, maple, and hickory, and some of the finest trees in the country are to be found in the untilled parts. Some years ago there were many bayberry trees, which bore a kind of plum that was covered with wax. The laborers boiled these, and with the residuum made excellent candles. Wild fruit is plenty, and berries of all kinds grow in the greatest abundance. The island is overrun with squirrels and rabbits. Wild turkeys are here in great numbers, but are not as numerous as they have been in former years. Time was when hundreds would come daily to the barnyard to be fed with the tame ones. There are California quail, too, in the woods, and a large herd of deer roam hither and thither unmolested; but there seems to be, notwithstanding their perpetual immunity from harm here, a disposition on the part of the bucks to emigrate to other lands. Every year two or three of these dissatisfied natives who do not believe the visual line that girds them round is the world's extreme, plunge into the waters of the bay and attempt the passage to the main-land; but, as a general thing, one is sure to come to grief and, instead of resting himself on Acabonac's welcome strand, to be washed high and dry on Napeague Beach as dead as an endosiphonite. Where the more fortunate fellows turn up no one knows—perhaps the Sportsman's Club of Long Island can tell. One, I am told, makes his home in the forest near East Hampton, lives like an independent prince in the Summer, but

"When Winter's keener breath
Begins to crystallize the ocean,
To glaze the lakes, to bridle up the floods,
And periwig with wool the bald-pate woods,"

his solitary majesty takes in his horns, as it were, identifies himself with lower cattle, and comes down regularly to the Hardscrabble farm, whereof I have already spoken, and good farmer Dayton gives him his rations with the heifers and the young steers until the Spring-time comes again.

I came very near omitting to mention a most valuable relic in Squire Gardiner's cabinet of antiquities. He has rare old coins, souvenirs of the pirate Kidd, arms and implements of extinct Indian tribes, and a host of other things which the antiquary would delight in.

A RARE OLD BIBLE.

But to the bibliophile the Squire's copy of Eliot's Indian Bible of 1663 would be a treasure for which he would gladly exchange every bauble to be found in the hands of all the antiquaries of the earth. This I believe to be a unique. It has a rubricated title-page, and is in an excellent state of preservation, although it bears plainest evidence, in the worn and fusty condition of the corners of its pages, that it has been at some time very closely conned, or, at any rate, very frequently handled. This old treasure was given to one of the proprietors about one hundred and fifty years ago by the last full-blooded Indian missionary on Long Island, and is higly prized by the owner. The Squire values it, of course, as an heirloom. He knew nothing of its money value until he received an offer of $1,000, gold, for it from a book-collector. "It would take a great many times that amount to buy it," said the Squire to me. The existence of this rare treasure was first made known to the public in 1869. Of the ordinary edition of 1663 but twenty-six copies are known to exist in this country. These belong to the American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia; the American Antiquarian Society, Worcester; the Boston Athenæum; Brown University; Harvard University; the Massachusetts Historical Society; the New-York Historical Society; Bowdoin College; the Prince Library, Boston; the Library of the Congregational Church, Newport; the Library of Congress; the Long Island Historical Society; the Loganian Library, Philadelphia; John Carter Brown, Providence; Mrs. George Livermore, Cambridge; William Menzies, New-York; William Everett, Cambridge, and Thomas W. Field, Brooklyn, (unless the book was disposed of at the sale of his library a short time ago.) All the above-named corporations and individuals own one each, but Hon. Henry C. Murphy, of Brooklyn, owns two copies; George Brinley, of Hartford, three, and James Lenox, of New-York, two. It is an odd coincidence that there are just twenty-six copies of the edition of 1685 in this country. They are distributed very nearly as are those of 1663. Whenever a copy of either edition is exposed for sale the bibliomaniacs of the two continents make a rush for it, and lucky is the purchaser who can take it away for less than several times its weight in gold.

THE GARDINER FAMILY.

There are so many points of interest attaching to the history of the Gardiner family in this country, that I am tempted to set some of them forth for the delectation of your readers, especially those who are given to genealogical study. If I occasionally repeat what I may have written before, I shall do so only to preserve in proper order the successive links in the chain that reaches down from 1635 to 1875—a period of 240 years. The first English settlements made in Connecticut were at Hartford, Wethersfield, and Fort Saybrooke, in 1635. Through the agency of the celebrated Hugh Peters, who was afterward executed for high treason, the patentees, Lords Say, and Seal, and Brooke, and their associates, engaged Lyon Gardiner, a military engineer in the Low Countries, to come over and assume general superintendence of the defenses of their patent. He served as commandant of the fort until 1639, when he removed to his island, after having established himself in the estimation of whites and Indians alike as a wise counselor, a brave soldier, and a citizen of the broadest public spirit and most unimpeachable honor. Historical writers have long looked upon Saybrooke with much interest. Its general history is well known, but few save the delvers and diggers among the dusty records of the past are aware that Lord Say once entertained the notion of removing thither and making it his home, and it has been asserted, on excellent authority, that Oliver Cromwell, John Hampden, and Sir Arthur Hazelrig were prevented from emigrating to Saybrooke only by an express order from the King. Some authorities say that they did actually embark, but were brought back by a vessel of the royal fleet. While Lyon Gardiner was in command of the fort, the Pequots, or as he called them, the "Pequids," were always skulking about, seeking an opportunity to waylay and murder the whites. Some of the Bay magistrates had but little faith in the potency of the Indian arrows as against the leaden bullets used by the whites, and spoke contemptuously of them, but when Capt. Gardiner sent them the rib of one of his men in which an arrow-head had been so firmly imbedded that it could not be withdrawn, they took the old soldier's quiet but forcible hint and forever after held their peace in regard to the question of artillery. Drake, in his *New-England Coast*, says:

"Gardiner's manner of dealing with the Indians was peculiar. When the expedition against the Pequods was at Fort Saybrooke, distrusting Mohegan faith, he resolved to make a trial of it. He therefore called Uncas to him, and said, 'You say you will help Major Mason, but I will first see it. Therefore send you now twenty men to the Bass River, for there went yesternight six Indians in a canoe thither. Fetch them now, dead or alive, and then you shall go with Major Mason—else not.' The Mohegan chief sent his men, who killed four and captured one, the sixth making his escape."

Lyon died at East Hampton in 1663, leaving his whole estate to his wife, who survived him only two years. She gave the island to her son David, and the rest of the property to her daughter Mary and her granddaughter Elizabeth. Mary married Jeremiah Conkling, of East Hampton, and became the mother of a long line of men of that name, many of whom have become celebrated in various walks of life. Elizabeth, who was the first child born of English parents within the present bounds of the State of New-York, married Arthur Howell, son of the first settler of Southampton. David Gardiner, the second proprietor of the island and the first white child born of English parentage within the Colony of Connecticut, (1636,) was educated in England. He died suddenly at Hartford in 1689, leaving four children, John, David, Lyon, and Elizabeth. Lyon settled at East Hampton, and was accidentally shot while deer hunting near Three Mile Harbor. John became the third proprietor of the island, and was killed by a fall from his horse at Groton, Conn. David Gardiner, John's eldest son, was the fourth proprietor. He died in 1751, and was the first proprietor buried on the island. The Squire tells me that he thinks of having *fac-similes* made of the headstones that mark the graves of the first David and the first John, and have them planted in the family cemetery on the island, in order to complete the group as far as possible. The grave of the first proprietor, you remember, is unmarked. The fifth proprietor was John. Out of his sons, Abraham was a Colonel in the Revolutionary War. A grandson, Nathaniel, was a surgeon in the Army, and several other Gardiners occupied prominent positions among the active patriots of the war of independence.

PRESIDENT TYLER'S WIFE A GARDINER.

David, grandson of Col. Abraham Gardiner, was killed on board the United States steam-frigate Princeton, Feb. 28, 1844, by the bursting of the great gun, which killed also Secretary Upshur, of the State Department; Gilmore, of the Navy Department; Commodore Kennon, commanding the Washington Navy-yard, and a page belonging to the White House. The six bodies were placed in the historic East Room of the Presidential mansion, and after the funeral President Tyler, then a widower, who had already become enamored of Miss Julia, one of David's daughters, and one of the most beautiful women of her day, was unremitting in his attentions. His unceasing kindness and tender sympathy won the gratitude and then the love of the young girl, and two months after her father's death she agreed to become the President's wife. The marriage ceremony was performed some months later at the Church of the Ascension, without the least ostentation or display, and after a wedding breakfast at the residence of the bride's mother, in Lafayette place, the newly-wedded couple started at once for Washington, where the announcement of the event created an unprecedented sensation. Mrs. Tyler lived during the war on Staten Island, but is now residing on her estate, "Brandon," on the James River. On the day of the Sartoris-Grant wedding the most beautiful floral offering received by the young bride was sent by Mrs. Tyler.

On the 5th of next month J. Alexander Tyler, youngest son of the ex-President and Julia Gardiner, will lead to the altar here Miss Sallie G., youngest daughter of Squire Samuel B. Gardiner. Thus there will be a double tie between the two old families. After the death in 1764 of John Gardiner, the fifth proprietor of the island, his widow became the wife of Gen. Israel Putnam. She died in 1777, and her only son, Septimus, served in the Army under his distinguished father, and died in service at the age of eighteen. The island passed regularly to the eldest son until within a few generations. John Griswold Gardiner, the ninth proprietor, died a few years ago, and Hon. Samuel B. Gardiner became its owner by purchasing the shares of the other members of the family. He is a fine-looking, but quiet and unostentatious gentleman of sixty, who enjoys life rationally at his lovely place at East Hampton, while one of his sons attends to the manifold duties pertaining to the Lairdship of the Isle of Wight.

HOW TO TELL AN ANTIQUE.—The first knowledge which the neophyte of gem collecting has to acquire is the faculty of distinguishing a paste from a stone. Probably in his novitiate he will have to purchase his experience, and perhaps to purchase it dearly, as there are many modern paste imitations current of good gems, as well as a few antique pastes which have, of course, an interest of their own, and are always worth buying. As a rule, pastes which are meant to deceive are backed with metal, and a young collector will look with suspicion on any gem which is so presented to him. There are, however, various ways of testing pastes from stones. Put the gem to your tongue, and a real stone will be cold, while the imitation is—well, let us say—tepid. Of course, the file will at once distinguish between the real and the false, a paste on being filed leaving a white stain on the file, while a stone only makes it shine. But then no dealer would allow you to file the face of a gem; and pastes are generally backed, so that the collector will have some difficulty in applying this test. But the time will gradually come—that is to say, if he is ardent in the pursuit—when he will perceive the difference between stones and pastes at a glance, instinctively; he can scarcely tell you how, but the faculty comes by practice, just like any other acquired power. Then another mode of deception, against which he must be on his guard, is the having modern antiques, real stones engraved in the last century, foisted upon him as Greek and Roman work. Among his first experiences in this way he will be pretty sure to come upon some very highly priced and exceedingly handsome Poniatowsky gems, which adorn the windows and cabinets of second-rate London gem dealers. He examines them carefully, perhaps tests them with a file, which, in this instance, the astute seller kindly invites him to do. A little knowledge is for him, however, a dangerous thing: and, thrown off his guard by finding that this is a real stone, and a fine one withal, and very beautifully engraved, and that it is signed in Greek with the name of Pyrgoteles or Solon, or some other great gem engraver, he at once hastens to conclude the bargain, and hurries home with his treasure, to discover, too late, that he has given a quadruple price for that which is, after all, a very charming forgery. In fact, if the skillful artists of the Poniatowsky gems had only signed their own names to those excellent works of art, their productions would by this time have been at a premium in the market, instead of being contemptuously put aside by all who profess to understand the subject. The collector, however, in due course of time, taught by dearly purchased experience, and by observing other people's mistakes—"*felix quem faciunt aliena pericula cautum*"—will gradually learn to distinguish antique from modern engravings on stones. He will find that there is a sort of mist upon the surface of antique gems, as if the stone had been breathed upon, caused by numerous microscopic scratchings, the wear and tear of ages, and partially dulling even the highly polished cuttings of the old engravers, which unmistakably distinguishes the old from the new. In time he will be able at a glance to tell whether the cutting is of Etruscan, or Greek, or Roman origin. His classical reading, too, will go a great way in helping him to enter into the spirit of the genuine antique work. And every now and then he will come upon some little bit of Homer, or Virgil, or Hesiod, petrified, so to speak, in the antique gem, which will wonderfully refresh the classical memories of his younger days.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

PARISIAN FASHIONS.

SEASONABLE TOILETS.

THE RUSSIAN BLOUSE AND THE "VISITE GARMENT"—THE "ROBE DALMATE"—GRENADINES IN CONTINUED USE—LATEST COMBINATIONS.

In consequence of the steady inclemency of the weather a great deal of heavy goods is in use this Summer, and as the trimming best suited to these materials is galloon that article is much in demand. There are various kinds and patterns. First comes braided woolen galloon, which is in all widths up to four inches and in all colors; then the chevron galloon, made of grayish silk and designed by one of the first Parisian houses; the silk-plaited galloon, in all colors, which is supple and brilliant; the galloon with gold, silver and steel sparks, which are sometimes of the pure metal; this last sort is principally used to trim outer garments for evening wear. A suit is trimmed with the deep braided galloon taken twice around the skirt, once around the apron or tunique, and once around the cuirass, sleeves, and outer garment; this makes a neat and stylish trimming. The narrower galloons are used to bind with, or are placed one above the other; they are also sewed upon bands of velvet which are used as a flat trimming, and, lastly, the galloon is put on in ladder and quilles form upon the fronts of waists and the sides of skirts. The narrow galloon is also placed between ruchings like insertion, and has a very pretty effect.

The Prussian blouse is still much in favor; rich galloon is very suitable to trim this garment; it should be placed up every seam. Fringe is also in general use, and made in various ways. Some is of net work and so very deep that it seems to make one, or several aprons, which produce a charming effect. Buttons also deserve some mention; among the novelties in this line are the corozo buttons, made of horn, in all colors, to correspond with the material or the galloon, and the shell button.

The real novelty of the Parisian season is the visite garment, which is sometimes very elegant. A specimen of this style is made of ashy gray cloth surrounded by a small narrow galloon with sparks of steel; around the entire garment is a marabou fringe in the same shade. The taste inclines at present to grayish tints. It is exceedingly fashionable to bind the flounces and borders of black, blue, and violet dresses with small black and white checks, gray galloon, and diamantine. The style for gentlemen appears to have the same tendency, as trowsers with small checks have for some time past met with marked favor. Mousseline de l'Inde is much used by the beau monde; its principal merit consists in being exceedingly expensive. The real imported mousseline de l'Inde costs about five dollars a yard, and the imitation can be obtained in Paris for about a dollar a yard. For a tunique of this material to be really stylish, it must be very simply made and very full. One recently made for a bridal trousseau was very long, very wide, nobly draped on each side with light pink gros de Suez, and trimmed with Malines lace. The waist was trimmed to correspond with a shell-shaped trimming of Malines lace in front, and bows. In the same trousseau was a robe Dalmate, which is a new style of robe de chambre. The material was Pekin satin, in large stripes of cream color and black; this could be worn over a black satin skirt or a crême écru foulard. The robe Dalmate is simply the Watteau form, with the train separated from the front from under the arm, and hanging loose over the skirt. The borders are taken back in revers form, lined with plain cream-colored satin, and fastened down here and there with bows. The Dalmate style is suitable for a very portly figure only.

Black grenadines are now much in use; they are no longer plain, but figured and checked, and are trimmed with plaitings and lace. Many have the boddices heavily trimmed with lace. The skirts are silk, trimmed with grenadine plaitings. A few waists are trimmed with silk plaitings, intermixed with lace. Colored grenadines striped with velvet are also worn over velvet skirts in the colors of the stripes. There is a new pocket in vogue, it is cut oval and sewed to the dress.

An evening dress can be made of pink taffetas and gauze. The taffetas train skirt is surrounded by a deep gauze flounce; this gauze extends up in large puffs as far as the waist, and terminates in a ruched heading. The gauze apron is very much draped and taken up in the side seams. The heading of the deep flounce in front of the skirt is composed of a gauze ruching divided through the centre by a wreath of ivy; this also serves to separate the apron from the skirt; another similar trimming crosses the apron diagonally, and is fastened at the top, falling down the side over another trimming of the same kind, which reaches to the flounce upon the skirt, and produces the effect of two ends. The taffetas cuirass has a basque, the lower part of which is hidden under the ruched gauze trimming, which is taken diagonally across the apron; the low neck is surrounded by a gauze plaiting and ornamented through the middle with ivy. The short puffed sleeves are trimmed with a very narrow fluted piece of the gauze. The hair is dressed high, with a tuft of roses upon the top and one rose at the back of the head, behind the ear. The silk stockings should be flesh color, worked with pink, and the Louis XV. shoes pink silk, with bars worked with green leaves.

Another evening dress is of blue taffetas and gauze. The taffetas train skirt is covered with plaited flounces and puffs alternating. The gauze tunique is draped in front to form a short apron, and supported by a blue ribbon-scarf in a darker shade. This scarf commences with a loop and one short end fastened to the belt in front; it is then taken back surrounding the tunique which forms the puff, and fastened upon the side in one loop and end. The taffetas waist is pointed front and back and laces in the back; it is ornamented with a blue gauze bertha, puffed in the centre and plaited top and bottom. In front of the bertha is a bunch of daisies. The short sleeves are trimmed to match. The flesh-colored silk stockings are embroidered with blue. The Louis XV. shoes are of blue silk, with bands across the top, embroidered with daisies. The hair is dressed high, with puffs and small curls over the forehead; it is low in the neck behind, and a long curl falls over each shoulder; a bunch of daisies adorns the top. A band of blue velvet, with an ornament, is around the throat.

A mourning suit may be thus made: The long train skirt is trimmed with a band of black crape about twelve inches deep; the waist has a rounded basque trimmed with a narrower band; the neck trimming consists of a crape ruching sewed through the middle. The bonnet is of English crape, covered on the outside with a very long veil fastened on one side under a crape bow, and to the back by a few stitches. The brim underneath is trimmed with loops of crape, and the strings are tied close under the chin. A small veil made of a strip of crape covers the face.

A riding habit may be of ladies' black cloth. The train skirt has no fullness at the top and is buttoned down on one side. The cuirass waist buttons down the centre in front and has a basque which is open on the sides and turns over in revers form, where it is fastened down with buttons. The necktie is of white muslin. The high silk hat has a gauze veil on one side which falls over the back.

A dressy cap for an elderly lady is made of white worked silk tulle, which is arranged in small puffings and placed upon a foundation of stiff tulle; it is bordered with a tulle ruffle, around which is a pale blue ribbon; above is another small ruffle, which forms a heading. The back of the cap is ornamented with loops of ribbon and long ends, with blonde and flowers intermixed. A cap for morning wear is made in diadem form on a tulle foundation. A small white muslin or embroidered tulle ruffle falls over the front, and two other ruffles are on the top, turning toward the back. The front and back ruffles are separated by a twisted piece of gray tulle ribbon with a bow and loops in the centre. The back part is composed of loops with ends in a darker shade of ribbon, and a branch of flowers. In front are light ribbon strings bordered with blonde, which are either tied behind under the hair or chin, or left to hang loosely.

A DOG THAT EATS FRUIT.

The editor of the Brunswick (Me.) *Telegraph* tells the following little story of his dog. 'We never jump from the wagon to pick berries that our 'Spitz' does not follow us; he squats and goes to work, but he never picks a green fruit, and he appears to be equally fond of currants, blueberries, raspberries, and blackberries. We thought that blackberries would give him a trial but if he got pricked yesterday, he didn't say a word about it, and his word is a quick sharp bark. The dog eats a very considerable quantity of fruit, and enjoys it.'

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC..................SATURDAY, Aug. 28, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC..................SATURDAY, Sept. 4, 7:30 A. M.
BRITANNIC..................SATURDAY, Sept. 11, at 2 P. M.
GERMANIC..................SATURDAY, Sept. 18, at 7 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

Drafts from £1 upward.

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R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
ALGERIA....WED., Aug. 25	*RUSSIA....WED., Sept. 8
SCYTHIA....WED., Sept. 1	BOTHNIA...WED., Sept. 15

AND EVERY FOLLOWING WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage at low rates.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, as follows:

STATE OF INDIANA, Capt. SADLER.......Wed., Aug. 25
STATE OF VIRGINIA..............Wednesday, Sept. 1
STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. COOPER.......Wed., Sept. 8
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.......Wednesday, Sept. 15
STATE OF INDIANA..............Wednesday, Sept. 29

And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $70, $80, and $90; return tickets, $140. Second cabin, $50; return tickets, $90. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WYOMING..............................Aug. 24, at 11 A. M.
IDAHO..............................Aug. 31, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA..............................Sept. 7, at 10 A. M.
DAKOTA..............................Sept. 21, at 10 A. M.
WISCONSIN..............................Sept. 28, at 3 P. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows: FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BERLIN.........Saturday, Aug. 28 at 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.......Saturday, Sept. 4, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Sept. 11, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.......Saturday, Sept. 18, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, Sept. 21, at 2 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN..........................$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE..........................$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

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JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

*VILLE DE PARIS, Lachesnez........Saturday, Sept. 4
AMERIQUE, Pouzolz..........Saturday, Sept. 18
*PEREIRE, Danre..........Saturday, Oct. 2

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $120 and $110, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 25, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, Aug. 28, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. DANIELS, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 1, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHESSMAN, SATURDAY, Sept. 4, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
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No. 409 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST, SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

GULF STREAM.........................Wednesday, Aug. 25
CHARLESTON.........................Saturday, Aug. 28

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK..........................Thursday, Aug. 26, 12 M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Helvetia, Aug 28, 2 P. M.	Egypt, Sept. 11, 1 P. M.
England, Sept. 4, 7:30 A. M.	The Queen, Sep. 18, 7:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

MOSEL..........Aug. 28	MAIN..........Sept. 11
DONAU..........Sept. 4	RHEIN..........Sept. 18

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin..............................$100 gold.
Second cabin..............................60 gold.
Steerage..............................30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

ELYSIA..........Sails Saturday, Aug. 28, 2 P. M.
CALIFORNIA.....Sails Saturday, Sept. 21, 8:30 A. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency.

Intermediate and steerage at lowest rates.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer HUNTSVILLE, Chester, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, Aug. 19, from Pier No. 3 North River, 3 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina..............$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville..............22 50
First-class passage to Augusta..............20 00
First-class to Albany..............20 00

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage, apply to
HERM. GELPCKE,
No. 5 William st.

WILSON'S LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

To be dispatched from Pier No. 44 East River:

COLOMBO..........Aug. 28	HINDOO..........Sept. 25
NAVARINO..........Sept. 11	OTHELLO..........Oct. 9

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MEXICO..........................Tuesday, Aug. 24
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..........................Thursday, Aug. 26
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........................Thursday, Sept. 2

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO.

CITY OF MEXICO..........................Tuesday, Aug. 24

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Aug. 27 and Sept. 18 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY..........................THURSDAY, Aug. 19
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED..........................TUESDAY, Aug. 31

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River, For Aspinwall.

ACAPULCO..........................Aug. 31, 12 M.

touching at all Central American and Pacific ports.

EXCURSION TICKETS TO THE CHILIAN EXPOSITION AND RETURN, Good till March, 1876, $351, gold. Outward, only $221, gold.

From San Francisco for Japan and China.

CITY OF PEKING..........................Sept. 1

TO SAN FRANCISCO DIRECT, VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company will dispatch their new and elegant steam-ship CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO on or about WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, 1875, for above-named destination. For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French mail steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Aug. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling Green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

STEAM-BOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON,

VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

Daily (SUNDAYS, June 27, to Aug. 29, inclusive,) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS

BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.

HALL'S CELEBRATED BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

Tickets and state-rooms secured at principal hotels and ticket offices and on the pier.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, New-York.

GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE

For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,

Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.

L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

NORTH RIVER AND NEW-YORK STEAM-boat Line, Pier No. 34 N. R.—Steamer CHRYSTENAH leaves daily at 3:30 P. M., landing at 24th st., for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Haverstraw, Tompkins Cove, and Peekskill. The ADELPHI at 4 P. M., landing at 24th st., for Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, Nyack, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw. The ALEXIS at 5 P. M. for 155th st., Fort Washington, Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, Tarrytown, and Nyack. For particulars inquire of E. LANE, Agent, on Pier No. 34. No Sunday boat.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAYLIGHT.—DAY BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW leave Vestry st., Pier No. 39 North River, daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:35, and 24th st. at 9 A. M., landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. TICKETS ON SALE FOR POINTS NORTH AND WEST. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga: To Saratoga, $3 20; Round Trip, $5 40.

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAUREL-TON, AND JONES' DOCK.—The steamer SAPPHO, Capt. Jay L. Clark, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) for all the above places, from Pier No. 27 East River, upper side Peck slip, at 3:30 P. M., and foot 33d st., East River, at 3:45 P. M. Returning to New-York, from Jones' Dock, at 6:15 A. M.; Laurelton, 6:20 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.

Fare, all landings, 60 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRING-FIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

OPPOSITION CATSKILL LINE.

STEAMERS

ANDREW HARDER, Capt. J. H. Pentz,
J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. C. D. Hancox,

Leave Franklin st., Pier No. 35 North River, every day (Sundays excepted) at 6 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzens', (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park, and Esopus, the steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34, North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR GREENWICH AND NORWALK.—THE favorite steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves every week day at 3:30 P. M., from Market st., Pier No. 37, and foot of 33d st. at 3:45. Leaves Norwalk at 6:50 and Greenwich at 8 A. M. Fare, 50 cents.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGH-KEEPSIE, RONDOUT, KINGSTON, COZZENS, CORNWALL, MILTON, NEW-HAMBURG, AND (MARLBORO' by ferry.) THE MARY POWELL leaves Vestry st., Pier No. 39, N. R., daily (Sundays excepted) at 3:30 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, ORIENT POINT, LONG ISLAND.—Now open, situate on the extreme end of Long Island, fronting Long Island Sound and Gardiner's Bay; only a moment's walk to the water; splendid sea bathing, driving, and sailing; fishing the best in this country; first-class table; send for circular; terms moderate.
M. B. PARSONS.

MORTON HOUSE,

INDIAN HARBOR, GREENWICH, CONN.

This first-class hotel is situated on Long Island Sound, twenty-eight miles from New-York, via New-Haven Railway; excellent fishing, sailing, and bathing; steamer Nelly White touches daily both ways. For information apply to ASHMAN & MORTON, Proprietors, on the premises, or at the Sinclair House, Broadway, corner 8th st.

HEATH HOUSE, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN Springs, Morris County, N. J., will remain open until Oct. 1. Fine Scenery, good drives, and fine mountain air.

NO MOSQUITOES.

Boats leave foot of Barclay st. 8:10 A. M. and 4:10 P. M., via Morris and Essex Railroad to Hackettstown, thence two and a half miles by stage to Heath House.
COLEMAN & CARRIQUE, Proprietors.

ELEGANT FAMILY HOTEL. — PARTIES whose business necessitates their early return from more distant resorts can find here elegantly furnished rooms; high, healthy, well-shaded grounds; lawns, groves, flowers, fruit, boating, bathing, and fishing; nearer Wall st. in point of time, and more accessible than most of their City homes; communication, fifty trains; depot on grounds. Send for circulars to Room No. 16, No. 229 Broadway.

SUMMER BOARD.—AT THE SOUTH ORANGE Mountain House, one hour from City, on Morris and Essex Railroad, five minutes from depot; house thoroughly renovated and newly furnished; pure mountain air; picturesque drives; all the luxuries of country life; fine stabling; terms moderate. Apply to or address PROPRIETOR, South Orange, N. J.

BORDERING ON SHINNECOCK BAY.—Good table, plenty of milk; surf and still bathing, boating, snipe shooting; near the water; boats leave James slip at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; 34th st. at 8:45 A. M. and 3:45 P. M. Long Island Railroad to Atlanticville Station; stage will meet all who write.
W. F. HALSEY, Atlanticville, Long Island.

AT WOODSIDE HOUSE, MORRISTOWN, N. J.—First-class board and very desirable accommodations can be secured for the season or more permanently, by a few families wishing a quiet, genteel place; location unsurpassed for healthfulness and rural beauty.
CHAS. G. HAZELTINE, Proprietor.

WEST POINT HOTEL,

WEST POINT, N. Y.
ON THE PARADE GROUND.
ALBERT H. CRANEY, Proprietor.

SEVEN SPRINGS MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Monroe, N. Y., will remain open September and October, and keep up its usual comforts and tone. Good music and hops nightly. No mosquitoes or ague. Will take families at reduced prices.

GRANT HOUSE, CATSKILL, N. Y.—HAS ACcommodations for a few more guests with desirable rooms.
A. J. GRANT, Proprietor, Catskill, N. Y.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y. —House open until Nov. 1.
JAMES G. ROE.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 4:50, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 8 A. M. and 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5 P. M.

For Flemington, Phillipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2, 3, and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Farmingdale, on Saturdays only, 7 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M., and via Monmouth Junction, 4:10 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M. via Perth Amboy, and 7:30 A. M. via Monmouth Junction.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27 11:15 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON,	D. M. BOYD, JR.,
General Manager.	General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY,

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing May 31, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows: 5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

7:15 A. M.—Way train for Easton, connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:15 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, connects at Phillipsburg, for Belvidere.

12:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:30 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:00 P. M.—For Somerville.

8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:00 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M.; 12:45, 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:10, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Supt. and Eng.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 27, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester. Also Montreal, via Manchester, Vt.

9:00 A. M., Saratoga Special.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 11:25 P. M.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, arriving at Saratoga 9:00 P. M.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:15 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga, arriving at Saratoga 6:30 Sunday morning. Way trains as per local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, AUGUST 8, 1875.

Trains leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at

7 A. M., through to Elmira; connecting with trains for Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, and points in Hazleton and Mahanoy coal regions; also makes close connections for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, &c.

1 P. M., for Tunkhannock, connecting with trains for Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M., for Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M., Night Express, daily, for all principal stations, connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.
ROBERT H. SAYRE,
Superintendent and Engineer.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD,

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALL RAIL LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH.

Commencing Wednesday, July 7, 1875.

SIX TRAINS EACH WAY DAILY, Sunday excepted, passing through Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, South Amboy, Matawan, Middletown, and Red Bank.

Leave New-York, foot of Liberty st., North River, at 7:30, 9, 10:30 A. M., 1, 3:30, 5:30 P. M.

RETURNING.

Leave Long Branch at 7:05, 8, 10:05 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

In addition to the above an accommodation train leaves New-York for South Amboy at 6:30 P. M. Leaves South Amboy for New-York at 6:25 A. M.

Stages to and from KEYPORT connect at Matawan station with all trains, and to and from OCEAN GROVE and ASBURY PARK, at Long Branch station, with all trains.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains June, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After June 28, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.—Foot of Barclay and Christopher sts.: 8:10 A. M. train, with drawing-room cars attached, via Paterson and Boonton, for Manunka Chunk, Portland, Water Gap, Stroudsburg, Scranton, Carbondale, Pittston, Wilkesbarre, Great Bend, Binghamton, Oxford, Norwich, Richfield Springs, Cortland, Homer, and Syracuse.

12 M., Easton express for Oxford, Manunka Chunk, Portland, Water Gap, and Stroudsburg.

4:10 P. M., Binghamton express, with drawing-room cars attached, stopping at principal stations.

Above trains connect with Sussex Railroad for Andover, Newton, &c., and also make connections for Lake Hopatcong, Budd's Lake, and Schooley's Mountain.

PHILADELPHIA VIA LONG BRANCH AND THE NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only $2 25, commencing June 28, 1875.

Leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector st., for Philadelphia at 9:45 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Long Branch, 7, 9:45 A. M., 1 P. M., 3:30 and 4:45 P. M.

Parlor cars through to Philadelphia on 3:30 P. M. train. From foot of 24th st., North River, 12:30 and 3 P. M. SUNDAYS from 24th st. Pier at 9 A. M., Pier No. 8 at 9:30 A. M.
WM. S. SNEDEN,
General Manager.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after WEDNESDAY, Aug. 23, 1875, trains leave New-York, foot of Liberty st., for Long Branch at 7:30, 9:15, 11:45 A. M., 3:45, 5 P. M. For South Amboy at 6 P. M. Returning, leave Long Branch for New-York at 7, 8:15, 11:45 A. M., 3:25, 5:35 P. M. In addition to the above, leave South Amboy for New-York at 6:55 A. M.
H. P. BALDWIN,
General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEW-port, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

HARNESS BUYERS CAN SAVE MONEY BY DEALing direct with the manufacturers. A large stock of hand-made harness at very low prices. E. BARTLETT, No. 62 Warren st., corner College place.

TO LET—STABLE NO. 6 UNIVERSITY PLACE. Apply to A. & L. NEILSON, No. 70 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

FIRST AND SECOND FLOOR, NOS. 106 and 108 East 23d st., with board; private table if desired; rooms en suite or singly, handsomely and newly furnished; also other rooms; liberal arrangements made with parties remaining during the year; references exchanged.

NOS. 51 AND 53 WEST 25TH ST., NEAR MADISON SQUARE.—Elegantly furnished suites of rooms, with private table, suitable for first-class families; also pleasant rooms for gentlemen. House strictly first class.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED PARLOR floor, near 5th av., to let, with or without private table; also floor to let unfurnished. MURRAY HILL, Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

PARTIES DESIRING TO EFFECT ARrangements for Winter, can be accommodated with newly, nicely furnished rooms at No. 41 West 9th st., between 5th and 6th avs.; all modern improvements; house and location first class.

A CHOICE SUITE OF ROOMS IN A NEW and newly-furnished house, No. 68 West 40th st., fronting Reservoir Park and adjoining Hotel Royal. Partial board or private table if desired.

NO. 48 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY. —Handsomely-furnished pleasant rooms, on second and third floors, to let, with good board; prices moderate; reference exchanged.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO BOARD A party in exchange for the furniture for a large house; location central. Address S., No. 62 West 45th st.

NO. 10 EAST 28TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Two desirable rooms, board if desired; small family; cleanliness and comfort assured; satisfactory terms to agreeable parties.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351, NEAR 34TH ST.—Large handsomely-furnished front rooms, bath, &c., to gentlemen, with or without breakfast; terms moderate; small family.

NO. 39 WEST 26TH ST.—ELEGANTLY FURnished suites and very desirable single rooms, with board; large house, every convenience; location unexceptionable; table excellent; terms reasonable.

NO. 15 WEST 11TH ST.—NEWLY AND ELEgantly furnished rooms with board, en suite or singly, for families and single gentlemen; house will be heated thoroughly for Winter. Reference.

ROOMS, EN SUITE AND SINGLE, WITH first-class table and location; references given and required. Inquire at No. 45 East 20th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

ENTIRE FLOOR, ELEGANTLY FURnished, to let with board; also one single room, by a family occupying their own house, No. 43 West 22d st. References given and required.

NO. 227 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—Nicely furnished single and double rooms, with excellent board, in a French family. References required.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208, MADISON SQUARE.—Elegant rooms; desirable situation; with or without private table; private baths, closets; table board for two.
JOHN P. WORSTELL.

ONE OR TWO LARGE, WELL-FURNISHED rooms to let, without board, for gentlemen only. Apply at No. 29 West 31st st., between Broadway and 5th av.

NO. 33 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Pleasant hall rooms for gentlemen, with board; also rooms en suite.

NO. 138 MADISON AV.—A SUITE OF ELEgantly-furnished rooms with private table; house and appointments thoroughly first-class.

FIRST-CLASS TABLE AND HANDSOME rooms can be obtained at No. 155 Madison av., for families or single gentlemen; prices moderate.

THIRTY-FIFTH ST., NO. 109 EAST.—Rooms to let, with board, en suite or singly; private table if preferred.

FIFTH AV., NO. 224.—PARLOR AND SECOND floors elegantly furnished; also, single rooms, with front basement, as physician's office.

THREE ROOMS ON THE PARLOR FLOOR to let with board; hot and cold water; also rooms for single gentlemen, at No. 128 East 23d street.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351—TWO LARGE, HANDsomely-furnished floors, en suite or separately, with excellent table and attendance; terms moderate.

NO. 207 WEST 38TH ST.—FINE ROOMS, WITH board, convenient to Broadway, Sixth and Seventh Avenue Lines.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., with board, handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or singly; house and table first class.

NO. 17 WEST 37TH ST.—PLEASANT THIRD-story rooms to let, with board. Best references given and required.

NO. 49 EAST 21ST ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with first-class board. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED IN PRIVATE FAMILY.—Permanent board wanted for a gentleman and daughter in a first-class, strictly private family, where home comforts can be had; two connecting rooms on second floor, with access to bath; location must be above 14th st., and between 4th and 6th avs.; (if in Brooklyn, on the Heights;) price $80 to $90 per month; references exchanged. Address, for one week, PROMPT PAY, Box No. 3,359 Post Office.

A MIDDLE-AGED LADY WISHES A GOOD-sized furnished room with closet, gas, fire, and board in a neat, well-ordered house; private family preferred where there are no small children; neighborhood of an up-town park desired; price not to exceed $8 per week; permanent if suited. Address for three days, A. M., Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—UNFURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD, in private family, by two adults, between 14th and 23d sts., 2d and 6th avs. Address M. H., Station D, Post Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A GENTLEMAN UNEXPECTEDLY LEAVing very desirable accommodations on the Hudson River, within an hour and twenty minutes of the City Hall, wishes to find a family to take his rooms for the remainder of the season; terms would be made advantageous. Address S., Box No. 4,813 New-York Post Office.

FIRST-CLASS SEA-SIDE BOARD AT Shrewsbury River, near Long Branch, from Sept. 1; five rooms fronting the water; fine shore for bathing and fishing; terms $10 to $14 per week. Address
E. DARROW,
Oceanic, N. J.

BOARD CAN BE HAD AT A FARM-HOUSE near Long Island Sound; good bathing, fine drives, plenty of milk, eggs, &c.; piano in house; veranda; croquet grounds, &c.; terms $7; Station Jamesport. Address V. R. TERRY, Upper Aquebogue, Long Island.

COUNTRY BOARD.—GREENWICH, CONN.; house on the water; splendid bathing, good fishing and shooting; five minutes from depot and boat landing; good accommodations for families or single gentlemen. DELANO COTTAGE.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PERSONS WISHING A lovely home on a farm in the Valley of the Connecticut, for a few weeks, please apply to T. D. WINCHESTER, Winchester House, Broadway and 31st st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PERSONS WISHING A lovely home on a farm in the Valley of the Connecticut, for a few weeks, please apply to T. D. WINCHESTER, Winchester House, Broadway and 31st st.

BOARD AT NYACK-ON-HUDSON. — TWO very pleasant connecting rooms; river view; table good; best references. Address Box No. 5,606 New-York Post Office.

MEETINGS.

A MEETING OF THE S. W. JAMISON BOOT AND SHOE CRIMPING MACHINE COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, in Earle's Hotel, corner of Canal and Centre sts., on MONDAY, the 23d day of August next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering the proposal to reduce the capital stock of the company to $300,000, and with a view to confirm or more effectually carry out the objects intended to be effected by the meeting held on 16th of July inst.—Dated New-York, July 31, 1875.
J. W. DAVIES,
F. P. EARLE,
B. F. STONE,
O. P. DORMAN,
WALTER R. T. JONES,
S. W. JAMISON.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.

NOTICE.—FOR FREE COAL AND RENT, I WILL take care of business or private house. Any one wishing the same will do well to call on or address
JAMES GAMBLE, No. 688 Broadway.

FOR SALE—INDIAN OR MOUND RELICS, OLD coins, and cards. Call at STAFFORD MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 66 Fulton st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

W. D. & A. S. NICHOLS, MARBLE, SLATE, and Wood Mantels; new designs; prices very low; slate work of every description; also manufacturers of iron crestings, stable fixtures, vanes, finials, &c., wholesale and retail. No. 73 Hudson st., opposite Worth.

STEWART'S NEW SLATE MANTELS, INLAID with tiles; also, marble and wood mantels, elegant designs; prices very low. No. 220 West 23d st.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND ATHLETIC AND GYMNASTIC EXHIBITION

of the

NORTH AMERICAN GYMNASTIC UNION.

(Nordamerikanischer Turner Bund.)

MONDAY, AUG. 23.

Gymnastic tournament of the Juniors, national games, picnic, and Summer night's festival at Jones' Wood Colosseum and Washington Park.

TUESDAY, AUG. 24.

Grand competition between the picked gymnasts from the principal cities of the United States. At 3 P. M., a great aquatic novelty; the first time in America; lance combat of the Gondoliers, prize swimming, &c., at Jones' Wood Colosseum and Washington Park.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 25.

Conclusion of athletic competitions, consisting of wrestling, jumping, disc-throwing, pole leaping, running, dumb-bell lifting, &c., at Lion Park, 110th st. and 8th av.

ADMISSION EACH DAY 25 CENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Positively last week of
THE MAGNIFICENT SPECTACULAR ROMANCE,
AROUND THE WORLD,
AROUND THE WORLD,
with all the
MAGNIFICENT SCENERY,
DRESSES,
AMAZONIAN MARCH
SINKING SHIP, &c.

On MONDAY, Aug. 30, the American tragedian,
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT,
will appear, for one week only, in his admired impersonation of
HAMLET,
supported by a powerful cast, composed entirely of AMERICAN ARTISTS.

CHEAP PRICES! CHEAP PRICES!

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.

Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..........................Manager

BRILLIANT REOPENING THIS WEEK
with
THE BEST COMPANY YET PRESENTED
even at this,
THE MODEL FAMILY THEATRE.
A PURE AND WHOLESOME ENTERTAINMENT.
CHASTE, CHOICE, REFINED, AND ELEGANT.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.

(Late Hippodrome.)

P. S. GILMORE..........................Conductor

THE MOST MAGNIFICENT GARDEN IN THE WORLD.
CONCERT EVERY NIGHT
AT 8 O'CLOCK.
GILMORE'S BAND OF 100 PERFORMERS.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY, 2 P. M. SERENADE BAND.

Admission..........................50 cents
Boxes admitting four..........................$3

Package and season tickets at reduced rates to be had at the box office.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE,

NOS. 585 AND 587 BROADWAY.
Another magnificent array of stars
FOR MONDAY, AUG. 23,
THE GREAT JACK AND JILL PANTOMIME TROUPE.
SEAMON AND SOMMERS, SNOW BROTHERS,
MILES MORRIS, WILLIAM A. HUNTLEY,
LEW AND PAULINE PARKER,
BRANDT SISTERS, JEE BROTHERS, KINE BROTHERS,
AND FORTY OTHER STARS.
MATINEES TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY
AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE,	DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE	LATHAM A. FISH

Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

NOTICE OF SALE OF LANDS.

The undersigned, Master Commissioners, specially appointed as such in an action pending in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Second Judicial Circuit and Southern District of New-York, sitting in equity, wherein Jay Cooke and others are complainants and "The Northern Pacific Railroad Company" is defendant, hereby give notice that they will sell at public auction, within the States and Territories in which they may be situate, all such of the lands and land grants conveyed in the mortgage or deed of trust in the bill of complaint in said action mentioned, as are situated on the completed portions of said road:

The times and places of such sales are as follows, that is to say:

At Tacoma, in Washington Territory, on the 15th day of September, 1875;

At St. Paul, in the State of Minnesota, on the 15th day of October, 1875;

At Fargo, in Dakota Territory, on the 21st day of October, 1875,

(unless such sales may be adjourned by the Master Commissioners under the power of adjournment given to them in said decree.) These sales will commence at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and continue until 4 o'clock in the afternoon of said days, and be continued on each of the succeeding days until the whole of said lands and land grant shall be disposed of. Schedules of all the lands and land grants to be sold may be found and inspected at the offices of the land agents of the company, in the respective places mentioned above, at least two weeks before the date when such sales are hereby advertised to take place.

No lands will be sold by us which may have been disposed of by conversion of bonds into land; by any contract for sale thereof, which shall have been approved and countersigned by the Receiver appointed in this cause before the date of the sale as herein advertised; or otherwise by sale under orders of the court, before the date of sales advertised hereby.

The terms of the sales are as follows, that is to say:

The purchaser or purchasers shall pay to the undersigned as Master Commissioners at the time of sale the sum of five (5) per cent. in cash on the amount of the bid, such sum to be forfeited in case of non-compliance with the terms of sale; and within sixty days thereafter or upon confirmation of such sale or sales by the court, the balance of the amount of such bid shall be paid in cash, provided, however, that in the payment of such balance, first mortgage bonds, which have been sanctioned by the court, may be taken as cash; each bond in such case to be taken only for such an amount as would equal the dividend to which it would be finally entitled under the decree in the above entitled action.

Said lands and land grants will be sold under the terms and conditions as above prescribed, in single sections or subdivisions thereof, to the highest and best bidder, in accordance with public resolution No. 44 of the Forty-first Congress of the United States, second session; and the privilege may, at the time of sale, be given to any person who shall bid off a single section or subdivision thereof, of taking at the same price any number of additional and adjoining sections or subdivisions, up to and including forty-nine, subject, however, to the right of the Master Commissioners to withhold such privilege, if they shall deem proper.
OLIVER FISKE,
KENNETH G. WHITE,
Master Commissioners.

FREDERICK A. LANE, Solicitor and Counsel for Complainants.

BONDS FOR SALE.—THE CITY OF CHARLESton, County of Coles and State of Illinois, now offers for sale forty bonds, of one thousand dollars ($1,000) each, bearing interest at the rate of seven (7) per cent. per annum, payable annually at "The National Park Bank of New-York," principal due and payable in twenty years. These bonds are issued in aid of the construction of water-works in said City of Charleston. Any person desirous of purchasing said bonds can receive further information by corresponding with "The National Park Bank of New-York," or H. C. CUNNINGHAM, Mayor of the City of Charleston, Ill.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, Bankers, 12 Wall St., New York, allow interest on deposits, draw Bills on London & Paris; also issue Letters of Credit available in the principal cities abroad. Investment Securities for sale.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 84 Broadway.
F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

A RESPONSIBLE HOUSE WILL PAY $2,500 for the use of $2,000 for sixty days; needed for legitimate business; highly honorable security offered. Address, for personal interview only, A. B. C., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

AT REASONABLE RATES—MONEY ON LIFE and endowment insurance policies, mortgages, and other securities; insurance of all kinds effected with best companies. J. J. HABRICH & CO., 117 Broadway.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

DENTISTRY.

SOMETHING NEW, CHEAP, AND BEAUTIFUL.—My rose pearl plates, (indicating color and substance,) for artificial teeth, excel everything heretofore offered for beauty, strength, and lightness; need only to be seen to be appreciated; made in one day; only $15 per set; call and examine; also, best rubber sets, $10 to $15; gold and platina, $35 to $45; extracting under gas. Dr. T. B. WAIT, No. 45 East 23d st., near Madison av.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

REOPENING FOR THE SEASON OF 1875-6.
JARRETT & PALMER beg to announce the engagement of
Mr. BARRY SULLIVAN,
to give ONE HUNDRED impersonations in the principal cities of the United States, TWENTY-ONE of which have been assigned to this theatre, the first performance to be
HAMLET,
on the opening night,
MONDAY, AUG. 30,
when Mr. SULLIVAN, will have in support the full Shakspearean organization of Booth's Theatre, giving promise of a representation of remarkable effectiveness.
THE COMPANY
will include

Mr. FREDERICK B. WARDE	Mr. CHAS. B. BISHOP,
Mr. HENRY WEAVER,	Mr. FREDERICK THORNE,
Mr. GEORGE BECKS,	Mr. CHAS. VANDENHOFF,
Mr. JAS. J. BARTLETT,	Mr. CHARLES LECLERCQ,
Mr. H. B. BRADLEY,	Mr. ED. K. COLLIER,
Mr. JEFF. R. DAVIS,	Mr. FREDERICK MONROE,
Mr. EDMUND SINCLAIR,	Mr. HARRY HOGAN,
Mr. WILLIAM CARPENTER	Mr. FRANK LITTLE,
Mr. EDWARD LACY,	Mr. CHARLES KENT,
Miss ROSA RAND,	Miss IDA VERNON,
Miss MARY WELLS,	Miss EMMA GRATTAN.

Mr. JAS. F. CATHCART and Miss LOUISE HIBBARD, of the principal London theatres, who have been specially engaged to accompany Mr. SULLIVAN on his tour through the country, make their first appearance here.

☞ THE SALE OF SEATS ☜

will begin on

NEXT WEDNESDAY MORNING, Aug. 25, at 8 o'clock A. M., and to meet the demand for places the Box Office will be open at that hour every day until 6 P. M.

MONDAY, Sept. 20, Mr. GEORGE BELMORE, the renowned English character actor, as NAT GOSLING, in Boucicault's drama, FLYING SCUD.

SANDS POINT REGATTA.

THE SECOND ANNUAL REGATTA
OPEN TO ALL BOATS WILL TAKE PLACE
AUG. 27, 1875.

Entries to be made on or before Aug. 26 inst., to H. A. PECK & CO., 1st av. and 38th st., or to G. DUNSPAUGH, Sands Point Hotel, Sands Point, Long Island.

Entrance fee $5; measurement to be filed with entry.

The prizes will be $40 for winning boat in each class; $20 to second boat. In racing boats no restrictions as to sails. Time allowance two minutes.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........................Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........................Mr. A. M. PALMER

HOUSE	PRELIMINARY SEASON 1875. SECOND WEEK AND OVERWHELMING SUCCESS
CROWDED	of the engagement of the eminent comedian JOHN T. RAYMOND, in his marvelous impersonation. COLONEL SELLERS,
NIGHTLY.	in Mark Twain's American drama, supported by a SUPERB CAST. Every scene used is new and of the most beautiful description. SATURDAY, AUG. 28, second matinee of COLONEL SELLERS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS'

NEW OPERA-HOUSE,
BROADWAY, CORNER 29TH ST.,
WILL REOPEN MONDAY, AUG 30.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, AND BACKUS'
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
WITH AN IMMENSE COMPANY.
PARTICULARS NEXT WEEK.
"SEE PARIS AND DIE."
SEE 'FRISCOS AND LAUGH.

TIVOLI THEATRE,

8th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

PAUL FALK..........................Proprietor

GRAND MUSICAL MATINEE THIS AFTERNOON.
THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock,
SACRED CONCERT AND VARIETY PERFORMANCE,
Consisting of a
SUPERB BRASS BAND,
SELECT OCHESTRA, and
FIFTY FIRST-CLASS STAR ARTISTS.

SOCIETY SOCIABLES,

EVERY SATURDAY EVENING,
From 8 to 12 P. M., beginning Aug. 28, 1875,
At FERRERO'S ASSEMBLY ROOMS,
Tammany Building, 14th st.
CARTIER & CO., Managers.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' CONCERTO ORGANS CANNOT be excelled in tone or beauty. They defy competition. The concerto stop is a fine imitation of the human voice. Prices extremely low for cash, or part cash and balance in small monthly payments, or for rent at low prices. Second-hand pianos and organs at great bargains. Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.
HORACE WATERS & SONS.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 30, 1875.

SEALED PROPOSALS INDORSED "PROPOSALS for building an iron sectional balance Dry Dock," will be received at the Navy Department until 12 o'clock M., on the fifteenth day of September next, from dry dock builders, manufacturers, and mechanics acquainted with that kind of work, for furnishing the materials for, and the building of, two sections of an Iron Sectional Balance Dry Dock, at the Navy-yard, Pensacola, Florida.

Said dock to be erected and used in a basin in said yard 358 feet in length and 110 77-100 feet in width.

Each section thereof to be of about the following dimensions, viz.: width, 108 feet; length, 36 feet 6 inches; depth, 11 feet and to have a displacement above its own weight, when completed, ready for use, of about 600 tons.

The general plans and specifications for the whole of this dock have been adopted, and may be seen and examined at the Navy Department. These plans and specifications are, however, adopted and assumed by the Government only as the general plans and specifications controlling the general character and dimensions of the dock, not as guaranteeing its strength, capacity, and successful operation. But the contractor must assume and approve them to that extent, and will be himself held responsible that they are suitable and sufficient for the purpose desired, and also for the strength, capacity, and successful operation of the dock, when built, for two years after it has been tested and found to be ready for use.

No increase of size and general dimensions will be permitted without the express sanction of the Department.

The contractor will also furnish, for one section, called the engine section, two upright beam engines and boilers, with all the necessary pumps, water-tanks, shafting, gearing, machinery, and attachments of sufficient strength and power to raise the dock of six sections, with a vessel of 3,200 tons weight upon it, in one hour.

The engines and boilers will be protected by a suitable house, to be built of charcoal iron.

The plans of the engines and boilers, with specifications in detail, must be approved by an engineer of the United States Navy, to be appointed by the Department for that duty.

The materials used in building said dock must be, in all its parts, of the best quality of beam, angle, and plate charcoal iron, and must be able to stand the regulation tests for strength and toughness of iron used for building iron vessels of war.

The whole structure will be built under the inspection of the Superintendent appointed by the Department, who will have authority to reject any material, or portion of the work, not considered by him to be of proper quality and workmanship.

The contractor will be required to give security in the amount of $500,000, with not less than two sureties, who will furnish the usual certificates that they possess property free from incumbrance equal to twice the amount for which they are held as sureties, that he will do the work and construct the dock according to his contract in all respects, and that the same will be sufficient in strength and capacity, and will accomplish the purpose for which it is designed, as set out in this advertisement and in said contract, and that it will operate successfully for two years after it has been accepted for use.

The work will be completed and the two sections ready for use within five months from the date of signing the contract.

Payments will be made in ten equal parts, as the work progresses, upon bills duly certified to by the Superintendent on the part of the Government; the Government reserving twenty per cent. (20) of the amount of each bill as additional security until the final completion and acceptance of the work.

All "straw-bids" will be at once rejected, and the Department reserves the right to reject any bid from persons considered not competent to do the work, and all bids not believed to be for the interests of the Government; and, for the purpose of securing proper information on these points, a board of officers, consisting of one line officer, one engineer, and one constructor, will be appointed by the Department to examine the bids and investigate and report upon the experience and ability of the persons bidding, and the facilities at their command for properly executing the work required, and the Department will not award the contract to any one of whom such report is not, in all respects, satisfactory.
GEORGE M. ROBESON,
Secretary of the Navy.

LAUNDRIES.

MANHATTAN STEAM LAUNDRY, NO. 232 East 36th st.—Established 1854. Goods called for and delivered. Shirts, 12 cents; collars, 3 cents. Prices, $1 dozen.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE CREAM, $1 20 PER GALLON. Church festivals and fairs, 2 c. per quart. Discount on large orders. Nos. 305 4th av., 1,264 Broadway, and 75 Chatham st.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—ON A BROOKLYN FERRY-BOAT, A SUM of money which owner may have by proving property and paying for advertisement.
S. VALENTINE, No. 1 State st.

DIVIDENDS.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
CHICAGO, Aug. 11, 1875.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given to the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that a cash dividend of four per cent. has this day been declared on the preferred and common stock of this company, payable at the banking house of Messrs. M. K. Jesup, Paton & Co., No. 52 William st., New-York, on the 1st day of September next, to holders who are registered as such at the close of business hours on the 20th instant, at which time the transfer books will be closed, and reopened for transfer on the second day of September next.
WILLIAM M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 78 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1875.

THE INTEREST MATURING SEPT. 1, 1875, on the Eight per cent. Convertible Bonds of this company will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons at the Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall st., New-York, on and after WEDNESDAY, Sept. 1, 1875.
JOHN P. ACKER, Treasurer.

WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

THE COUPONS ON THE FUNDED BONDS of the West Wisconsin Railway Company, due on July 1, will be paid in gold at the office of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway, on and after that date.
R. P. FLOWER, Treasurer.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

KIRALFY BROTHERS..........................Lessees and Managers

THURSDAY, AUG. 25,
GRAND INAUGURAL PERFORMANCE
Of the original Porte Saint Martin version of Jules Verne's incomparable spectacular drama, in five acts and a prologue and eighteen tableaux, specially adapted for the American stage, entitled
AROUND THE WORLD,
AROUND THE WORLD,
AROUND THE WORLD.

This grand spectacular drama will be presented for the first time in America, with all its original scenery, machinery, costumes, and paraphernalia, complete in all its details, as presented THREE HUNDRED TIMES at the Porte Saint Martin Theatre, Paris, and under the personal supervision of Mons. CAMILLE WEINSCHENK. The cast will comprise the following distinguished artists:

Messrs.	Misses
OWEN MARLOWE,	MINNIE CONWAY,
ALEX. FITZGERALD,	DORA GOLDTHWAITE,
J. W. JENNINGS,	KATE FRAZER FOX,
HARRY RAMFORTH,	KATE BREVOORT,

and other artists of established reputation.

The Porte Saint Martin Grand Ballet,
led by Mlles. PELETIER and ROSETTE.
Mlle. KATHI KIRALFY, Mlle. EMILY KIRALFY, Mr. ARNOLD KIRALFY.

Box office now open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. Seats can be obtained at all the principal hotels.

General Admission..........................One Dollar
Reserved Orchestra and Orchestra Circle..........................$1 50
Third Tier, Masaline Boxes, containing four..........................5 00
Artists' Circle, boxes for four..........................6 00
Proscenium Boxes from $10 to $20.

WALLACK'S. COMIC OPERA.

GREAT SUCCESS
of the celebrated Prima Donna,
MISS JULIA MATHEWS,
and Henderson and Colville's
ENGLISH COMIC OPERA COMPANY,
in the Grand Folie Musicale, in three acts,
BOULOTTE.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

BOULOTTE..........................Miss JULIA MATHEWS
KING BOBECHE..........................Mr. G. H. MACDERMOTT
BLUE BEARD..........................Mr. ALBERT BRENNIR
and every member of the
MAMMOTH ORGANIZATION.
Musical Director..........................Mr. F. STANISLAUS
NEW SCENERY..........by..........Mr. MATT MORGAN
New costumes and appointments.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

FOR THIS WEEK ONLY,

BIG BONANZA.

138TH TO 144TH NIGHTS HERE.

Misses Sara Jewett, Sargent, Jamieson, Mortimer, and Fannie Francis, (her first appearance here.) Messrs. Owen Fawcett, Whiting, Moore, Ringgold, Rockwell, and Maurice Barrymore, (his first appearance here.)

ₓ Next MONDAY, (Aug. 30,) THE MEXICAN JUVENILE OPERA TROUPE in THE GRAND DUCHESS.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.

Proprietors..........................Messrs. APPLEBY

THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
THIS (Sunday) EVENING, Aug. 22, at 8,
FOURTEENTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.

OVERTURE, "Abencerages"..........................Cherubini
ENTR'ACTE, No. 2, "Rosamunde"..........................Schubert
SYMPHONY in D, No. 5..........................Mozart
RITTERLICHE OVERTURE, (new)..........................Carl Stoer
"EVENING SONG"..........................Schumann
SERENADE..........................Haydn
SYMPHONIC POEM, "Le Rout d'Omphale"..Saint-Saens
SELECTIONS, First Act "Lohengrin"..........................Wagner
OVERTURE, "Merry Wives of Windsor"..........................Nicolai
NOUVELLE MEDITATION..........................Gounod
FINALE, "Prometheus"..........................Beethoven
MARCH, "Athalia"..........................Mendelssohn

Admission, 50 cents; boxes, $1 and $2.
TUESDAY NEXT, ONE HUNDREDTH CONCERT.
GRAND BEETHOVEN NIGHT.

ROBINSON HALL. 16TH ST. AND BROADWAY.

Coolest theatre in town. Prices, 25c., 50c., and $1; boxes, $8 and $10.

Fifteenth week and continually increasing success of ROBINSON'S ENGLISH OPERA-BOUFFE COMPANY.

On MONDAY, Aug. 23, will be produced for the first time in English in this City, Offenbach's wonderfully brilliant and most popular opera,
THE PRINCESS OF TREBIZONDE,
with an immensely strong cast, including
Miss Clara Fisher, Miss Nellie Larkelle, Miss Venie G. Clancy, Mr. W. H. Woodfield, Mr. Harry Allen, Mr. George Atkins, and a large and well-trained chorus.
Three entirely new and exquisite scenes by
MATT. MORGAN.
The opera will be presented with fresh and splendid dresses and appointments. No expense will be spared to secure
A MAGNIFICENT MISE-EN-SCENE.
EVERY EVENING at 8. SATURDAY matinée at 2.

THEATRE COMIQUE. NO. 514 BROADWAY.

JOSH HART..........................Proprietor
Col. T. ALLSTON BROWN..........................Manager

THIS POPULAR SPECIALTY THEATRE
will commence the Fall and Winter season on
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 23,
with the greatest list of acknowledged leading variety artists of the day.
THE BEST PERFORMANCE IN NEW-YORK.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

NEWEST AND BEST MUSIC.

"Who's dat Knockin' on de Outside Gate," Sheridan and Mack's great song, 40c.; "Dancing Life" Galop, Morris, 50c.; "S. G." March Comique, Braham, (played at Gilmore's,) 40c.; "Kutschke" Polka, Stasny, 30c.; "American Rifle Team" Polka Operti, (played by Mr. Levy,) 40c.; "Too Thin," O'Rangoutang, great comic song, 30c.; "Sleep, Baby, Sleep," a vocal gem, by A. H. Pease, beautiful picture title, 50c.; "American Rifle Team March," Operti, (played by Gilmore,) 40c. Copies mailed. WILLIAM A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway; Branch store, No. 39 Union square, New-York.

THE TURF.

LONG BRANCH RACES.

MONMOUTH PARK.
TUESDAY, Aug. 24, THURSDAY, Aug. 26, SATURDAY Aug. 28.
THOMAS MURPHY, President.
W. E. RAYNOR, Secretary.

LONG BRANCH RACES.

AUG. 24, 26, AND 28.

The New-Jersey Southern regular lines leave Pier No 8, North River, at 7 and 9:45 A. M.

The elegant steamer ADELPHI will make the extra trip, leaving Harrison st. at 10 o'clock, West 24th st at 10:30, and Pier No. 8 at 11 A. M.

Returning, leave the Park twenty minutes after the close of the races.
W. S. SNEDEN,
General Manager New-Jersey Southern Railroad.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSION TO ROCKAWAY BEACH.

The steamers AMERICUS, NEVERSINK, and GENERAL SEDGWICK will make excursions to Rockaway Beach daily, (Sundays included,) leaving as follows:

AMERICUS.

24th st., N. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.
West 10th st., N. R., 8:45 A. M. and 1:25 P. M.
Barclay st., N. R., 9 A. M. and 1:40 P. M.
Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Conterno's Twenty-third Regiment Band always on board the Americus.

NEVERSINK.

9th st., E. R., 8 A. M. and 12:45 P. M.
South 6th st., Williamsburg, 8:15 A. M. and 1 P. M.
Grand st., E. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.
Pier No. 27 E. R., 8:45 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.
Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9 A. M. and 1:45 P. M.

GENERAL SEDGWICK.

Barclay st., N. R., 8:45 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.
Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:15 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.

Returning, boats leave Rockaway at 10:45, 11, and 11:15 A. M.; 4:45, 5, and 5:15 P. M.

Fare, 35 cents. Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

Return tickets good on either boat.

EXTRA TRIPS FOR ROCKAWAY.

THE MAMMOTH PLEASURE STEAMER WILLIAM COOK, and the favorite steamer NELLY WHITE will be run to Rockaway on SUNDAY, Aug. 22, to accommodate the extra travel, leaving as follows:

WILLIAM COOK.

24th st., N. R., 8:45 A. M. and 1:45 P. M.
West 10th st., N. R., 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Barclay st., N. R., 9:15 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

NELLY WHITE.

24th st., N. R., 12:30 P. M.
West 10th st., N. R., 12:40 P. M.
Barclay st., N. R., 1 P. M.
Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 1:30 P. M.

Fare, 35 cents; excursion tickets, 50 cents.

Return tickets of Americus and Neversink are good on Nelly White and William Cook.

Seawanhaka Sunday Excursions.

TO COLLEGE POINT, WHITESTONE, GREAT NECK, CITY ISLAND, SAND'S POINT, GLEN COVE, SEA CLIFF, GLEN WOOD, AND ROSLYN.

The steamer SEAWANHAKA leaves Peck Slip every SUNDAY at 9 A. M.; 9th st. at 9:05 A. M., and 33d st. at 9:15 A. M. for the above places, returning to the City about 6 P. M.

Dinner and refreshments on board.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG, landing at Yonkers, Iona Island, West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall. The favorite steamer LONG BRANCH, (formerly the Sleepy Hollow,) Capt. JOHN LYNCH, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M.; West 10th st., North River, at 8:30, and 23d st., North River, at 9 A. M. Fare for the excursion, $1.

NOTICE.—Special landing at Sing Sing SUNDAY, Aug. 22, 1875.

CAMP-MEETING AT SING SING. — SEE Steam-boat ARMENIA advertisement.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF THE HIGH Court of Chancery, made in the matter of the estate of ELISHA WILLIAMS TEACKLE, deceased, and in a cause of Travers vs. Teackle, 1875, T. 24, the creditors of Elisha Williams Teackle, formerly of the City of New-York, in the United States of America, but late of No. 5 Cleveland square, in the County of Middlesex, England, Esquire, who died in or about the month of March, 1874, are, on or before the first day of October, 1875, to send by post, prepaid, to Mr. Francis Fearon, a member of the firm of Clabon & Fearon, of No. 21 Great George street, Westminster, in the said County of Middlesex, the solicitor of the defendant Eliza Gertrude Teackle, widow, the administratrix, with the will annexed of the deceased, their Christian and surnames, addresses, and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order. Every creditor holding any security is to produce the same before the Master of the Rolls, at his chambers, situated in Rolls yard, Chancery lane, Middlesex, England, on Friday, the 29th day of October, 1875, at 11 of the clock in the forenoon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.—Dated this 6th day of March, 1875.
ROBERT MARSHALL, Chief Clerk.

SAVINGS BANKS.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the 1st of every month.

THE TURF.

THE SARATOGA MEETING CLOSED.

A DAY OF RARE SPORT—SURVIVOR WINS THE MILE AND THREE-QUARTERS, WILD IDLE THE FOUR MILES, SPINDRIFT THE MILE HANDICAP, AND DEADHEAD THE STEEPLECHASE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Saturday, Aug. 21, 1875.

The last race of the season has been run over the Saratoga course, and the turfmen have packed their trunks and departed for other fields of speculation. The trainers and stable boys silently move about preparing for the hegira to Metropolitan quarters, there to prepare for the Fall campaign. The Saratoga racing season for 1875 has been very successful in a racing point of view, and, as a natural consequence, the beautiful course has received the patronage of vast crowds, while the perfect management of all things connected with it has drawn out the very best class of people day after day to witness the noble struggles of the thoroughbreds for the laurels of the turf. The closing scenes to-day were as brilliant as were the opening ones. The grand stand was crowded in every part with an elegant assemblage of spectators. The ladies were out in strong force, and aided by their presence in perfecting a picture of joy and hilarity. It was a complete duplicate of the cup day in all essentials but the great race itself. The weather was delightful, and the track in splendid condition for fast time. As it was the last opportunity for the losers to get back their money, the pool-seller was kept busy in supplying the eager demands of the speculators, who crowded about the pool-stand in a solid mass. The programme for the day consisted of five races, the first being a dash of a mile and three-quarters for beaten horses, which had six starters, and was won by Survivor after a very close and exciting contest with General Harney, the knowing ones being very badly taken in. The Paris pools paid $46 50 on the winner. The second event was the four-mile dash, between Wild Idle and Rutherford, which resulted in a complete victory for the former, and upset the calculations of the wise-acres, who backed Rutherford strongly to win until just before the start when Wild Idle came into favor. He was well managed by Hennessy, and both horse and rider received an ovation. The Paris pools paid $8 40. The third race, a selling sweepstakes for three-year olds, one mile and a quarter, was captured by the favorite, Rambler, and the Paris pools paid $10 30 on the winner. Spindrift captured the mile handicap and brought $14 80 to the holders of tickets on him. The sport of the day concluded with a steeplechase which was one of the best ever seen on this course. It created an immense deal of excitement. Deadhead won it by two lengths, while Daylight and Shaughraun made a dead heat for the second honors. The Paris pool tickets were worth $14.

THE MILE AND THREE-QUARTERS.

The amusement began with a purse of $500 for beaten horses, dash of one mile and three-quarters, with allowances of seven pounds and upward, and for which the following six horses were entered, viz.: John Coffee's br. h. B. F. Carver, 5 years; Joseph Donahue's b. c. Scratch, 4 years; A. B. Lewis & Co.'s ch. f. Vinaigrette, 3 years; A. M. Burton's b. h. Survivor, 5 years; D. McDaniel's ch. c. Willie Burke, 3 years, and John M. Harney's ch. c. General Harney, 3 years. The knowing ones were divided in opinion between General Harney and Scratch. The pools, however, were small, as the race was considered very uncertain. The quotations were as follows:

Scratch	$90	$100	$250
Harney	85	90	225
Carver	30	35	65
Survivor	25	40	55
Willie Burke	20	25	35
Vinaigrette	20	25	35
Total	$270	$315	$665

THE RACE.

The distance being a mile and three-quarters, they were started in the shute. Carver was fractious as usual, but they got off without much delay, with Scratch and Willie Burke in the lead and Carver in the rear. When they turned into the regular track at the half-mile pole Willie Burke showed a length and a half in advance of Scratch, who was the same distance before Vinaigrette, with Survivor close upon her. At the furlong pole Scratch had moved up and lapped Willie Burke, but the latter was running at a killing pace, and finished the first three-quarters of a mile half a length before Scratch, who was three lengths in the van of Survivor, lapped by Vinaigrette and Harney, while Carver had closed up considerably, and was only two lengths in the rear of the lot. When they passed the quarter pole Willie Burke just showed his head in front of Scratch, who was two lengths away from Survivor and Vinaigrette, with General Harney at the quarter of the latter. Carver at this point began to quit and gradually dropped out of the race. As they traveled along the backstretch, Willie Burke and Scratch gave it up, and Survivor went to the front, but Harney followed him up, and when they passed the half-mile pole the pair were yoked and created much excitement among their respective backers. Willie Burke was two lengths behind them and the same distance before Scratch. Round the lower turn it was evident that there were but two horses left in the race—Survivor and General Harney—and the struggle between them was very close and exciting. They turned into the homestretch together, with Willie Burke three lengths behind them. In this manner they came up, and it was difficult to determine which would win. Harney crowded on Survivor, who was on the inside, but the latter lasted the longest, and won the race by a neck only amid much enthusiasm. The time was very fast, viz.: 3:08. Willie Burke was third, five lengths behind them and three lengths before Vinaigrette, Scratch fifth and Carver sixth, the last three beaten off a long distance.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE—Purse, $500.—Horses beaten once at this meeting, allowed 7 pounds; twice, 12 pounds; three times, 15 pounds. Winners at either meeting excluded. One and three-quarters miles.

A. M. Burton's b. h. Survivor, 5 years, by Vandal, dam by Lexington, 102 pounds. Donahue....1
John M. Harney's ch. c. General Harney, 3 years, by Pat Malloy, out of Yellowbird, 90 pounds. Black..2
D. McDaniel's ch. c. Willie Burke, 3 years, by Baywood, out of Katinka, 78 pounds. Delaney....3
Joseph Donahue's b. h. Scratch, 4 years, by Kentucky, out of Fluke, 96 pounds. Scott....4
A. B. Lewis & Co.'s ch. f. Vinaigrette, 3 years, by Vandal, out of Liza Davis, 75 pounds. Spellman. 5
John Coffee's br. h. B. F. Carver, 5 years, by Lightning, out of La Victime, 102 pounds. Hughes....6
Time—3:08.

THE FOUR MILES.

The second event of the day was a dash of four miles, for all ages, for a purse of $1,400, and although it was generally expected that there would be four or five entries only two were engaged to measure strides, viz.: M. A. Littell's b. h. Wild Idle, 5 years, and Thomas Puryear & Co.'s (J. E. Brewster's.) ch. c. Rutherford, 4 years. Last night and this morning Rutherford was a great favorite, but Wild Idle gradually improved in favor and finally started the favorite, as will be seen from the subjoined figures:

Wild Idle	$1,050	$600	$600
Rutherford	1,000	550	400
Total	$2,050	$1,150	$1,000

THE RACE.

Wild Idle was half a length in the lead when the flag fell, but Rutherford soon moved up, and they passed the quarter-pole together. As they went down the backstretch Rutherford went forward to make the pace and soon led a length, but Wild Idle was at his saddle-girth at the half-mile pole, and on the lower turn reached his throat-latch, but when they approached the three-quarter pole Rutherford drew a length and a half in front. Coming up the stretch, however, Wild Idle closed up, and when they finished the first mile in 1:58 Rutherford was showing his head in front. In this way they began the journey of the second mile, but on the turn Rutherford again drew to the front, and reached the quarter pole a length and a half in advance of his competitor, and thus passed the half-mile pole. Rutherford turned into the homestretch three lengths ahead, and, coming up, still further increased his lead to four lengths. In this manner they finished the second mile, the two miles being run in 3:52. On the turn again Rutherford got further away, and his backers sent up a loud cheer as he passed the quarter pole five lengths ahead. Down the backstretch Wild Idle gradually closed until but two lengths of daylight separated them at the half-mile pole, but once more Donahue gave Rutherford the signal to quicken his pace, and on the lower turn there was four lengths of daylight between them, and thus they remained until the close of the third mile, which was made in 5:43. On the turn Wild Idle moved up considerably, a length and a half of space separating them at the quarter pole. As they went along the backstretch the excitement began in earnest. Wild Idle gradually closed, and when at the half-mile pole he reached the quarter of Rutherford, a wild cheer from thousands of throats rent the air. When they came round the lower turn and Wild Idle got to Rutherford's head the people seemed frenzied with enthusiasm, which was only increased when he came a length to the front. The spectators jumped to their feet to get a view of the horses as they turned into the homestretch, and would not heed the command of the officer to keep their seats. As they came up, Rutherford, being tired, swerved to the side as Donahue gave him the whip; but he ran gamely, and closed so fast that he gave his backers hope. It was delusive, however, for he could only reach the tail of Wild Idle when the latter passed the goal in 7:39.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $1,400, of which $200 and the entrance money to the second horse; entrance, $50 each; four miles.

M. A. Littell's b. h. Wild Idle, 5 years, by Australian, out of Idlewild, 114 pounds. Hennessy....1
Thomas Puryear & Co.'s (J. E. Brewster's) ch. h. Rutherford, 4 years, by Australian, out of Aerolite, 108 pounds. Donahue....2

TIME.

One mile	1:58	Three miles	5:43
Two miles	3:52	Four miles	7:39

THE SELLING SWEEPSTAKES.

The third event furnished by the card was a selling sweepstakes for three-year olds of $25 each, play or pay, and $300 added, one mile and a quarter. The three entries for this were E. A. Clabaugh's ch. f. Violet, D. McDaniel & Co.'s b. c. Paul Pry, and A. Taylor's (James McCormack's) b. c. Rambler, formerly called Consignee, and recently purchased from Messrs. Doswell & Cammack. The latter was a great favorite, as the following figures show:

Rambler	$600	$725	$500
Violet	300	300	375
Paul Pry	225	500	330
Total	$1,125	$1,525	$1,205

THE RACE.

They were sent on their journey with Paul Pry in the van, Violet second, and Rambler third. When they ran up the homestretch Violet challenged for the lead, and passed the stand half a length before Paul Pry, who led Rambler a length. Going round the turn Rambler ran up to the head of Violet, but in the meantime Paul Pry ran up like a flash, and had his nose in front at the quarter-pole. They ran down the entire length of the backstretch together, and a blanket could have covered them until they neared the half-mile pole. At the three-quarter pole Rambler was leading a length, Violet second, a length and a half before Paul Pry. As they came up it was apparent that Rambler would win easily, as at the furlong-pole he was three lengths in advance of Violet, who was two lengths away from Paul Pry. From this point Rambler increased his lead, and won the race in a canter by five lengths in 2:16¾, Violet second, four lengths ahead of Paul Pry.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE.—Selling Sweepstakes, for three-year olds, of $25 each, play or pay, with $300 added; the second horse to receive $100 out of the stakes; horses entered to be sold for $2,000, to carry 110 pounds; for $1,500, allowed 7 pounds; for $1,000, 12 pounds; for $750, 15 pounds; for $500, 18 pounds; the usual allowance to mares and geldings; the winner to be sold at auction; one mile and a quarter.

A. Taylor's b. c. Rambler, (late Consignee,) 3 years, by Lexington, out of Cairne Gorme, 92 pounds. Scott....1
E. A. Clabaugh's ch. f. Violet, 3 years, by Vauxhall, out of Mary Watson, 89 pounds. McCarty....2
D. McDaniel & Co.'s b. c. Paul Pry, 3 years, by Enquirer, out of Mary Churchill; 92 pounds. W. Clark....3
Time—2:16¾.

According to the conditions of the race the winner was sold at auction and was bought in for $535 by the owner.

THE MILE HANDICAP.

The fourth race was a free handicap sweepstakes for all ages, $20 entrance, play or pay, with $300 added. Ten were entered to receive the attention of the handicapper, the mysterious individual whom Mr. Morrissey keeps secluded from the curiosity of the public. Seven of them accepted the weights imposed upon them, the list including Joseph Donohue's ch. h. Spindrift, aged; John Coffee's gr. h. Donnybrook, five years; A. B. Lewis & Co.'s b. f. Vandalite, 5 years, and b. c. Vagabond, 3 years; Robert Cathcart, Jr.'s b. g. Kadi, 6 years; Wood Stringfield's gr. c. Enlister, 3 years, and D. McDaniel's ch. c. Willie Burke, 3 years. Although Enlister started the favorite in the pool selling last night he sank in estimation this morning, and Spindrift was eagerly sought after before the race by the knowing ones, as will be seen by the subjoined figures:

Spindrift	$800	$300	$400
Enlister	500	200	300
Vandalite, Vagabond, }	390	160	200
Donnybrook	280	130	175
Kadi	300	120	235
Willie Burke	200	80	190
Total	$2,470	$990	$1,500

THE RACE.

Vandalite was the first to get away and Spindrift, who stumbled, was the last, the others in a bunch. As they ran round the turn Kadi ran to the head of Vandalite, and the pair opened a gap of two lengths, while Vagabond ran up third and was a length before Donnybrook. When they reached the quarter-pole Kadi was a neck in advance of Vandalite, she being two lengths before her stable companion, Vagabond, while all the others were in a bunch. As they went along the backstretch, Spindrift, under the brilliant management of Barbee, ran through his competitors as if they were standing still, and when they reached the half-mile pole he was showing the way by two lengths, Kadi second, a length in advance of Vandalite, and Vagabond fourth, but as they began the journey of the lower turn, the latter passed his stable companion, and assumed the third place. In the meantime Barbee gave Spindrift full swing, and with astonishing rapidity he opened a gap of six lengths from Kadi, and increased the distance when he turned into the homestretch. He came up alone, none of his competitors being within ten lengths of him. He won with this advantage. There was a close struggle between Vagabond and Donnybrook for the second money, which was won by Donnybrook by a head; four lengths behind came Willie Burke fifth, Enlister sixth, and Kadi pulled up seventh. The time of the mile was 1:45.

SUMMARY.

FOURTH RACE.—A Free Handicap Sweepstakes for all ages; $20 entrance, play or pay, with $300 added, the second horse to receive $100 out of the stakes. To close at the course at 12 o'clock M. on Friday, August 20. Weights to be announced at the pool-room at 4 o'clock, and acceptances to be made at the same place (pool-room) by 5 o'clock same day. One mile.

J. Donahue's ch. h. Spindrift, aged, by Bonnie Scotland, dam by Wagner, 111 pounds. Barbee....1
John Coffee's gr. h. Donnybrook, 5 years, by Lightning, out of Jessamine Porter, 107 pounds. Wise. 2
A. B. Lewis & Co.'s b. c. Vagabond, 3 years, by Vandal, out of Gem, 78 pounds. Spellman....3
A. B. Lewis & Co.'s b. m. Vandalite, 4 years, by Vandal, out of Vesperlight, 105 pounds. Houston....4
D. McDaniel & Co.'s ch. c. Willie Burke, 3 years, by Baywood, out of Katinka, 85 pounds. Delaney....5
W. Stringfield's gr. c. Enlister, 3 years, by Enquirer, out of Crownlet, 85 pounds. Richardson....6
R. Cathcart, Jr.'s, b. g. Kadi, 6 years, by Lexington, out of Katona, 102 pounds. Swim....7
Time—1:45.

THE STEEPLECHASE.

The meeting was brought to a close with a free handicap steeple-chase for all ages, over the usual course, and although seven were entered to compete for the prize of $800 offered, only three accepted the weights, and responded to the summons of the judges, viz.: Joseph Donahue's b. g. Deadhead, 4 years; A. H. Torrence's b. g. Shaughraun, 4 years, and A. P. Green's b. m. Daylight, 5 years. The speculation on the result was very close, and at the following figures:

Deadhead	$375	$210	$250
Shaughraun	260	200	250
Daylight	230	235	250
	$865	$645	$750

THE CHASE.

They went off together in the east field, left of the shute and parallel with it. The first obstacle was a stone wall, which was first taken by Deadhead, a length in front of Daylight, who was three lengths in advance of the Shaughraun. They took a fence in the same positions, but after this Deadhead increased his lead to four lengths, and leaped over the stone wall near the backstretch that distance ahead of Daylight, who still remained three lengths before Shaughraun. Taking another fence, they came to the wall at the three-quarter pole, and at this point Deadhead was showing the route by four lengths; Daylight second, two lengths in front of Shaughraun. They now ran to a tree in the centre of the field, under which was a hedge, and then they came to the north section of the water, which Deadhead took, two lengths ahead of Daylight, who was three lengths in advance of Shaughraun. In this manner they made two jumps over the shute into the west field, and leaped a stone wall, still in the same positions. They then dropped down outside the track and ran to the outer field. At the big wall, opposite Belmont's stable, Deadhead was still three lengths before Daylight, who was six lengths in front of Shaughraun. They now made two leaps across the track and two across the shute into the east field again, and, taking two fences, came to the wall at the furlong pole, where Deadhead was showing two lengths in front of Daylight, who was three lengths before Shaughraun. They now came to the south section of the water jump, and Deadhead made such a magnificent jump as to elicit the cheers of the spectators; Daylight was second over, also in good style, and The Shaughraun still in the rear. There was no change in their positions until they went over the stone wall in the West field, when Daylight suddenly closed upon Deadhead. At the hedge and ditch, near the turn, Daylight took the lead, and came over the stone wall, opposite the field-stand, three lengths ahead of Deadhead, while Shaughraun was ten lengths behind. As they ran down toward the half-mile pole Deadhead closed on Daylight, and Shaughraun also improved his position. When they jumped into the track at the half-mile pole, Daylight was a length ahead of Deadhead, who was four lengths before Shaughraun. The race from this point was exciting in the extreme. At the last hurdle, Deadhead came over half a length before Daylight, who led Shaughraun two lengths. Deadhead kept to the front, and won the race by two lengths, Daylight and Shaughraun passing the winning post together, and making a dead heat. The time was 5:40. The fastest steeplechase ever run.

SUMMARY.

FIFTH RACE—FREE HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE.—Purse, $850; of which $150 to the second horse; entries to be made by 4 P. M., on Thursday, Aug. 19; weights to be announced by 10 A. M., and acceptances to be made by 12 M., on the following day; about three miles.

Joseph Donahue's b. g. Deadhead, 4 years, by Julius, out of Leisure, 149 pounds. Meany....1
A. H. Torrance's b. g. Shaughraun, 4 years, by Tipperary, out of Jennie P., 140 pounds. Murphy....*0
A. P. Green's b. m. Daylight, 5 years, by Lightning, out of Laura Spillman, 137 pounds. Nolan....*0
Time—5:40.

* A dead heat for second place.

WINNING SIRES OF THE AUGUST MEETING.

BY IMP. LEAMINGTON.	
Parole, one race	$2,800
Milner, dead heat	2,300
Nettie Norton, two races	1,200
Rhadamanthus, one race	500
BY LEXINGTON.	
Sultana, one race	2,200
Acrobat, one race	700
Rambler, one race	300
BY GILROY.	
Grinstead, one race	2,540
BY PAT MALLOY.	
Ozark, dead heat	2,300
BY VAUXHALL.	
Viator, one race	1,850
BY PLANET.	
Brigand, two races	1,000
Brigand, received forfeit, (match.)	500
BY JULIUS.	
Deadhead, three races	2,000
BY KENTUCKY.	
Caroline, one race	425
Clematis, one race	425
BY WAR DANCE.	
Warlock, one race	500
BY IMPORTED AUSTRALIAN.	
Madge, one race	350
Wild Idle, one race	1,200
BY VANDAL.	
Survivor, one race	500
BY IMPORTED BONNIE SCOTLAND.	
Spindrift, one race	340

THE WINNING STABLES.

The following are the gross earnings of the several winning stables:

August Belmont	$4,050
Pierre Lorillard	2,900
Thomas Puryear & Co.	2,940
John M. Harney	2,450
John O'Donnell	2,300
E. A. Clabaugh	1,925
James McCormack	1,800
John Coffee	1,480
Joseph Donahue	2,490
M. A. Littell	1,200
K. W. Sears	700
George L. Lorillard	500
D. McDaniel	350
A. M. Burton	750
J. E. Brewster	180
Ayres & Sutliffe	150
H. P. McGrath	150
A. H. Torrence	225
W. Stringfield	125
Harbeck & Johnson	100
A. P. Green	75

RECORD OF THE PARIS POOLS.

		Amount.
FIRST DAY—TUESDAY, AUG. 10.		
First race	Parole	$7 60
Second race	Grinstead	6 70
Third race	Madge	9 80
Fourth race	Deadhead	14 20
SECOND DAY—THURSDAY, AUG. 12.		
First race	Ozark, dead heat.	$27 10
	Milner, dead heat.	8 20
Second race	Grinstead	12 70
Third race	Brigand	126 90
THIRD DAY—SATURDAY, AUG. 14.		
First race	Sultana	$7 90
Second race	Rhadamanthus	8 10
Third race	Acrobat	16 00
Fourth race	Caroline	16 90
FOURTH DAY—TUESDAY, AUG. 17.		
First race	Brigand	$29 50
Second race	Nettie Norton	33 00
Third race	Deadhead	8 40
FIFTH DAY—THURSDAY, AUG. 19.		
First race	Viator	$7 80
Second race	Warlock	21 80
Third race	Nettie Norton	19 00
Fourth race	Clematis	7 90
SIXTH DAY—SATURDAY, AUG. 21.		
First race	Survivor	$46 50
Second race	Wild Idle	8 40
Third race	Rambler	10 30
Fourth race	Spindrift	14 80
Fifth race	Deadhead	14 00

THE TROTTING AT UTICA.

THE CLOSE OF THE MEETING.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 21.—The conclusion of the Utica Park Association meeting was a grand field day. The weather was remarkably fine and the track in the best possible condition. Over 15,000 persons were present. The day's sport opened at 2 P. M. and closed with the final heat of the 2:34 race just before dark, at 7:30 P. M. The winners were Rarus, the favorite in the 2:27 race, Goldsmith Maid, in the free for all, and John W. Hall, in the 2:34 race. The following are the summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For horses in the 2:27 class.

Rarus	7	3	1	1	1
Bertie	2	1	2	4	7
Bonner	1	2	4	6	5
Carrie	3	7	6	3	2
Eva	4	4	5	5	3
Ella Madden	5	6	3	2	4
Bella Brosfield	6	5	7	7	6
May-bird	dr.				
Mosomamie	dr.				
Snowball	dr.				

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Three-quarter.	Mile.
First heat	35	1:12	1:47	2:23
Second heat—[No time recorded, Bonner, the first horse, being set back for running.]				
Third heat	36¼	1:11½	1:53½	2:25
Fourth heat	35½	1:10	1:45½	2:23
Fifth heat	36	1:10¼	1:46¼	2:23

SECOND RACE.—Free for all.

Goldsmith Maid	1	1	1
American Girl	2	2	2
Lulu	3	3	dis.

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Three-Quarters.	Mile.
First heat	34½	1:08¾	1:44	2:18¾
Second heat	34	1:07¾	1:42	2:17¾
Third heat	34	1:07	1:41	2:16

THIRD RACE.—For horses in the 2:34 class.

John W. Hall	1	2	1	1
Nerea	2	1	3	2
Unknown	3	3	2	5
Frank Munson	4	4	4	3
Tearaway	5	5	5	4
I Guess So	dr.			
Hattie R.	dr.			
Queen	dr.			
Frank	dr.			
Great Eastern	dr.			
Celerity	dr.			

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Three-quarters.	Mile.
First heat	36½	1:12	1:47	2:25
Second heat	37	1:12½	1:48½	2:25
Third heat	37	1:11	1:30	2:27
Fourth heat	38	1:14½	1:52	2:31

The four year old General Sprague, made a beautiful trial heat, making the following time:

Quarter, 35¾, half, 1:10; three-quarters, 1:46; mile, 2:21¾.

The great event of the day was the "free for all" race. In the pools the Maid sold at $400 to $320 for the field. The Maid led through the first heat, passing the wire on a walk. It was evident after the first scoring that Lulu was not right for good work to-day. She acted badly, breaking the greater part of the way through the first heat. It was the same in the second heat, when the Maid sold at two to one. In the third heat Lulu had the advantage of the start, but the Maid passed her on the turn, and kept her lead, though she broke once or twice on the last quarter. Lulu acted worse than ever on this heat, breaking and losing so much time that she was distanced by half a length. The Maid's victory caused the wildest and most indescribable excitement. This may be her last appearance on the turf, as Budd Doble thinks she has won retirement.

The whole meeting of the association has been a brilliant success.

BEACON PARK TROTTING.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 21.—The postponed races came off to-day. The first match race to wagons was won by w. m. Blanche. Time—2:42, 2:45, 2:39. The 2.50 race, purse of $300, was won by br. m. Blanche Robinson. Time—2:35, 2:39¼, 2:39. The 2:35 race, purse of $400, was won by b. m. Georgie B. Time—2:35, 2:36, 2:36. The attendance was small.

ENTRIES FOR THE LONG BRANCH RACES.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 21.—The entries for the handicap hurdle race, mile heats, at Monmouth Park, next Tuesday, closed this afternoon. The following entries were announced: Audubon, Warlike, Meteor, ch. m. 4 years old, by Censor, Busy Bee, Coronet, Cariboo, Deadhead, Osage, Tipperary gelding 4 years old, and Moonshine.

THE TRIBUNE'S GIN MILL.

The Excise Commissioners will to-morrow consider complaints against liquor-dealers for violation of the Sunday Prohibitory Liquor law, among them the complaint of Mr. Charles C. Leigh against Koster & Bial, proprietors of the *Tribune* gin mill. Several witnesses, including Mr. Cotton, the notary before whom the affidavit of Mr. Leigh was sworn to, have signified their desire to substantiate the charge by their own evidence. Under the circumstances it is more than probable that the Commissioners will revoke the license of Koster & Bial, no other alternative remaining in the face of the positive evidence of a flagrant violation of the law. Mr. Leigh, the gentleman who has preferred the charge, is a well-known temperance reformer, and one of the leading spirits in the Prohibitory Party of the State.

A PAIR OF DEFAULTERS ARRESTED.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 21.—Messrs. Cuttle and Bordley the tea defaulters, who absconded from Baltimore in July last, after swindling their creditors out of $100,000, were arrested in Canada yesterday by F. W. Hasbrook, of the Merchants' Credit Bureau, under a capias granted by Chief Justice Richards, of Toronto, under an old English statute concerning foreign absconding debtors. Bordley is now in jail at Toronto, and Cuttle is also in jail at St. Catharines. The former was arrested just as he was boarding a steamer of the Royal Mail Line, and the latter after a chase of twenty miles through the country. Detectives have been here and at Suspension Bridge for the past week, trying to decoy them to this side, knowing that they could not be taken in Canada under the Extradition laws. The defaulters are to have trial under the statute mentioned, and it will be considered a test case.

THE ST. LOUIS ASYLUM INVESTIGATION.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 21.—The investigation of the cause of the deaths of several patients at the Insane Asylum in this city last Saturday was resumed to-day by the Coroner. The jury returned a verdict to-night stating that the sedative mixture used was prepared according to the prescription of Dr. Howard, the Resident Physician, and that the blame, if any, attaches to the nurses, who administered overdoses of the medicine.

PRINTERS' STRIKE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 21.—The printers of Paducah are all on strike, in consequence of a reduction from thirty to twenty-five cents.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The arrests by the Police last week were 1,911 in number.

The total amount of Croton water rents, penalties, &c., received last week was $22,463 70.

An unknown lad, about eight years of age, fell from the roof of a Hudson River Railroad freight car, at the corner of West and Christopher streets, and was run over and killed.

The eleventh excursion of the Floating Hospital of St. John's Guild took place yesterday. The expenses were defrayed by leading members of the coal trade.

Capt. Clinchy and a squad of men made a descent, last evening, upon a gambling-house at No. 278 Monroe street. Albert Smith, the proprietor, and seven other persons were arrested.

There were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics last week 674 deaths, 476 births, and 109 marriages, showing a decrease of seventeen deaths, twenty-one births, and nine marriages as compared with the preceding week.

Marshal Kelly, of the Mayor's office, granted 136 licenses for the week ending yesterday. The fees amounted to $483 25. During the same period 263 permits were issued by Major Hart, and the receipts were $347.

Yesterday's foreign mail consisted of 44,013 letters and 64 bags of newspapers, of which the Adriatic took 17,000 letters and 21 bags; the Bolivia, 1,775 letters and 4 bags; the France, 2,918 letters and 3 bags, and the Neckar, 22,320 letters and 36 bags.

Forty-one convicted criminals were removed from the Tombs to Sing Sing during the past two weeks by Deputy Sheriffs Daly and Coughlin. The majority of the sentences were from two to three years' terms, for grand and petit larceny and burglary.

The Fifty-ninth street Police closed yesterday the saloons of Alexander McGregor, at No. 144 East Fifty-ninth street, and John McGinley, at No. 954 Third avenue, for selling liquor without licenses. The complainants were Max Miller and Charles Auber, Excise Inspectors.

A new steamyacht, named the Admiral Truxtun, built for Chief Engineer Henderson, of the Navy, was launched yesterday from Pier No. 36 East River. She was built by Messrs. Johnson & Smith, No. 404 Water street, and measures 30 feet 9 inches in length, 7 feet beam, and 3 feet 4 inches depth of hold.

The steamers Adriatic, of the White Star Line, and the France, of the Transatlantic, nearly came in collision yesterday while getting under way on the voyage out. It is averred by those who witnessed the close proximity of the two vessels that a very serious accident was undoubtedly prevented by the instant backing of the French steamer.

Joseph Mooney, a lad fourteen years of age, employed as a farm laborer at West Farms, came to New-York yesterday, and as an economical measure, jumped upon a passing truck to ride down town. When at the corner of Grand and Centre streets, he fell from his seat and was run over by the wagon. He received injuries that will prove fatal.

Marx Bernstein and Myer Curtis, residing at No. 28 Ludlow street, had a quarrel last Wednesday night over the proprietorship of a walking-cane. Last night, after Bernstein had retired to bed, Curtis and his brother broke in the door and assaulted Bernstein with a large iron bucket, fracturing his skull. His recovery is doubtful. Curtis escaped, and at a late hour had not been arrested.

Following is an abstract of the report of the Central Park Meteorological Observatory for the week ending at 1 P. M. yesterday: Barometer—Mean, 29.796 inches; maximum, 30.019; minimum, 29.640; range, .379. Thermometer—Mean, 76.4°; maximum, 84°; minimum, 70°; range, 14°. Total amount of water for the week, 2.39 inches. Distance traveled by the wind, 514 miles.

Margaret Mullen, Mary Winters, and Mary Murphy, all of whom reside at Ninety-third street and Madison avenue, quarreled last night at their residence. Mrs. Winters and Mrs. Murphy attacked Mrs. Mullen, and struck her on the back of her head with a stone, injuring her severely. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital and her assailants were locked up.

On Friday evening, Mary Semuneek, a Bohemian, residing at No. 410 Fifth street, quarreled with Charles Klaer, a saloon-keeper residing at the same place, and was struck on the head with a "billy" by Klaer, and seriously injured. The woman has been confined to her bed since, suffering from the effects of the injury, and yesterday afternoon Klaer was arrested and committed to prison to await the result.

BROOKLYN.

Mr. Martin Armour, of Flatbush, was robbed of $30, and badly beaten, by three highwaymen, who assaulted him almost at his own door.

In the case of Mrs. Emma B. Maag, whose death it was claimed resulted from malpractice, the inquest held yesterday by Coroner Sims resulted in the rendering of a verdict acquitting Dr. Giroux, who was accused of the crime, and commending him for his humane treatment of the deceased. Dr. Giroux at the termination of the case was warmly congratulated by a number of prominent physicians who were in attendance. Dr. Giroux is a member of the County Medical Society, and up to the present time no charge has ever been brought against him.

NEW-JERSEY.

The census of the City of Hoboken, completed yesterday, fixes the population of that city at 24,776.

The population of Camden County, N. J., has been ascertained by the census-takers to be 51,496. The population of Camden City is 33,966.

James Kearney, seven years of age, while wading in the river at the foot of Clay street, Newark, on Friday evening, ventured beyond his depth, and was drowned.

A little daughter of F. Smith, Secretary of the Germania Fire Insurance Company of Elizabeth, was dangerously poisoned a few days ago by the carelessness of a druggist who erred in preparing a prescription.

Mr. Keeney, the President of the Jersey City and Bergen Railroad, was put under bonds by Justice McCoy, yesterday, for having assaulted a man who claimed some money from him.

Garrett Haley, sixty-three years of age, during an altercation with his son at their home in Jersey City, on Friday night, struck the son on the head with an axe. The wound inflicted was not a severe one. Yesterday the old gentleman was arrested. When he was arraigned before Justice Keese yesterday morning the son refused to appear against him, and Garrett was sent to jail for thirty days for being drunk.

Yesterday afternoon Superintendent of Public Grounds and Buildings John D. Byrnes visited the county institutions at Snake Hill, accompanied by his little daughter, a child three years of age. While he sat on the steps leading into the Lunatic Asylum conversing with Dr. Eddy, the child, whom he had allowed to play on the docks which front on the Hackensack River, fell into the water, and before assistance arrived was drowned. The body was recovered and County Physician Stout, who was notified, gave a permit for its burial. The little girl was the only child of the Superintendent.

At a special meeting of the Newark Common Council, held Friday night, the special committee appointed to confer with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, for the purpose of inducing them to raise their tracks and carry the road on a bridge over Broad street, reported that they had seen the counsel of the company, who had agreed to have the engineer devise a plan looking to the accomplishment of that object. The plans are to be submitted to the Council as soon as they shall have been drawn. A resolution was adopted directing the Newark and New York Railroad Company to remove the obstructions on Filmore and Charles streets within ten days. If not then removed, the Street Commissioner was directed to remove them.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE JAMES MURPHY.

The funeral service over the remains of the late James Murphy, the well-known iron founder, were held yesterday in St. Stephen's Catholic Church, which was filled on the occasion by a large number of the relatives and friends of the deceased. In the requiem mass which was celebrated, Rev. Father McDonald, of the Church of St. Agnes, acted as celebrant, assisted by Rev. Father McCardey as deacon, and Rev. Father Pratt as sub-deacon. At the termination of the mass, Father McDonald delivered a merited eulogium on the character of Mr. Murphy. The following gentlemen officiated as pall-bearers: George Law, George W. Quintard, ex-Collector Thomas Murphy, William H. Hewitt, Joseph O'Donahue, John Capel, John Englis, Moses B. Maclay, George Birbeck, William A. Hall, Mr. Wyckoff, Thomas Wall, Samuel Solomon, and James Motley.

AN EAST SIDE NUISANCE.

The residents in the vicinity of Grand street and East Broadway complain bitterly of the condition of the park, so called, at the intersection of these streets. Half completed during the Tweed régime, it has become since that time an eye-sore. Petition after petition have been sent to the Department of Parks, with many influential signatures, for its improvement, but there has always been a "want of money in the construction fund." At times of approaching elections a few loads of dirt have been thrown in, seemingly for the purposes of influencing somebody in the neighborhood, and afterward the place left in a worse condition than ever. The residents now propose to make one more application to the department, and should this fail, to beg permission to take the matter into their own hands, for the necessary improvements will only necessitate the outlay of a few hundred dollars.

A FIGHT AT THE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.

John Thompson and Michael W. Allen, both of whom are employed as porters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, became engaged in a quarrel in the servants' dining-room last evening. Allen becoming very much enraged, picked up a knife and sprang across the table at Thompson with the weapon in his hand. Thompson seized a large carving-knife, and as Allen approached him plunged it into Allen's right side, inflicting a dangerous wound. Allen was taken to Bellevue Hospital. Thompson was arrested by Officer Weeks, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, and was locked up at the West Thirtieth Street Police Station to await the result of the injuries. The cause of the quarrel did not transpire.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Six steamers belonging to the European lines left this port yesterday, carrying out large cargoes of grain, flour, fruit, leather, and general merchandise. There was a noticeable decrease in the passenger lists of all, as compared with the departures of any one week during the past three months. Subjoined is a complete list of cabin passengers:

PASSENGERS SAILED.

FOR EUROPEAN PORTS.

In steam-ship Spain, for Liverpool.

James S. Talbot,
Mrs. Talbot,
Miss Ida Du Val,
Mrs. C. Y. Roosevelt and 2 children,
Mr. Guild,
Mrs. Guild,
Master Dana Guild,
B. H. Boatwright,
Mrs. Frederick Wilson,
Miss Ella Wilson,
William Slack,
R. Cradduck,
William Macalister,
Henry McKinney,
E. E. Southworth,
Arthur G. Payne,
George Owen,
Joseph Harris,
W. Harris,
A. G. Lackey,
Mrs. A. G. Lackey,
Mrs. L. Kossuth Ruttkay,
Mr. Ward,
Mrs. Ward,
R. King,
J. Roberts,
Mrs. E. F. Judge,
F. Bailey,
A. Meyr,
Miss Rika Meyr,
Miss Rachel Meyr,
Miss Annie Meyr,
Henry Warren,
J. S. Thompson,
Miss Mary A. Seymour,
Robert Calvin,
Mrs. Robert Calvin,
Thomas A. Bell,
Mrs. Bell,
Miss Helen Bell,
Miss Emily Bell,
Miss Susan Croasdale,
Miss Jane Croasdale,
Rev. Mr. Littlewood,
Mr. Lawrence,
Mr. Freeman,
Rev. Jonas Green,
Mrs. Jonas Green,
Harry Welby Cooke,
Mrs. Cooke, 2 children, and infant,
Walter Pugh,
Mrs. Pugh,
John Callis,
Capt. Boehm,
Dr. T. D. Johnson,
Mrs. Frings.

In steam-ship France, for Havre.

Capt. M. R. Simons,
Mrs. M. Choisy,
E. Broe,
Paul Deluis,
Ferd Hunkelmann,
Ferdinand Mayer,
L. Goyard,
Sister Marie St. Marc,
Sister De St. Redemption,
Miss Gaspe,
Mr. Quesada,
J. P. Abadens,
Clark Fisher,
Eugene Million,
S Lerdo,
Dr. Koecher,
Aug. Robert,
Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Burgess,
Mr. Grimaud,
Mr. Westermann,
Mme. Larrinago and maid,
K. Furnichi,
W. A. Munson,
Mr. and Mrs. Walker and child,
Frederic Charpiot and son,
A. Marzeldon,
Mr. Slocum,
Mme. M. Meyer,
Mrs. Marie Bigue,
John Bigne,
C. C. Patrick,
Vigenzo Galie,
Martino Volpe,
F. Molnier,
Francois d'Assise,
Mr. Prosper,
Rev. Mari Martin Marco,
Abbe Daumont,
John Bazille,
Mme. Adele Claire,
Miss Victorine Cremer,
Mr. and Mme. L. Gautier,
Mr. Maumus,
Mr. Jacanes,
Abbe Delatre,
Abbe Leroy,
Miss Madelaine Narr,
Mme. Cecil Girard and child,
George Girard,
Mr. and Mrs. F. Bantry,
Mme. Marie Malonbier,
Mme. Louise Marseille,
Mr. and Mrs. Gremont,
S. Largiader,
F. Capdespe,
Mr. Jean Baptiste Laib,
Mme. Marie Laib,
Mme. Amelia Laib,
Louis Laib,
Nicklas Talzemer,
George Debs,
Peter Jamassin.

In steam-ship Adriatic, for Liverpool.

Col. R. G. Ingersoll,
Mrs. Ingersoll,
Miss Maude Ingersoll,
Miss Eva Ingersoll,
Miss S. Barnard,
Miss C. Barnard,
E. B. Barnard,
J. B. Ellison,
Mrs. Ellison,
Charles T. Parry and Mrs. Parry,
E. H. Williams,
H. S. B. Usill,
Robert Ashburner,
Matthew Broady,
Miss Mary B. Walsh,
Theodore Brooks,
Master Theo. Brooks, Jr.,
Master Thos. Wm. Brooks,
Master Ernest Brooks,
Miss Theresa Brooks and infant,
Miss Caroline Adams,
Dwight Hitchcock,
Mrs. Hitchcock,
Miss S. D. Heartt,
Miss M. D. Heartt,
Mrs. Gordon Winslow,
Frederick Volck,
C. T. Russell,
A. H. McNeal,
J. R. Hunter,
John Harvey,
A. Fowler,
J. W. Thompson,
Thomas M. Parry,
S. H. Kennedy,
Charles Peniston,
J. C. Young,
Frank M. Ward,
Mrs. Thomas T. Ferris and child,
T. Le Camporeale,
Frank McKiderry,
J. Davison,
Francis H. Grain,
James H. Potter,
Mrs. Potter,
Harry Brown.

In steam-ship Neckar, for Bremen.

Mrs. Gen. William Cogswell and two children,
Miss Bertha Denecke,
Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Rautoul and six children,
Miss Hannah L. Rautoul,
Miss Margaret Rautoul,
Mrs. Horace Brooks,
Riyoto Ando,
Mrs. Florence Schroeder and child,
J. Levy,
Mrs. Karoline Levy and maid servant,
Miss Helene Levy,
E. E. Coursen,
Mrs. Laura Tiencken,
A. Dietz,
E. Hofer,
F. E. Lequier,
Adolf Maré,
Mrs. Adolf Maré,
Miss Anna Koeppen,
G. Gudewill,
S. R. Johnston,
Mrs. Eliza Kleemann,
Mrs. R. Butt,
John Butt,
A. Luscher,
Miss Hedwig Evers,
Wilh. Zimmermann,
John Rupprecht,
Josef Wolf,
Simon Aufhauser,
Mr. Barnadin,
Miss Pauline Singer,
C. W. Hall,
Mrs. C. W. Hall,
C. Schelle,
Dr. W. F. Coleman,
Karl Czeike,
James Stetson,
H. Wulstein.

In steam-ship City of Montreal, for Liverpool.

Mrs. Tompkin,
Mrs. Eliza Brewer,
Mrs. Rachel Cronkite,
E. R. Barber,
Mrs. E. R. Barber,
C. W. Hanford,
Miss Jenny L. Hanford,
E. Aspinwall,
Miss Stranahan,
Anthony Titley,
Joseph H. Myers,
Henry Maw,
G. G. Lind,
M. Appel and child,
Mrs. Maria Roberts,
Miss Almira Myall,
Miss Ellen Wilson,
E. B. Biggar,
Mrs. E. B. Biggar,
James Mallon,
John D. Gray,
J. P. Davis,
Mrs. Williams,
Miss Dickinson.

In steam-ship Bolivia, for Glasgow.

Thomas Bruce,
John Craig,
Nelson Barlow,
J. Collin Vincent,
Myron M. Babcock,
Mrs. Myron Babcock,
Hermann A. Fisher,
Mrs. Hermann Fisher,
Robert H. Morrison,
Mrs. Robert H. Morrison,
Master A. K. Morrison,
Thomas E. Doughty,
Mrs. Hattie Doughty,
Charles G. Hill,
Mrs. Charles G. Hill,
Miss Mary Blyth,
Frank Knobel,
Mrs. A. B. Knobel,
Miss Louisa Knobel,
Miss Lulie Knobel,
Miss Haidee Knobel,
Mrs. Mary Davis,
William Gordon,
J. H. Richards,
Mrs. J. H. Richards,
Master Richards,
Miss Mary Brown,
Miss Henrietta Sutherland,
William Bannerman,
Mrs. Mattie Bannerman,
Miss Emily Butterfield,
Samuel W. Gilespie,
Mrs. Samuel W. Gillespie,
Mrs. Newman,
A. A. Campbell and lady.

FOR OTHER PORTS.

In steam-ship Gen. Barnes, for Savannah.—W. H. Robinson, J. Lindsay, S. Gardner, Mrs. Underwood, A. J. Murray, J. E. Walsh, John Fowler and wife, J. P. Kilorin, G. M. Weymouth, J. L. Finn and wife, C. Mayers, S. Mayers, M. Mayers, Col. J. F. Waring, A. Schirmer, L. Lippman, J. Rauers, Mrs. Ellen Dorrice and servant, J. Sullivan, Samuel Dressner, J. Steinhard and wife, D. Eagan, wife and servant, Miss Kate Eagan, W. E. McCollum, C. A. Marmelstein, C. C. Rankin, T. Stone, C. W. Elton, M. Hutzell, G. M. Willett, Charles Echnald, Miss Annie Foss.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

FROM EUROPEAN PORTS.

In steam-ship City of Berlin, from Liverpool.

Howard Carroll,
Mrs. J. Robinson,
Miss E. M. Robinson,
Miss Rose Lisle and maid,
Miss Linda Rogers,
Mrs. C. A. Robinson,
F. Furber,
Rev. H. B. Oechtering,
P. D. Hall, Jr.,
Col. H. A. Gildersleeve,
Major Henry Fulton,
G. W. Yale,
Capt. R. C. Coleman,
A. V. Canfield,
L. M. Ballard,
John H. Bird,
Col. John Bodine,
J. Morris,
Mr. and Mrs. Westinghouse,
Mr. Curphy,
Mr. Gillespie,
J. F. Elson,
R. Pilbearn,
Mrs. Cattie and daughter,
A. P. Blanchard,
J. E. Whitley,
Mr. and Mrs. Saunders and two daughters,
Miss Mary Forrer,
Miss Mary Pierce,
James Bravley,
Dr. W. H. Traver,
J. R. Little,
Rev. Thomas McSweeney,
Miss H. Hilgerberger,
R. F. Smith,
Col. E. Stone,
Mr. Kearns,
Mr. Griffing,
T. L. Rolph,
George Cooper,
Mr. and Mrs. B. Finney,
F. C. Lewis,
Hugh Smith,
James Hunter,
C. F. Simes,
H. E. Webster,
Dr. W. F. Hutchinson,
R. McCormac, wife, and child,
Miss Eliza Moran,
J. F. Becker,
G. W. Mence,
Mr. and Mrs. T. Bradburn,
George Bradburn,
E. A. Ingalls,
R. G. Usher,
Mr. Dodd,
Mr. Boyd,
Mrs. M. A. Levison,
Mr. and Mrs. Burgess,
Mrs. Cock and maid,
Dr. Woodruff,
John A. Link,
E. L. Saunders,
Mr. and Mrs. Estes,
Gen. and Mrs. Dakin,
Mrs. William Hopper,
Mr. and Mrs. Peter L. Fay,
F. Speake,
H. C. Morris,
C. Caville,
Rev. J. L. Bates,
N. Curry and son,
H. McCobb,
J. J. Bradley,
Mr. and Mrs. A. Buckley and two daughters,
Miss F. R. Smith,
Mr. and Mrs. George Hargreaves,
Mrs. Curry and two children,
Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Lee,
Felix Roulet,
W. Mathiesen,
R. W. Cooper and servant,
Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Stone,
Mark Andrews,
D. G. Caywood,
L. W. Funk,
Richard Nash,
J. H. Rathbone,
Charles Bill,
Mr. Hearn,
Mr. Otis,
Mr. Johnstone,
Rev. Thomas O'Connor,
Rev. Patrick Ward,
Rev. Michael Casey,
Rev. John Fahy,
Rev. John Leahy,
Rev. William O'Brien,
Rev. John Sheridan,
Rev. Hugh Logan,
P. Bacos,
S. A. Conoma,
Rev. John Dunn,
Mrs. Kelly,
Miss E. Chambers,
Rev. Thomas Ryder,
W. S. Cole and two daughters,
Isaac Walker,
Mrs. M. Pimlott,
Miss Harrison,
C. T. Parker,
Joseph Parker,
A. H. Bogardus,
John Grady,
Henry Evans,
Thomas Monogan,
Mr. Clarke,
C. W. Link,
Thomas Long,
A. C. Stone,
E. J. Sherman,
E. H. Hudson,
Mr. and Mrs. A. G. McKenzie,
Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Dawson and child,
Mr. Brooks,
G. B. Weats,
E. P. Mervin,
Miss Boyd and maid,
James McCutcheon,
Mrs. Downer,
Mr. Cullen,
Frederick Link,
Mrs. E. Muller,
Mr. and Mrs. F. Bill,
Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Brett,
Major and Mrs. Arthur,
Miss Thompson,
F. Dunsford,
Sir Joseph Heron,
George F. Rowe,
Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Esher,
Mr. and Mrs. H. Houghton,
F. A. Lowe,
Walter Cuttle,
J. Flynn.

In Steam-ship Mosel, from Bremen.

Mrs. Caroline Schmidt and son,
Paul Weilbäcker,
Albrecht Marourg,
H. Von Zenger,
F. Götze,
Louis Leib,
Anna Leib,
Charles Ehlermann and family,
Mr. Seyfert,
Max Bückert,
John Müller,
Dr. Merckle and lady,
Mrs. Mary Ortmeyer and daughter,
M. Einstein,
B. Schuster,
Bernhard Schuster,
Hermann Richter,
Mrs. Louise Beck and daughter,
Charles E. Runk and wife,
Miss Auguste Walther,
Theodor Von Jasmund,
Theodor Hampe,
Carl Völlme,
B. P. Browne,
Franz Huster,
John Bisewsky,
William Roeber,
Herm. Wicking,
Ludw. Conradi,
Adam Schumacher,
Mara Moses,
Julius Schmitz,
Mrs. Mathilde Hüser,
Moritz Meyer,
Ludwig Meyer,
Mrs. Johanna Mendel and child,
Mrs. Julie Wienberg,
Mrs. Elise Hertel,
Carl. Herm. Ekelmann,
Mrs. Mathilde Ekelmann,
M. Linkmann and family,
Mrs. Lina Kloss and son,
Adolph Seineck and wife,
M. Meyer,
H. C. Mehrtens,
Miss Bernardine Hülster,
David Lepemann,
Louis Fischer,
Miss Mary L. Goldstein,
Mrs. Mary Koch and child,
Julius Hesse,
Mrs. Therese Hagemann and child,
Adam Ernst,
John Suhrbier,
Henry Suhrbier,
Miss Catharine Suhrbier,
John Plain,
Jacob Plain,
Christopher Salfisburg and son,
Eduard Olsen,
H. Von Glahn,
Mrs. Barbara Class,
Miss Louise Ehrhardt,
Franz Bernet,
Frederich Fraenkle and family,
Mrs. Minna Reichert and daughter,
Charles M. Golz,
Gustav Meyer,
Peter Rassmussen,
Louis Budenbänder,
Hans Von Hertzberg,
Alfred Hennequir,
Emil Bachert,
Mrs. Caroline Koch,
Munroe A. Greon,
Herm. Bisnon,
Andreas Storz,
C. F. Rassmund,
Mrs. A. M. Vosskamp,
H. R. Geilfuss and children,
W. Niebaum,
G. Wamhoff,
Miss Friedereke Beck,

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......5:17 | Sun sets....6:48 | Moon rises.9:40
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.11:16 | Gov. Island.12:05 | Hell Gate..1:27

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.......SATURDAY, Aug. 21.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Benefactor, Wood, Wilmington, N. C., William P. Clyde & Co.; Somerset, (Br.,) Western, Bristol, Eng., W. D. Morgan, agent; Knickerbocker, Kemble, New-Orleans, Clark & Seaman; E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., J. C. Kenyon; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, James W. Quintard & Co.; Gen. Barnes, Cheeseman, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; France, (Fr.,) Trudelle, Havre, &c., George Mackenzie; Gen. Whitney, Hallett, Boston.

Barks Ledskzaff, (Norw.,) Gunderson, Cork for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Hermann Behrend, (Ger.,) Dillintz, Lubeck, &c., Tetens, Bockmann & Co.; Æolus, (Ger.,) Berding, Cork for orders, Dill & Radmann.

Schr. John L. Beacham, Woodland, Baltimore, William Chalmers.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Mosel, (Ger.,) Neynaber, Bremen Aug. 7, via Southampton 10th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Steam-ship C. F. Funch, (Belg.,) Knudsen, Antwerp Aug. 5, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co.

Steam-ship Baltic, (Br.,) Hewitt, Liverpool Aug. 12, and Queenstown 13th, with mdse. and passengers to R. J. Cortis.

Steam-ship Richmond, Kelly, Lewes, Del., with fruit to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Gulf Stream, Tribon, Charleston Aug. 18, with mdse. and passengers to James W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship City of Berlin, (Br.,) Liverpool, Aug. 12, and Queenstown, 13th, with mdse. and 181 cabin passengers to John G. Dale.

Ship Agenor, (of Boston,) Gould, Calcutta, May 4, with mdse. to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Left Sand Heads, May 7; June 30, lat. 28.17, lon. 44.21, spoke (Br.) ship White Star, from Calcutta for Dundee. 56 ds. out; had light S. E. trades in the Atlantic; July 27, lat. 04 55, lon. 30 35, exchanged signals with an (Ital.,) bark showing letters R. K. H. L., bound south; 28th, lat. 03 37, lon. 32 25, spoke ship Akbar, from Sourabaya for Boston; Aug. 17, wind south blowing a hurricane lost fore and main lower top-sails.

Ship Greenock, (of Greenock,) Walker, Bombay May 13, with mdse., to B. Olyphant & Co.—vessel to master.

Bark Zulma, (of St. Kitts,) Peterson, Cardenas 8 ds., with sugar to De Castro & Donner—vessel to J. Swan.

Bark Emma Parker, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Kelly, Glasgow via Sydney, C. B. 18 ds., with lumber, to J. H. Winchester & Co.

Bark Samuel E. Sprigg, (of Portland,) Morton, Montevideo July 2, with hides, &c., to order—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Eliza Barss, Vesey, of and from Bermuda 4 ds., in ballast and two passengers to A. E. Tucker.

Bark Sandy Hook, Burton, East Caycos Island 23 ds., with salt to J. Borland & Co.

Bark Teresa, (of St. Andrews,) Kohl, Cienfuegos 10 ds., with sugar to J. & G. Fowler.

Brig Charles A. Hoard, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Messenger, Jonas, P. R., 10 ds., with sugar and one passenger to Simpson & Shaw.

Brig Z. Williams, Viazle, Jacksonville 6 ds., with naval stores to Eppinger & Russel—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Brig Annie Gardner, (of Castine,) Haveuer, Turk's Island 11 ds., with salt to F. Woodruff—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. James K. Lawrence, (of Surrey,) Herrick, San Domingo City 13 ds., with logwood, sugar, &c., to A. Nones & Co.—vessel to Warren, Ray & Co.

Schr. Nellie F. Sawyer, (of Portland,) Gatchell, St. Martin's 10 ds., with salt to Jones & Lough—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. N. Hand, Doherty, Para 20 ds., with rubber and nuts to Francis Moran—vessel to R. N. Hand.

Schr. Vraie, Price, Georgetown, S. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.—vessel to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. Mary E. Mangam, Zeluff, Cape Haytien 8 ds., with logwood to R. Murray, Jr.—vessel to I. R. Staples.

Schr. Eveline, Wilder, Tampico 23 ds., with hides, &c., to J. W. Wilson & Co.

Schr. Pecora, Mulford, Bridgeton, N. J.

Schr. Sarah and Lucy, Bowker, Virginia.

Schr. J. B. Gibson, Ferry, Virginia.

Schr. W. H. Jones, Lane, Fernandina 6 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. M. E. Curtin, Craft, Virginia.

Schr. M. Steelman, Somers, Virginia.

Schr. Harriet Ryan, Robinson, Fall River.

Schr. Rachel Jane, Mott, Fall River.

Schr. James Garcelon, Fernald, Somerset.

Schr. Hester, Davis, New-Haven.

Schr. Cornelia, Hill, New-Haven.

Schr. James Bliss, Hatch, Bangor, with lumber to F. Stone & Co.

Schr. D. L. Sturges, Reynolds, Boston.

Schr. James Parker Lee, Lewis, Boston.

Schr. Thomas B. Smith, Bowman, New-Bedford.

Schr. Orion, Smith, Dighton, for Elizabethport.

Sloop A. Gibbon, Shelby, Virginia.

WIND—Sunset, light, S. S. E., clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Neckar, for Bremen; France, for Havre; Adriatic, City of Montreal, and Spain, for Liverpool; Bolivia, for Glasgow; Somerset, for Bristol; Donati, for Liverpool: Andes, for Hayti; City of Austin, for Galveston; W. G. Hewes, for Brashear City; Knickerbocker for New-Orleans; Gen. Barnes, for Savannah; Champion, for Charleston.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 21.—Sld. brig Czarowitz, (Br.,) for Cork.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug 21—A. M.—Arr. steamer Allentown, Tuttle, from Philadelphia; brig J. Leighton, Leighton, from Weehawken; schrs. Roger Drury, Baker, from Alexandria; Wm. Jones, Slater, from Philadelphia; A. L. Dow, Young, from do.; J. H. Converse, Penniman, from do.; Addie Sawyer, Cook, from Elizabethport; brig Melrose, Griggs, from Naguabo, P. R.; schr. J. B. Clayton, Gifford, from Philadelphia.

P. M.—Arr. steamer Lancaster, Mills, Philadelphia; barks Tatay, Pettis, Rosario; Devonshire, Falker, do.; schrs. Canton, Henley, St. Martin's; M. E. Smith, Grace Stevens, Morris Dale, K. G. Robinson, Champion, and J. Dougherty, Dougherty, Philadelphia; J. F. Duren, Cook, Weehawken.

Cld. steamers Lord Clyde, (Br.,) Urquhart, Liverpool via New-York; Worcester, Hedge, Charlottetown; Seminole, Matthews, Savannah; Roman, Crowell, Philadelphia; Glaucus, Bearse, New-York; ship Formosa, Reynolds, Melbourne; bark Hairlah, (Br.,) Owen, Cork or Falmouth; schrs. Anna Bell, Griffin, Bermuda; Emma Crosby, Crosby, Norfolk, to load for Jamaica; N. J. Chadwick, Norris, Baltimore; John Burley, Northrup, Philadelphia; A. M. Aldridge, Herndon, New-York; Cabot, Ellis, do.

Sld. steamers Batavia, Lord Clive, John Hopkins, Worcester and Roman, and bark Haviiah.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 21.—Arr. steamers Georgia, Crowell, New-York; Sea Gull, Childs, Baltimore; schr. Rhoda B. Taylor, Philadelphia.

Sld. steamers Equator, Hinckley, Philadelphia; Charleston, Berry, New-York.

CHALESTON, S. C., Aug. 21.—Arr. steamers Georgia, from New-York; Sea Gull, Baltimore; schr. R. B. Taylor, Philadelphia.

Sld. steamers Charleston, for New-York; Equator, Philadelphia.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 21.—Passed in for Baltimore, ship Maryland, (Ger.,) Ide, Bremen, and bark Manitou, North, Matanzas.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER, Del., Aug. 21—A. M.—The steam-ship City of Limerick passed out at 3:50 yesterday afternoon. Also, went to sea yesterday, bark Dueppell; brigs Marianna Second and Edith, (Br.,) schrs. Alert, and many others. The steamer George W. Elder arr. from New-York at 5 A. M. The harbor is clear of vessels. The ship Centennial went to sea at 12 o'clock last night.

P. M.—Passed in to-day, ship Mariana Sixth, from New-York.

Ship Centennial passed out at 12 o'clock last night; bark Mercury (Ger.) and brig Titania passed out this A. M.

Ship Maria Greenleaf as before.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Aug. 21.—Arr. brig Marius, Coipel, from Martinique, for orders.

NEW-BEDFORD, Aug. 21.—Arr. schrs. E. R. Emerson, Alexandria; Julian Nelson, Philadelphia; Memento, Elizabethport; H. T. Potter and Nightingale, Port Johnson; Favorite, New-York; Wm. H. Van Name, Staten Island, and B. F. Sparks, Ewell, Atlantic Ocean, whaling.

Sld. schrs. Osseo, St. John, N. B.; Nellie Carr and Elizabeth M. Smith, New-York.

NEWCASTLE, Del., Aug. 21—A. M.—The steamer Pottsville, for Boston, and schr. James H. Moore, for do., passed down this morning.

The ship B. P. Cheney, for Rio, passed down at 5:40 A. M.

The ship Mary Durkee, (Br.,) for Hamburg, and bark Dover, for Cork or Falmouth for orders, passed down last evening.

The schrs. Anita, for Bath, and Lizzie Carr, for Boston, passed down last evening.

The brig Samuel Welsh, from Doboy, Ga., passed up yesterday afternoon.

Noon.—The steamer Harrisburg, from New-York passed up at 11:45 A. M. The schr. Mary J. Cook, from Pensacola, passed up at 11:45 A. M. The schrs. Abbie Corson, for Boston, and Samuel McManemy, for do., passed down at 10:45 A. M. The bark Dover, for Cork or Falmouth, anchored off here at 11:30 A. M., and remains. She was incorrectly reported this morning as passed down last evening.

P. M.—Bark Dover remains unchanged.

Steam-ship Norman, for Boston, passed down at 1:50 P. M.

Steam-ship Catherine Whiting, for Providence, passed down at 2:25 P. M.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 21.—Arr. steamer Josephine, Brashear.

Cld. schrs. Jennie Wood, Utilla; J. G. Whipple, do.

PASS A L'OUTRE, Aug. 21.—Arr. steamer Hudson, Gager, New-York; bark Vizcania, (Span.,) Alvarez, Havana.

PENSACOLA, Aug. 21.—Arr. schr. N. A. Farwell, Boston.

Cld. schrs. Jonas M. French, Indianola; Annie, do.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21—A. M.—Arr. steamers R. Willing, Iler, from Baltimore; Ann Eliza, Richards, from New-York; brigs Mary Bartlett, Smith, from Sagua; Cromarty, McIntosh, from Wilmington, Del.; schrs. G. G. Jewett, Finly, from do.; S. A. Grier, Pardee from James River.

Below, schr. J. M. Fitzpatrick, from Wilmington N. C.

Cld. steamers Juniata, Catharine, for Savannah; Fanita, Hunter, for Charleston; Alliance, Carr, for Richmond; Norman, Nickerson, for Boston; Catharine Whiting, Harding, for Providence; Vindicator, Rogers for do.; George H. Stout, Ford, for New-York; New-York, Jones, for Alexandria; J. S. Shriver, Wood, for Baltimore; bark Wieland, Vogelsang, for Bremen; schrs. Nellie Bowers, Spear, for Portland; Nellie Grant, Jordan, for Ellsworth; M. & E. Henderson, Price, for Boston; C. A. Coulomb, Fennimore, for do.; George Walker, Cole, for do.; Armenia, Cole, for Providence; J. W. Haig, Dyle, for Plymouth; Martha May, Vrooman, for Orient, Long Island; John Somes, Mason, for Providence.

Sld. Steamers Juniata, Norman, Catharine Whiting, and Pottsville.

P. M.—Arr. steamer Harrisburg, Worth, from New-York; schr. M. J. Cook, Pensacola.

Cld. bark Aker, (Norw.,) Oram, for Stettin, and schr. George G. Jewett, Portland.

21st.—Sld steamer Norman, Nickerson, Boston.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 21—P. M.—Arr. brigs Hyperion, from Baltimore; Proteus, from New-York; bark S. W. Holbrook, from Baltimore; schrs. Abby, Lavotta, and Henry Adelbert, all from Philadelphia; Mattie A. Franklin, from Alexandria; M. P. McKay, from Providence.

Cld. schrs. Mary Pickard, for St. John; James O'Donohue, for Philadelphia.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 21.—Arr. 20th, ship Royal Edward, (Br.,) Shaw, Liverpool; bark Elizabeth, (Ger.,) Dieke, Ardrossan.

Cld. 20th, ships Helicon, Howes, Manila; Nereus, (Br.,) Kemp, Queenstown.

TYBEE, Aug. 21.—Sld., steamer Herman Livingston, Mallory, New-York.

Sld., steamer Wyoming, Teel, Philadelphia.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 21.—Arr., steamer Lucille, Bennett, Baltimore.

MARINE DISASTERS.

The bark General Woolsey, (Br.,) Copp, from Liverpool, for St. John, N. B., has been wrecked on Gull Rock, off Briar Island, N. S. No date or particulars are known.

The bark Sabra, Moses, of Yarmouth, N. S., from Gloucester, Eng., for New-York, went ashore on the 20th inst., at Half Moon, Cape Negro, N. S., and will be a total wreck. The crew were saved.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 21.—Arr. steamer Carroll, Wright, from Charlottetown, and brig Edna, from Inagua.

HAVANA, Aug. 21.—Sld. brigs Concord, Boddan, for Baltimore, and Sarah M. Loring, Loring, for N. of Hatteras.

SYDNEY, C. B., Aug. 19.—Arr. bark Melbourne, (Br.,) Barnes, from Londonderry.

Aug. 20.—Arr. bark Algeria, (Br.,) Brownell, from London.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Aug. 20.—Arr. bark St. Patrick, (Br.,) Bogart, from Hull, Eng., via. Sydney, C. B.

Cld. schrs. Joseph W. Bartlett, for Liverpool, and Falcon, for Philadelphia.

Arr. on the 21st. schr. Iris from New-York.

SYDNEY, C. B., Aug. 21.—Sld. steamer North Tyne, (Br.,) Wardlaw, for London.

WINDSOR, N. S., Aug. 20.—Sld. schrs. Aleora, for New-York, and Norman, for Alexandria.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Sld. for the United States, Von der Heydt, Algoma, Record, St. Lawrence, Consiglio, Burnbrae, Francis Bourneuf, Nuava Emilie Celestina, Ralph M. Hayward, N. B. Palmer, and Minaet.

Arr. out on the 19th inst., George Esson, R. J. Moulton, Rhine, Hilda, and A. O. Vinge.

Arr. out on the 20th inst., Peppino, latter at London, Anna Delius, Pocahontas, "Hopper," latter at Deal, Snowflake, President, Annie Burrill, Emma Paysant, Maria, and Terpsichore, latter in the Channel.

Arr. out on the 21st inst., New-Brunswick, Sanspareil, Ida, Yanikale, the latter at Queenstown, Hermanos, Bessie Parker, the latter at Gloucester, Luigi, Excelsior, Windward, W. W. Lord, Tidal Wave, Biasini, Grad Senje, Eunice, Nicholas, and Castine, the latter off the Lizard.

Also arr. out, Rosario.

BRISTOL, Eng., Aug. 21.—The Great Western Line steam-ship Cornwall, Capt. Stamper, from New-York Aug. 7, for this port, has arr. here.

ROTTERDAM, Aug. 19.—Arr. steam-ship Maas, (Dutch,) Chevalier, from New-York.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—Sld. steam-ship Steinmann, (Belg.,) Lechere, for New-York.

AN IMPOSITION EXPOSED.

The *Tribune* has for several weeks past been wantonly dragging the name of our journal into its vulgar puffs and advertisements, coupled with the statement that its own circulation is 50,000 a day.

We have repeatedly offered, and always stand ready, to prove that when the *Tribune* touts for advertisements on the ground that it has a circulation of 50,000 a day, it is guilty of endeavoring to obtain money under false pretenses. It perpetrates a distinct fraud, as much as if a man in any other business sold an article at a certain price which was entirely spurious, and not worth half the money. For it has not a circulation of 50,000, nor of 45,000, nor of 40,000, nor of 35,000, nor of 30,000; and this we undertake to prove it its books are laid open to the inspection of accountants, or failing so to do, we will pay over $16,000 to any charity in the City. We will pay the further sum of $5,000 if we do not prove that the circulation of THE TIMES is, and has been for a year past, taking it day by day, larger than that of the *Tribune*. The terms of this offer we now repeat and enlarge:

We undertake to pay over any or all of the following sums to a suitable charity on the conditions given:

$1,000 that the *Tribune* has not a circulation of	50,000
1,000 that it has not	49,000
1,000 that it has not	48,000
1,000 that it has not	47,000
1,000 that it has not	46,000
1,000 that it has not	45,000
1,000 that it has not	44,000
1,000 that it has not	43,000
1,000 that it has not	42,000
1,000 that it has not	41,000
1,000 that it has not	40,000
1,000 that it has not	39,000
1,000 that it has not	38,000
1,000 that it has not	37,000
1,000 that it has not	36,000
1,000 that it has not	35,000
1,000 that it has not	34,000
1,000 that it has not	33,000
1,000 that it has not	32,000
1,000 that it has not	31,000
1,000 that it has not	30,000

The *Tribune* to pay the difference between the circulation which it claims and that which it really has. Thus, if it has only 30,000, it shall pay over $20,000 to the charity to be hereafter agreed upon, representing the difference between 30,000 and 50,000 copies. The investigation shall cover the whole of the past year—thus affording a searching test of the truth. A committee of three shall be appointed to examine the books—one to be named by THE TIMES, one by the *Tribune*, and one by the first two. This committee must have free access to every record and book, and not be put off with alleged 'abstracts,' as was done by the *Tribune* when Messrs. Pettengill and Burr issued, on the evidence of garbled documents, a false certificate as to its circulation. This was the dodge played off upon Messrs. Astor, Taylor, and others by the Tammany Ring, and defended at the time by the *Tribune*. It now carries it out for its own benefit, but it must not be repeated in the investigation which we now demand. The books themselves must be given up to the Investigating Committee. What justification there can be for respectable men of business like Messrs. Pettengill and Burr, issuing a certificate of the circulation of a paper, *on garbled abstracts of accounts cooked up carefully beforehand*, we are at a loss to perceive. No such certificate ought to have been issued without a thorough examination of the books themselves. And such an examination would to-day prove that the *Tribune* does not circulate 30,000 copies of its paper, while it falsely represents that it circulates 50,000 copies.

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No more imperfect work or trouble with Tension.

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658 BROADWAY, (cor. Bond,) New-York.

Brooklyn: No. 76 Court st., (cor. Livingston.)
Jersey City: No. 265 Grove st., (cor. Second.)

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No. 144 Lexington av., near 29th st. Special attention to the diseases of men. Hours, 8 to 3.